Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1909 Number 1

EDUCATION
ORGANIZATION
CO-OPERATION
PLEDGING OF CROPS
DIRECTION OF MARKETING
PROFITABLE PRICES FOR PRODUCERS
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR THE CONSUMERS
MAKE AGRICULTURE THE BEST BUSINESS
MAKE FARMING THE PREFERRED PROFESSION
A SOCIAL UPLIFT IN RURAL DISTRICTS
BROADEN AND DIGNIFY COUNTRY LIFE
ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS – GOOD GOVERNMENT
SHORTER HOURS OF WORK ON THE FARM
MORE HIRED HELP ON THE FARM AND IN THE HOME
RESTORE FERTILITY TO THE EXHAUSTED SOIL
INTENSIVE FARMING TO MEET INCREASING DEMAND

All these good things will come from the Education secured through
UP-TO-DATE FARMING

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

A Local Union *of* the F.S.E. Is the Farmers' Workshop

HAVE you not often wished for a union, or club, or lodge where you could meet other farmers and discuss matters that concerned your business, or family and the welfare of your community?

And if the union, or club was part of a great national organization where not only local matters would be decided, but national affairs would be discussed, through which you would market your crops by a national system, and where you would get confidential reports on crop conditions, supplies, demand, and directions when to market and where, that your neighbors, outside of the union, would not get, don't you think it would be indispensable?

YOU CAN HAVE SUCH A UNION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Through this local union all farmers' business problems can be solved and such a social uplift will be given to the community as cannot be realized in any other way.

If you want all of the good things enumerated on the first page of this paper, apply for authority and instructions to organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Any person with good standing in the community can easily organize a local union. A union organized by YOU will be a lasting monument to your enterprise and public spirit.

All we ask you to do is to send the names of twelve (12) other farmers who should join the union when we will give you all necessary instructions and valuable assistance.

This is the opportunity for your community to connect with a great national organization that is revolutionizing agriculture and bringing farmers to the front. Just think of being in a national organization and doing the very things that hundreds of thousands of other farmers are doing all over the country. This you can do when you receive the official paper of the society regularly.

A local union of the F. S. E. is needed IN EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD. Farmers' families must know each other better and co-operate with each other more.

Start your union NOW. Enjoy its educational anl social advantages all through the winter and use it to get profitable prices and steady prices next summer.

The local union of the F. S. E. furnishes novelty, entertainment, education and social opportunities that cannot be supplied in any other way. It will be the bright and shining spot in any country community.

Write for particulars to organize a local union and send the 12 names and addresses.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Indianapolis, Indiana

20 OF THESE JAP-SILK CARDS FREE!



We have just secured **20 of these Jap-Silk Post Cards,** all in seven or more beautiful colors, and reproduced direct from the original paintings, by some of the most famous artists in the world. For room decoration or to be sent to your friends, there is nothing to equal them.

Each card is printed in natural colors. Can be framed or made the gem of any collection. Your dealer can't duplicate them. The supply is limited, but while they last we want each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to have a complete set.

WE WANT EVERY READER TO HAVE A SET

It is a rare pleasure for us to be able to offer each reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a magnificent set of Jap-Silk Post Cards. These cards will without doubt be the prize set of your collection.

They are so good you can even afford to frame them. We can't describe them on paper, you will have to see them to appreciate their great value. As far as we are aware no other publisher is offering, or can afford to offer such a rare set of cards.

HOW TO GET 20 JAP-SILK CARDS FREE

We want every person who gets this issue to renew their subscription. No matter when your subscription expires, sign the attached coupon and mail it to me right away. The cards will be sent you by return mail. They are the most attractive cards on the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to offer them to you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the set after you see it, I will refund your money cheerfully and without quibbling. Doesn't that show my sincerity?

ASK FOR THE SURPRISE

For everyone who accepts this offer before February first, 1909, I have a surprise. There is no space to tell you about it now, but it is something good, something worth while, something that will please you.

GARRETT WALL, Cir. Mgr.

(CUT OR TEAR OFF COUPON ON THIS LINE)

JAP-SILK SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 50 cents for which please renew my subscription for one year. Send me the 20 Jap-Silk Post Cards for renewing promptly.

My name is .....

My address is .....

TO FORMER READERS

In the preceding number was a review of events in the society since April, 1908, for the benefit of many subscribers and members who did not renew their subscriptions for reasons that all know. As this number will go to some of these who did not receive the Dec. 15th issue, we very briefly review the events again.

CHAS. A. SPEER PLEADS GUILTY

The trial of Chas. A. Speer for criminal libel was called at Princeton, Indiana, Dec. 14, and came to an abrupt end by the defendant pleading guilty. Thus has ended another chapter in the conspiracy and another criminal, this time self-confessed, stands in court with his record of crime. We are glad of this additional vindication for the sake of the society and its friends, as well as for ourselves.

CHICAGO EDITOR AND PUBLISHERS CONVICTED

April 18, 1908, the trial of Bowne, Nelson and Gentner, editor and publishers of the Equity Farm Journal, for criminal libel was concluded after a nine days' trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants.

WALROD'S CONFESSION

July 10, 1908, Claire R. Walrod made a sworn confession of the conspiracy this paper has often charged. In this confession he lays bare the whole conspiracy to secure control of the society, and ruin UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and includes an account of the made-to-order 1907 convention, and shows the part each person played. This party was an employee of headquarters of the old society all through 1907, was one of the most active persons in preparing for the 1907 convention and in the convention. After the convention he was in charge of the old society's headquarters and then went to Chicago to work on the alleged official paper. A copy of the confession, together with an expose of Secretary Pauley's and Nelson's activities in the North Dakota State Convention, will be sent free on request.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL PAPER

November, 1907, was started in Chicago the Equity Farm Journal which was alleged by the conspirators to be the official paper. Previous to this a proof of the subscription list of UP-TO-DATE FARMING had been obtained by fraud and made the basis for its circulation. It obtained entry to second class circulation by misrepresentations and fraud on the Post-office Department. The use the paper was put to, is, no doubt fresh in the minds of our readers. The paper suspended publication July, 1908. Its debt was reported Oct. 7 as $7,543.19.

ANNUAL CONVENTION ILLEGAL

The old society met in annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 16, 1908. Their attorney, Oliver H. Carson, declared the convention illegal.

OLD SOCIETY'S DEBT

At the Milwaukee convention the debt of the old society's headquarters was stated to be $5,400. This did not include the old debt owing Mr. Everitt, of about $8,000, nor some other claims and indebtedness. The debt of the official paper we also assumed is a debt of that headquarters.

OLD SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

The Milwaukee convention, or conference, elected C. O. Drayton, president, M. F. Sharp, V.-P., S. D. Kump, Sec., and Chas. A. Speer a director. The parts these people have acted through 1907-8, resulting in wrecking the old society are so well known that we need not repeat them.

There can no longer be any choice for those who have been deceived. In spite of it all, Equity remains untarnished and the doors of the Farmers Society of Equity stands open to all the friends of its true principles. It is their only hope for the accomplishment of objects dear to every farmer.

Come in. In the F. S. E. there is a richer feast than was ever spread for the farmers of this country. All are invited to come and enjoy it.

Payment of dues to the Farmers Society of Equity will be used exclusively to complete the organization of farmers along lines that were so successful before 1907.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

We Want 273 More Shareholders

For years there has been a tendency among farmers to become connected with live publishing interests—and not without good cause. It is a well known fact that great profits are derived from some of the hundreds of agricultural papers printed in the United States. No brighter prospect was ever extended the farmers than this opportunity to invest in a few shares of the Equity Publishing Company stock, which now publishes UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Less than 5000 shares are now offered for distribution amongst our subscribers and friends. The price is $10 a share. If you cannot take more than one share do that to help the good cause that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is working for. If you can take more you cannot well make a better investment.

We don't ask you to invest until you have investigated. We have issued two booklets,—one is a prospectus, the other illustrates the various departments connected with UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Both booklets will be sent FREE on request. Ask for them. Address

GARRETT WALL, Secretary
***The* EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY**
Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Srteet

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THE EVERLASTING TARIFF

WILL FARMERS' INTERESTS BE PROTECTED IN THE REVISION?

As a living issue or live question the tariff leads all others. It has elected presidents, and it has defeated those who aspired to that high station. It has made men governors, and it has relegated ambitious people to private life. It has sent men to congress, and it has compelled others to leave that august body. It has given light and life to long processions of shouting voters, and it has caused such processions to put out their lights and quietly retire to obscurity.

The tariff was the parent of nullification a little after the close of the first quarter of the last century, and made the vice-president of the United States a nullifier, one who declared it to be the right of the citizens of a state to nullifiy or refuse to obey or enforce the laws of the nation whenever the people of the state were opposed to those laws. It thus gave Andrew Jackson an opportunity to immoralize himself by declaring he would, if necessary to enforce the national laws, hang a man second in station to himself.

The tariff is said to be the instrument for the organization and maintenance of great trusts that have made millionaires of men who have never earned so much as thousands. It has made American citizens pay more for home-made stuff than foreigners in other countries were required to pay for articles of the same home-make, brand and quality.

The tariff is a great question, and it is now up for another inquisition. The Ways and Means committee of congress are threshing it all over again, and people are being "heard." Like a class of school boys, the august committee is "trying" to learn something concerning a subject the members have studied more and longer than any other subject that could be presented.

But what is it all about? Why knows?

The tariff is a tax, specific, or according to value, on specified articles of commerce shipped from some other country to be sold in this—a duty on imports. The primary purpose of the tax is to raise a revenue for the support of the government. Secondly, it is to prevent established and wealthy institutions in foreign countries from shipping articles of commerce here and selling them in competition with like commodities produced or manufactured in this country at prices lower than such articles could be produced by our own people—to protect our industries.

It is not our purpose to make an argument for or against the tariff. We may well leave that to the politicians and political papers. We may say, however, that the government must have revenue, generous wads of it if billion dollar congresses mean anything, and that revenue must be raised by taxation of some kind.

It is true also that if we have any bouquets to throw in the shape of special favors, we should give them to our own people. And that applies to our industrial institutions as well as to the government. It is right to stand up for home. Some people, though, are unkind enough to wonder when our peculiar industries will outgrow their pinafores and cease to be infants.

One thing is certain, however. Those who are benefited by the tariff will take an interest in the revision, and they will be heard before the committee and congress. And they will make a noise that will not remind one very much of infants. Those who thus make themselves heard will retain the features that specially benefit them, while those who take no heed may lose. If the tariff is to be revised, it is safe to say it will not be done to the hurt of those whom it has made rich, because those people will see to the propositions that affect them. The revision will fall upon those who stay at home and permit things to be done without a protest, or even without knowing it until all is over.

Where does the farmer come in? It is conceded that much of the tariff costs the farmer dearly—compels him to pay more for goods, machinery and all manufactured articles than he would have to pay were there no tariff. The makers of these things add the tariff to the cost of their goods, and it enables them to unfairly add the cost of bringing foreign made goods to this country.

Is there anything in it that benefits the farmers? We are aware that farmers have been taught there is not. But there is. For the benefit of our readers we give the following list of protected articles in which farmers are especially interested, together with the tax, duty or tariff that must be paid before the commodity can be shipped into this country and sold in competition with the home product:

Barley 30 cents per bushel.
Beef, mutton or pork, 2 cents per pound.
Butter 6 cents per pound.
Cattle over one year old 27½ per cent of value.
Eggs 5 cents per dozen.
Apples 25 cents per bushel.
Oranges, lemons, etc., 1 cent per pound.
Fruit preserved in own juice 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent of value.
Hams and bacon 5 cents per pound.
Hay $4.00 per ton.
Hides 15 per cent of value.
Honey 20 cents per gallon.
Hops 12 cents per pound.
Horses and mules $30 per head.
Lard 2 cents per pound.
Fresh milk 2 cents per gallon.
Molasses 3 cents per gallon.
Onions 40 cents per bushel.
Pickles 40 per cent of value
Dressed poultry 5 cents per pound.
Potatoes 25 cents per bushel.
Sausages not bologna, 25 per cent of value.
Tobacco, cigar wrappers not stemmed, $1.85 per pound.
Tobacco, cigar wappers stemmed, $2.50 per pound.
Tobacco, all other leaf stemmed, 50 cents per pound.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, not stemmed, 35 cents per lb.
Vegetables natural 25 per cent of value.
Wheat 25 cents per bushel
Wool, 1st class, 11 cents per pound.
Wool, 2d class, 12 cents per pound.
Wool, 3d class, 7 cents per pound .

Were the above articles put on the free list, as it is called; that is, were the tariff taken off them, the price in this country would immediately fall the amount of the import duty, provided any country could ship the article in and sell it that much cheaper; and the theory of the tariff is that other countries could do so.

For instance, the price of barley would fall 30 cents per bushel, beef, mutton and pork would drop 2 cents per pound, butter would fall 6 cents per pound, eggs would drop 5 cents per dozen, apples pould fall 25 cents per bushel, and that in many cases would absolutely wipe out the price of apples in this country. Hay would fall $4 per ton, honey 20 cents per gallon, and the price of horses and mules would drop $30 per head. Onions would fall 40 cents per bushel, dressed poultry 5 cents per pound, potatoes and wheat 25 cents per bushel; and so on through the entire list.

As we have said, the so-called "Big" interests will be, and are, watching this tariff revision. Most of them would gain by the removal of the tariff from these agricultural products. The distilleries and the mills would like to get wheat and barley from Canada for 25 cents and 30 cents per bushel less. It cannot be forgotten that a Secretary of the Treasury a few years ago actually removed the tariff from Canadian wheat at the request of the great northwestern mills, on the simple condition that the products of the imported wheat be exported, ignoring the fact that if the mills had not worked on Canadian wheat they would have worked on wheat grown in the United States, and thus enlarged our exports, to the benefit of our home farmers.

How gladly would the great packing houses get cattle from Canada or elsewhere at three-fourths the price they pay our own stockmen, which they could do if the duty of 27½ per cent of the value were removed. And what would our rich meadow lands be worth if hay from abroad could be bought at $4 per ton less than it can now?

Here is where the farmers are interested. Will they protect that interest, or will they pursue their usual policy, and "let the other fellows fix it?" If farmers were well organized, the problem would be simple.

We repeat, we are not making an argument for the tariff or against it: but we say that farmers deserve protection as well as anybody else; and if the tariff is retained on manufactured articles, farmers should see to it that equal protection is extended to or retained on their products. No one will venture to challenge the justice and fairness of that proposition.

A large operator on the Chicago Board of Trade said: "One of my oldest and most successful ideas has been that of follow the grain raiser. Do not sell when he is holding." This is an admission that the farmers are a power to influence prices when they hold their crops back. But this is not enough for them to do. They must know WHEN to market and WHERE to direct the supply. These things can only be known when farmers have a good system.

* * *

Packers are trying to "bear" the hog market to force a decline to five cents. They then would fill their cellars with cheap pork and make millions on the inevitable rise. Stockmen should beat their game by refusing to market below the F. S. of E. minimum price of 6 cents for prime hogs at Chicago.

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

If a Square Below is Marked Please Read This Very Carefully

DEAR SUBSCRIBER:

We sincerely hope you have enjoyed reading this paper and that its teachings have benefitted you and will continue to do so. If you live on a farm or have farm interests, we don't see how it can be otherwise. Or if you live in town or city and may not be directly interested in farming, and have carefully read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *you* must have been benefitted.

Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

These are the reasons why it has a large circulation in towns and cities as well as in the country. It is read by many of the foremost people of the nation.

We can, therefore, consistently appeal to you, whether you are farming or not, to renew your subscription now. We hope to have it promptly before your name is removed from our list. If you are a member of the F. S. of E. you should pay your dues promptly and thus renew the official paper.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Frequently we published Special clubbing offers and offers of premiums. Subscribers are at liberty to embrace them when renewing unless they are restricted to *new* subscribers. We solicit clubs of three months trial subscriptions, for 10 cents, at all times. These must be *new* subscribers.

☞ You will assist us very much if you will return the blank below with your order.

.....CUT OFF HERE.....

Subscription Blank

(*January* 1.)

☐ If this square is marked with "X" it is inform you that your subscription is about to expire, as you can see by the date on your wrapper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X," it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed. We don't want to lose a single subscriber but want to get all the new ones possible so the power of UP-TO-DATE FARMING may be constantly increasing. Therefore this second notice, and we hope to have your renewal at once. ☐

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Please extend my subscription one year from present expiration. (Eend your printed addres from wrapper if convenient. This blank can also be used for sending new subscriptions. Always indicate if new or old).

NAME .....

R. R.....P. O.....

COUNTY ..... STATE.....

I also send the following new subscripers:
(*Attach a sheet for additional names*)

127098
Feb. 19. 1929.

AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

THE SOURCE, OR ORIGIN OF VALUE OVERLOOKED

Not every one knows there is such an institution as the American Breeders' Association. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is the president, W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, is the secretary, and men of almost equal prominence fill the other stations. The work of the Association is not confined to improved animal breeding, as one would at first conclude, but extends to improved plant breeding also. The next meeting of the Association will be held with the Missouri State University at Columbia, January 6, 7 and 8.

No organization in America has a wider field, nor one which offers greater opportunities for actual benefits to mankind. The visible improvements that have been made in animals by intelligent selection and careful breeding are such as would seem impossible to one who had never seen any but the domestic animals of even fifty years ago, and the work of one man, Luther Burbank, as well as that of many others, shows what may be accomplished in the same way with plants.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in hearty sympathy with the work of this great Association, and with all persons in this country and any other, who are engaged in the improvement of whatever contributes to the comfort, convenience, happiness and welfare of the human race. But there is one thing these good people invariably overlook, and that is the source or origin of values. Nothing has value in itself. Value is a quality fixed by mankind, and its degree or amount depends upon the thing's usefulness to the human family either in contributing to its own convenience or welfare or that of other things of use, and that is measured by the need the human family has for the thing at the time.

For instance, water is essential to human life, and is, therefore, of the greatest value, but it is so abundant that no price at all is put upon it. Yet man may be placed in a position where he would gladly exchange all the gold he could possess for a single cup of water.

Improvers of plants and animals, and those who would increase the productive powers of the soil persist in estimating the benefits they expect to be to mankind in dollars and cents. Speaking of the work of the American Breeders' Association Secretary Hays says:

"In other words, by improving American breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, field crops, fruits and other plants, $500,000,000 clear profit can be added to Uncle Sam's annual income, or $5,000,000,000 every ten years.

Now, that is sheer nonsense. If a better quality of beef, pork or mutton, or milk, butter and cheese, or bread and fruits, or wool and cotton, or anything used by the human family,—if any of these can be made better, mankind will be benefited, and those who bring about the improvement should be encouraged and assisted, and deserve the gratitude of those who receive the benefits. But the "clear profits" depend upon another thing altogether—upon the difference between the cost of production and the price received. And the price depends upon the quantity produced and the aggregate demand. One may feed a hog on corn. The animal will eat all it needs, all it can, if you please, and then it will lie down, leaving just as good corn as it consumed. Were a thousand bushels added to the pile, it would be worth no more to the hog.

The illustration is a homely one, and we do not mean that men are like hogs. But humans have no needs which may not be satisfied, and when any need is satisfied, no more of that commodity is required. When more is purchased than the need requires, it is because human intelligence prompts provision for future needs. These provided for, there will be no more purchased.

It is therefore, impossible to estimate benefits resulting from such improvements in money without knowing how badly the thing is needed and how much of it will be required. All the things referred to are now supplied at moderate prices, at least moderate compared with the prices of other things. An increase of the supply, therefore, cannot increase either the value or the price unless the demand be increased also.

We wish farmers to study the relation between supply, demand and price; and we would much rather those engaged in agricultural, or crop and animal improvement would rely on the real and higher benefits to result from their labors, the giving of better things to mankind, rather than the imaginary benefit of dollars, which depends entirely upon the quantity produced and the demand for it.

CONCERT AND SYSTEM

ARE FARMERS INCAPABLE OF ACTING IN CONCERT?

That there is a lack of concert and system in farming no one can deny. There are those who hold that farmers cannot work in concert and that farming cannot be systematized. Many who think so are good and honest people, who are sincerely anxious for the welfare of farmers and are doing all they know to do for the improvement of agriculture. They teach the husbandry of the natural resources of the farms, the saving and application of manures, the improvement of seed and the growing of greater crops. All this each farmer can do for himself regardless of what his neighbors may do, and no concert of action is necessary. Here such teachers stop. If there is anything further to learn, they have not discovered it. If there is anything requiring concert of action they think that thing is impossible. They say there are too many farmers for them to understand each other and act together. Let us see!

The first object of the farmer is to produce from the soil a sufficiency for the use of himself, his family and his domestic animals. His second object is to produce what somebody else has need of and will purchase for money with which he may buy such things as may be needed by himself and family that he does not produce. To do that intelligently he must know what is needed by others, how much is needed, and how much of that commodity will be produced by others of his own calling. This knowledge, though only approximate, is important, so that there may be some definiteness as to results. "Impossible!" say the classes to whom we have referred. But once more, let us see.

It is a big proposition. But if big things have been done, may not other things as great, or even greater, be accomplished? The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that on June 30, 1906, there were in the employ of the railways of the United States 1,521,355 persons. This equals 684 persons to every 100 miles of railway, or nearly seven persons to the mile. Of these persons 59,855 were enginemen, 62,678 were firemen, 43,936 were conductors, and 119,087 were other trainmen. In addition to these there were 49,659 switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.

Here we have a vast army of people, larger than ever marched in modern warfare, all moving with the precision of clock work, each knowing his duty and doing it, neither too much nor too little.

There may not be a perfect anology between railroading and farming, but the illustration shows what may be accomplished by concert of action and system. Without intelligent direction and system in the work, railroad transportation would go to pieces in two hours. If each of these million and a half of railroad men were to direct his own labor, and work without reference to what any other one would do, not a train would leave its station, and confusion would reign supreme.

Now take up farming. From seven to ten million farmers are engaged in a work the financial success of which depends largely upon what each one is doing; and yet not one pays any attention to the work of any other. The financial success of farming depends upon the relation of the surplus of any crop to the demand for it; and yet farmers give little thought to what the demand will be for any particular commodity, or to how much is being produced of that commodity. Each plows his ground and plants his seed, cultivates and harvests, and then hurries the product off to market, accepting in return for it what ever may be offered. There is no place where thought or intelligence as to returns has been exercised, nor where there has been any harmony of action looking to a different purpose, nor was there a time during the entire year when a single one of ten million could feel at all certain as to what the return for his labor would be! If this is the best there is for the farmer, if nothing more definite can be brought out of his calling, if he may not know what crops and how much will probably be needed, if he cannot co-operate with his fellows in the production of approximately the required quantity, and in marketing it without glutting the markets and destroying the value of it all, then farmers are far below all other classes of labor in definite knowledge of their remuneration. We know that organization, co-operation, concert of action and system can and will bring more definite results.

MICHIGAN STATE UNION MEETING

The Michigan State Union met according to call in Grand Rapids, Dec. 29th. President Greilich presided. Meeting opened at 9 a. m. Committee on credentials appointed. On receiving its report and acting on it, the following resolution was moved:

Whereas, The replies from the circular sent to local unions to get a final expression whether Michigan should continue with the old American Society of Equity, with the modified plan and objects, or go with the new Farmers Society of Equity, continuing to represent the true principles of the society and the original plan and objects, were without exception in favor of the latter. And

Whereas, We estimate that over eighty per cent of the entire membership of the state positively refuse to support the old society under its present management, and

Whereas, We are desirous of perpetuating the true principles of the society and carrying out its plans as they were first given to us, and believing that this can only be done through the Farmers Society of Equity, therefore

Be it Resolved, That we do now dissolve all our relations with the old society and this shall be our order to the state secretary to return our charter to the national union of the A. S. of E.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion duly suported and carried the convention adjourned.

* * *

On motion by David Roush the delegates then organized in mass convention for the purpose of organizing a state union of the Farmers Society of Equity.

C. O. Drayton, national president of the American Society of Equity, appearing in the convention hall at this time was introduced and addressed the convention at considerable length. He was followed by State President Greilich and National Organizer of the Farmers Society of Equity, H. B. Sherman.

After explanations and discussions a committee on nomination of officers for the State Union of the F. S. of E. was appointed.

The committee reported in favor of the following:

President, Walter Greilich, Traverse City.

Vice-Pres., James Howey, East Jordan.

Sec., Chas. A. Emmerson, Traverse City.

Treas., S. E. Dufer, Sherwood.

State Organizer, Geo. Soper, Stanwood.

Directors, W. H. Beeman, Empire; Chas. Maston, Sherwood; M. N. Drake, Trufant.

The nominees were all elected. They are the same as were elected at the state meeting held in October, 1908.

* * *

The officers have now taken the last step necessary to fully establish the state union as of the Farmers Society of Equity. Beginning at once they will conduct an aggressive campaign to organize the state and to pledge all the important crops of 1909. To these accomplishments they call upon all farmers in the state, members and non-members, to co-operate with them. This movement is as much for each individual farmer as for any of the officers, hence the duty and obligations are equal.

Local unions are appealed to to pay dues promptly and increase their membership. If your union has not been meeting then get active without delay. The year just closed has discouraged all of us, but only temporarily. The Farmers Society of Equity is now a fact and it promises far more than the old society did and gives far better guarantee of accomplishment.

At your first meeting resolve to affiliate with the F. S. E. and report your officers and members to your state secretary with dues and 50 cents extra for charter and supplies. But read on page 20 of this issue for full instructions.

Call upon us for help. National Organizer, Mr. Sherman, will be in Michigan to hold one or two great meetings in each county beginning January 20th. If you want him, send in your application and get busy preparing for the meeting. First come, first served, as Mr. Sherman is in great demand. Get busy.

By order of THE OFFICERS OF MICHIGAN STATE UNION OF F. S. E.

NOTE. Other states should follow Michigan's example.—H. B. Sherman, Nat. Organizer.

NO MORE BLEACHED FLOUR

Not many users of flour know that the beautiful white flour they buy is not as it came from the heart of tthe wheat, but that it is actually bleached by a process with nitrogen peroxide. The Secretary of Agriculture is reported to have put this process under ban, and has declared flour so bleached adulterated and in conflict with the pure food law. The decision, however, does not take effect, we are told, for six months in order to give the mills time to dispose of their bleached, that is, of their adulterated flour.

The way crime is dealt with in this country is a study. One of the leading St. Louis millers, discussing the bleaching process and the decission of the department of agriculture, said: "The use of nitrogen peroxide for bleaching flour is a fraud and deception because it artificially and injuriously makes the flour look as if it had aged naturally, and because it makes a larger proportion of the flour produced from the grain look to be white flour than would naturally be the case."

If bleaching flour thus is "a fraud and a deception," it is a crime as much so as is any other fraud. Why give the perpetrators of the fraud six months to dispose of their fraudulent holdings? A counterfeiter caught in his "business" would scarcely be given six months, or one month, in which to dispose of his spurious coin. To be fair, though, there is this difference; the counterfeiter's act was a crime when it was done, the miller's fraud was not recognized as such until the department of agriculture so decided it. But law and government are to protect the people, not those who may be caught perpetrating frauds. If the bleached flour is "a fraud and a deception," why impose it upon the buyers and users of flour? Why not require it to be labeled at once, as other adulterated and below standard articles are, so that purchasers may know what they are buying? And then require bakers to label their bread so that purchasers may know whether they are using bleached flour or not. Treat everybody alike, and be fair. Protect the public.

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

The United States government is believed to be the greatest on earth. Its own people believe it is any way. And it is a great government—in many respects great, beneficient and good.

But it must be confessed it has a peculiar way of levying taxes, of raising money to support itself. We have before us figures fro a single state, Missouri, and they are startling. If we had the figures for all the States they would be astonishing.

The figures we give pertain only to the internal revenue. The Federal tax paid upon tobacco stamps for the present year, was $350,019.89. This was $137,239.46 more than was paid for the same purpose last year, and indicates that the use of tobacco is on the increase in Missouri.

The internal revenue tax paid on beer in that state was $212,037. This is $16,363 more than was paid on the same account last year.

Who paid this tax of more than half a million dollars? Not the manufacturers nor the dealers, but the users. The manufacturers and the dealers, being the makers of the price, are careful to include the tax in the price, and the users must pay it. Unfortunately the greatest users of both tobacco and beer are the common people, the poorer classes, those least able to pay. It would be interesting to know, though the knowledge might be pathetic, how many dollars of this half a million dollars of tax money, were actually needed to buy bread for hungry children, or to supply shoes for bare feet or clothing for shivering bodies.

And with that knowledge must come the conviction that money was spent for something of absolutely no value to the person who spent it. When we consider that the taxes paid, that half a million dollars paid by the people of Missouri, was only a small percentage of the purchase money of the goods that carried the taxes, one may have a faint idea of the money thus wasted by people who are least able to afford it. It is a very questionable policy that makes the poorest people of a country pay its taxes.

TO TAX THEATERS TO HELP FARMERS

Poor shows and playhouses! Unfortunate theater goers! These institutions must be taxed for the benefit of the poor—that is, for the benefit of farmers, to enable them to have institutes, and to have them more abundantly.

That insignificant class of people that cultivate the soil, and, according to the Secretary of Agriculture and most of the farm papers, create and retain as their own more wealth than any other class on earth, must go to the five and ten cent shows to get money to pay the expense of farmers' institutes!

At least that is what is proposed by some of our good Indiana institute workers. The Marion county horticultural society, through Mr. J. J. Millhous, of Valley Mills, Ind., proposes to have a bill introduced in the Indiana legislature to tax 5-cent theaters 25 cents a day, 10-cent theaters 35 cents a day, and other theaters 50 cents a day. This tax is to be collected by the auditors of the county and "turned over to the farmers institutes, and to the agricultural and horticultural societies of the respective counties."

What will become of those unfortunate counties that have no theaters in them? We suppose they must grow up in ignorance, or go to work and get up some theaters.

In a prominent magazine of very recent date, we find this highly encouraging sentence: "The farmer's bumper crops bring him more money in one season than his professional brother will make in three." There you have it. But this fat money maker must go to his lean "professional brother," who sometimes relieves the monotony of his hard, unprofitable business and life by attending a 5-cent cent theater, for money to enable the fat farmer to have an annual institute!

For real fun some of our agricultural and horticultural teachers are the limit.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION

After a six weeks' session, the grand jury in a certain city of large size recently made a report that declares the mayor and city council are "men who absolutely disregard their oath of office." The report says plainly "The mayor and the officials make no attempt to enforce the laws and frankly admit it." And again: "They have no conception of their duties, and serve the people neither honestly nor ably."

A report by a grand jury is a report made by 23 selected citizens after what is supposed to be a thorough investigation, and under oath. That such a report could be made of a prominent city government would seem to be an impossibility, and we do not mention the name of the city because of that apparent impossibility. But we may say the mayor of that city, to whom that report relates, is known the nation over, and figured more or less prominently in the recent presidential campaign.

Add to that the character of a majority of the St. Louis house of delegates, and the exposures that have been made in many other municipal governments, and we get an almost sickening view of municipal corruption. How do such men get elected? How do they obtain control? What is wrong about the franchise? Do men vote whom it is not safe to clothe with that power; or, do men get control of the elections who do not count the votes as polled, and "elect" men who could not be elected by the votes of the people? There are questions here which demand answer, and problems that must be solved. Do the better people in the cities ignore the elections, and turn them over to the lawless and boodlers? That has been said more than once, and if it is true, some means must be found to awaken the better citizens to their obligation as freemen, and to their responsibility as voters. No community can afford to be governed by its worst people.

RELIABILITY

The thing most important in a journal of any kind is reliability. It is the ambition of the entire editorial force of this paper that it shall become a universal saying, "If Up-to-Date Farming says it, it is so." The care exercised in this regard may make us seem a little slow in telling things sometimes, but we would rather tell it right than to tell it quick. Occasionally we may find it necessary to depend upon others for what we say regarding some particular matter. In such cases we give our authority, and then if our readers are misled it is because we were misled first. But in such matters as that we are extremely cautious, and they cannot often occur, if they ever do.

We know the great farming population of this country needs a paper devoted peculiarly to their interests, not to farming only, but to that and all the allied interests on which agricultural success and development depends; a paper that does not stop at production, but that stays with the farmer until his products are sold in a remunerative market. Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper that makes price and marketing an essential feature, that teaches the farmer how to obtain that upon which his income and prosperity depend, and that claims for him the same rights and privileges in his calling and in the disposition of his property that are accorded to and enjoyed by others. These facts cannot be denied, and they give Up-to-Date a standing peculiarly its own. Add to these the reputation for reliability that we are striving for if we have not already won, and Up-to-Date Farming becomes a most valuable visitor in every farmer's home—valuable to men and women, old and young—for "If Up-to-Date says it, it is so."

THE WHEAT CROP—VISIBLE SUPPLY—MINIMUM PRICE—OBJECTS OF ORGANIZATION

Winter wheat went into the winter at a very low condition. The United States Department of Agriculture gives the acreage as 5.6 per cent less than on December 1, 1907, and the condition as 85.3 as compared with 91.1 the year before, and a ten-year average of 92.2. While the 1909 harvest cannot be reliably estimated from these figures, yet it is very certain that the next harvest of winter wheat must be a short one. This would suggest that there is no good argument for a decline in price, but very good causes for an advance.

At this time the following table is interesting. It will serve to show how unwise it is to take the preliminary estimate as a gauge of the next harvest:

	Wheat Promise Dec. 1.		Final Result.
1908	387,066,405	1909	
1907	490,000,000	1908	437,908,000
1906	508,000,000	1907	403,000,000
1905	499,000,000	1906	492,000,000
1904	440,000,000	1905	419,000,000
1903	470,000,000	1904	325,000,000
1902	560,000,000	1903	401,000,000

It should be noted that each year the final crop result is much less than the December 1 estimate, yet the early estimates have nearly as much influence on the market as if the crop of the estimated size was actually produced.

While the conditions favor higher prices (the minimum price recommended by the F. S. of E. are $1.20 for No. 2 red wheat at Chicago and $1.25 for No. 1 hard at Minneapolis), the great visible supply is a serious handicap. The visible supply, by Bradstreet's Dec. 12, was 62,932,000 bushels for the United States, against 52,559,000 bushels a year ago. This is the greatest visible supply reported in ten year, (the nearest approach was 62,179,000 bushels in December, 1909), notwithstanding, the crop of 1908 was not a bumper one. Whatever else may have contributed to the large visible, it is very evident that farmers have marketed more freely than in several former years. The price, around $1 a bushel, no doubt conduced to this. It is an interesting question whether farmers will hold for $1.20 or $1.25 per bushel if these prices were constantly kept before them as the fair minimum prices.

* * *

The visible supply of corn on December 12 was 7,430,000 bushels, against 6,559,000 bushels a year ago. Of oats, 15,012,000 bushels, against 12,360,000 bushels a year ago.

* * *

Six years ago this paper said that no crop of wheat ought to sell for less than $1 per bushel no matter how large the crop is. This was a fair and profitable price at that time. Since then everything the farmers buy and wages and taxes have increased and the question is, is $1 a bushel a fair price now?

We believe $1.25 is more nearly the equitable price at this time. Farmers are acquiring the desire to live more expensively (we will not say better). The daily papers, rural free delivery of mail, the telephone, rapid transportation and other innovations have brought them nearer to the expensive world and that world nearer to them. They feel that they must keep up with the procession, led by other classes, and to do so they must have more money.

This is a natural evolution and the farmers are not entirely responsible for it. We won't admit that they are responsible for it at all, as they have been following the procession. And this suggests the thought that farmers will never be masters of their own business until they are in a position that they can push the prices of their products up as certainly as do others and keep them on a level with other prices. This can come only through organization.

But farmers need to organize for many other objects besides price-making. We fear most farmers take a narrow view of the benefits of organization and think if prices are fairly good on their products there is no reason why they should get together. But this is a mistake. For instance through organization they can reduce their working hours and afford more hired help. There will be an improvement socially. Country schools can be made what they want them to be. They can secure federal aid for agriculture, if needed, an equitable tariff for farm products, good roads, protection from unfair middlemen, bad trusts and gambling in farm products. Through organization farmers can make farming so attractive, so dignified and so profitable that the bright boys and girls will want to stay on the farms and others will want to cast their lot with farmers.

These are some of the things farmers can secure through organization and co-operation as taught by this paper.

We urge them to take a broad view of the matter and they will see nearly as many objects to gain as there were seven years ago when we taught the first lessons on true and practical co-operation.

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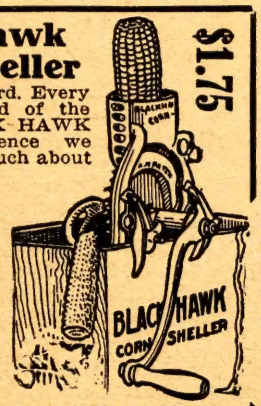
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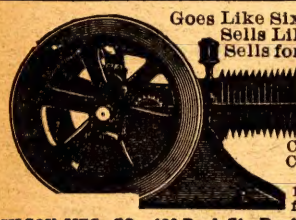
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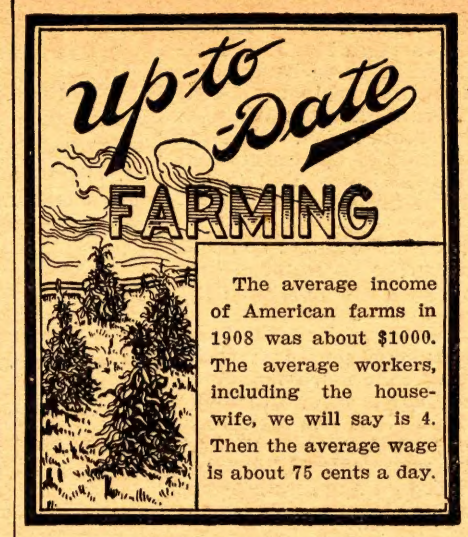
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The average income of American farms in 1908 was about $1000. The average workers, including the housewife, we will say is 4. Then the average wage is about 75 cents a day.

NINETEEN AND EIGHT

In Spite of Panic, the Farmers' Greatest Year

Our readers know that we sometimes question the enormous figures made by the Department of Agriculture, and that we have more than once shown that the newspaper renderings of official reports are not entirely reliable. But we have decided to give our readers, as the old year retires, a press summary of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the closing year:

The farm value of all farm crops for 1908 has reached the most extraordinary total in the history of the United States, according to the twelfth annual report of Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, which has been filed with the President.

The figures given are $7,778,000,000—a gain of $290,000,000 over 1907. This is about four times the value of the mines, including mineral oils and precious metals. The farmer contributed 42 per cent of all materials used in all industries.

The report, in part, says:

Greatest of all crops is Indian corn, whose production this year is 2,643,000,000 bushels. The value of this crop is $1,615,000,000. This wealth, grown out of the soil in four months of rain, sunshine and some drought, is enough to cancel the interest-bearing dbet of the United States and to pay for the Panama Canal and fifty battleships. This crop is worth this year nearly as much as the great crops of cotton, hay, and wheat combined. Compared with the average of the preceding five years, the quantity is 2 per cent higher and the value 43 per cent higher.

It seems likely that the cotton crop is one of the highest three ever produced, but with a value next to the highest or perhaps more, although the farm price of cotton this year is below the price of last year by more than 1 cent.

For the first time in the history of this country's agriculture, the value of the cotton crop, including seed, has apparently exceeded the value of the hay crop, which has heretofore held second place.

The greatest hay crop in history has been gathered this year—68,000,000 tons, or 12 per cent above the average of the preceding five years. Its price is $2 per ton less than it was a year ago, but still the farm value of the crop is $621,000,000, or 6 per cent above the five-year average.

Wheat is 1½ per cent above the five-year average in production and 23 per cent above in total value. The 660,000,000 bushels of this crop are estimated to be worth $620,000,000 to the farmers, or 66,000,000 more than the most valuable wheat crop heretofore produced.

Although the oat crop suffered from the drought, the value is $321,000,000 for $789,000,000 bushels, or 10 per cent above the five-year average value and 9 per cent below the average product.

The barley crop, 167,000,000 bushels, is 13 per cent above the five-year average, and its value, $86,000,000, is 23 per cent above. Both have been exceeded only once.

Rye remains in the notch that it has occupied in production in recent years, but the value, $22,000,000 is 17 per cent above the average.

The largest crop of rice ever raised, 23,000,000 bushels, is this year's, with a value of about $18,000,000, the crop being 29 per cent above the five-year average and its value 23 per cent above.

All cereals aggregate 4,329,000,000 bushels, a total that has been exceeded three times, but the value reaches $2,694,000,000, or more than $300,000,000 above that of 1907, and exceeds still more the total of former years. Compared with the preceding five years, the number of bushels is higher by .2 per cent and the value is higher by 32 per cent.

The sugar-beet crop has never been so large nor so valuable as it is this year. The rapid development of this crop for sugar-making appears in the statement that the production of beets in 1908 is 45 per cent above the average for five years.

The plantation value of sugar cane, molasses and sirup, not including factory products, is estimated to be $34,000,000, a value exceeded only in 1904, and greater than the five-year average by 10 per cent.

Nearly 500,000 short tons of beet sugar will probably be made from the crop of this year, and the factory value of this and of the beet pulp is about $45,000,000. About 407,000 short tons of raw cane sugar were produced this year, and amount perceptibly greater than the high production figures of four or five former years.

The sugar-beet and sugar-cane crops are together worth about $56,000,000 to the grower. The sugar made from cane and beets, the beet pulp, the sirup and molasses of cane and sorghum, and the maple sugar and sirup, it is estimated, are worth this year $94,000,000.

Unfavorable weather made the potato crop only 275,000,000 bushels, or 5 per cent below the five-year average, although the value, $190,000,000, is 18 per cent above and was never equaled by any former crop.

Tobacco production is still low in comparison with recent years, but the price is probably a little above that of 1907, when there was a decided increase above former years. The value of this crop is about the same as for 1907, and is higher than at any time before that year.

On account of the extremely low price of hops in 1907, the average production and value of 1908 are low and have been exceeded in many former years.

For the first time, this year, the value of all farm crops equals $5,000,000,000, and of this total the value of the corn crop is about one-third; wheat, hay and cotton combined make more than another third; and the smaller crops the remainder, or nearly one-third. Never before has the hay crop been so large in quantity, nor the rice crop, nor the sugar-beet crop, nor beet and cane sugar production. The production of barley has been exceeded in only one former year, and cotton by only two years at the most.

The highest crop values in comparison with former years are held by corn, wheat, rice, all cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, possibly tobacco, by beet sugar and by beet and cane sugar combined. Next to the highest value was reached by hay, barley, oats, sugar cane and cane sugar, and perhaps by cotton.

Although the farmer gets hardly 20 cents a pound for his butter, between 3 and 4 cents a quart for his milk, and about 1½ cents for each egg, yet the value of the farm products of the dairy cow is getting close to $800,000,000, and the value of the eggs and poultry produced on the farm is worth as much as the cotton crop, seed included, or the hay crop, or the wheat crop.

The aggregate value of animals sold and slaughtered and of animal products at the farm amounts to about three-eighths of the value of all farm products, estimated upon the census basis, and is getting nearer and nearer to $3,000,000,000.

The exports of agricultural products in the fiscal year 1908 were valued at $1,017,000,000, an amount greater than for any year except 1907, the reduction of $37,000,000 under that year being chiefly due to the falling off in value of cotton exports.

The exported cotton was valued at $438,000,000, the grain products at $215,000,000, and the packing-house products at $196,000,000.

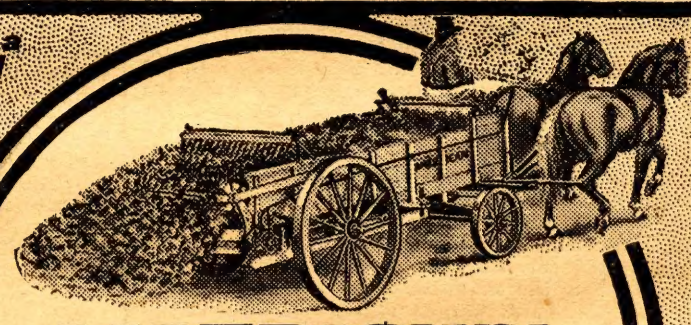
The imports of agricultural products in 1908 were valued at $540,000,000 in the countries from which exported, a reduction of $87,000,000 below the value for 1907. Imports are mostly silk, wool, hides, coffee, various vegetable fibers and oils, fruits, sugar and molasses, tea and tobacco. The exports of forest products are beginning to decline, chiefly in lumber and timber. The imports of such products declined in 1908 mostly because of india rubber, but there were gains in imports of pulp wood and wood pulp.

Our readers have had in a previous issue our opinion of the Department's estimate of the corn crop of 1908, and our reasons therefor. We have since then had nothing to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. And our advices and observations concerning the hay crop discount the Department's estimate of that crop in about the same ratio. But the figures made by the Secretary furnish food for serious thought, even though they may be only approximately correct.

Seven billion dollars is an enormous sum of money. But did the farmers get it? Can any one in his annual estimate find figures to cover it? But, after all, when we divide the enormous sum among the great number of farmers in the United States (about 7,000,000) it must be confessed that even these tremendous figures do not make farmers millionaires. But they do make the farms of the country the greatest wealth producing machines in the world.

Then for arguments sake, let us admit that the Department of Agriculture is correct, and that the farmers of the United States produce seven billion dollars of new wealth every year. That exceeds the annual wealth created by all other classes. And yet the creators of that immense wealth pay little heed to anything but the creation of it. They are intelligent people, sboer, industrious and earnest; in the main honest and progressive, and to their credit be it said, they are constantly seeking better methods — enriching their lands, planting the best seed procurable, and employing the most improved machinery. But when they have completed their work they

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seem to think their mission is ended, and each tries to get his stuff to the market first, regardless of the fact that demands may be satisfied, markets glutted, and prices driven below the line of remuneration, only to be raised again as demand revives, for the great benefit of purchasing holders, who reap profits that legitimately belong to producing holders.

It is the mission of this paper to arouse farmers on these lines and secure for them the benefit of the enormous wealth they produce. And, if not enough to raise the farmer to the level of other business men in earning capacity, to ever augment the aggregate earnings of agriculture.

There Must Be and Is a Good Reason Why

Thousands of the most progressive farmers in every part of the grain growing world are using Superior Drills. Why? Because you can sow any seed from the finest grass seeds to bush lima beans, you can sow any commercial fertilizer or granular lime and it will sow it right and in quantities desired. You can reseed worn out and run down pastures and meadows. The Superior puts the grass seed under the sod without turning it. You will be astonished at what can be accomplished in old pastures and meadows with a Superior Disc Drill. It is strong, light draft, accurate and will do your work right. It sows evenly—every feed exactly the same amount. No skipping, no bunching or choking. The Superior Disc Drill will run and do good work wherever a disc harrow will run. Stalks, mud, pea vines, crab grass and any other trash has no terrors for the Superior. "The name tells a true story."

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The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 339, entitled, "Alfalfa." As there is a desire by many of our readers to grow this valuable crop, and as many of them need instructions to be successful, we advise them to send for this bulletin. It will be furnished free on application as above.

THOSE who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if He ever had chosen people, whose breasts He has made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which He keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example.—Thomas Jefferson.

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INSURING GROWING CROPS

A dispatch from Winsted, Connecticut, says the farmers of that locality are delighted at the prospect of soon being able to insure their growing crops, especially the tobacco crops. Companies are planning to insure green tobacco growing in the fields so that if the crop should be destroyed or damaged by hail or in any other way the loss would not all be on the farmer.

The plan should appeal to farmers only in this way; it would divide the losses of the unfortunate with those who had been more fortunate. The farmers themselves must pay their own losses. Those who insure must pay premiums enough to meet all the losses, or the thing fails; but since all will not lose, the premiums paid amount to enough to pay those that do lose, and thus, as we have said, divide the loss. The idea is not a bad one.

But where is the company that will insure the farmer to get a remunerative price for what does not get damaged or destroyed?

While the Gilson Mfg. Co., have been advertising a small gas engine in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, yet they make many larger sizes. Every farmer can supply his wants from the extensive line they manufacture. We need say nothing about gasoline engines. One is needed on nearly every farm. Write to the Gilson Mfg. Co., 130 Park St., Port Washington, Wis., for full information and attractive prices.

Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who may want to improve their live stock are requested to write to Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind. Mr. Noonan has Angus cattle, standard Delaine rams, Duroc swine, etc. Try Noonan, he has advertised in this paper for years and we have never had a complaint.

We suggest that readers look up the advertisement of Isaac Bowles, Rock, Ark., which appears in the Business Exchange this issue. This is Mr. Bowles' home and is a fine farm. He writes that he regrets very much to sell it but thinks it best that he do so. If you want your money's worth, write Mr. Bowles.

MANUFACTURING METHODS THAT HAVE WON THE HIGHEST RECOGNITION

The manufacture of threshing machinery has been brought to a high standard of perfection. This thought was suggested by a recent visit of an UP-TO-DATE FARMING representative to the plant of the Huber Manufacturing Company, Morion, Ohio, builders of the well-known "New Huber" line of threshing machinery and traction engines. Accompanied by Mr. Barlow, general manager of the Huber Company, he was shown through the various shops.

Huber Manufacturing Company products enjoy the highest reputation wherever their product is known. Their threshers and traction engines are built for doing speedy and thoroughly effective work. They are duably built. They will stand the severest strains, and many years of hard service. The "New Huber" thresher and the "New Huber" traction engine have given a newer meaning to the word "economy" in harvesting methods. Interested persons should send for copy of the "New Huber" catalog, which is mailed free on request.

DISCOVER THE WEALTH

that lies beneath the surface of your farm, Mr. Farmer! The task of drilling several hundred feet or even thousands of feet into the earth is not a great undertaking. The idle laborers in winter should employ their time in prospecting for water, coal, oil, gas and other minerals. The modern drilling outfits and pumping equipment of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., are furnished by them to prospecting companies on favorable terms. This company would like to send their new large illustrated catalog to any interested person who will write them for it.



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Cleans—wheat for market, oats out of wheat, cockle out of wheat; garlic, chess, mustard and all other foul seeds out of wheat; buckhorn plantain out of clover, separates rye from wheat. Cleans beans—oats—barley—timothy seed. Grades seed corn. **A general purpose seed grader and fanning mill all in one.** Has screens and riddles for all purposes.

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I'll send you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** on 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, just to prove it will do all we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. So why take **low prices** for dirty, mixed grain, or sow **seed that grows weeds and mixed crops? Write nearest office for full particulars, prices and New Catalog.**

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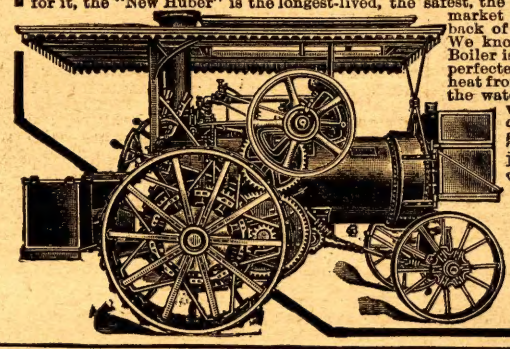
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With the Improved Return Flue Boiler Saves 25 to 50 per cent on Fuel

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A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. **COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis** **FOR 10 cts.**

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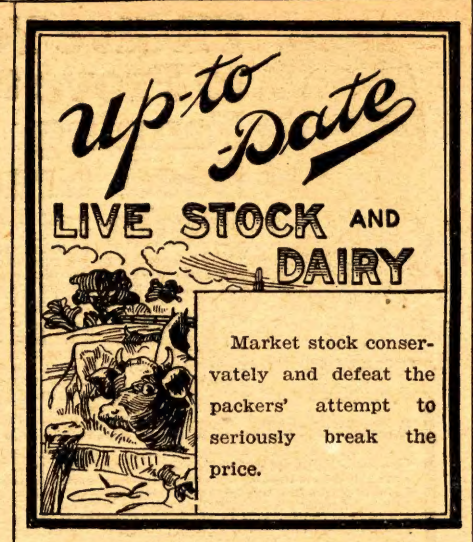
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Market stock conservatively and defeat the packers' attempt to seriously break the price.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

Sometimes we feel that we are moving slowly and get almost discouraged, yet when we realize what has been accomplished in creating a sentiment in favor of organization to protect the value of farm products, a sentiment we never saw expressed until the agitation was begun by UP-TO-DATE FARMING, we are amazed at the progress that has been made. One can scarcely pick up a paper now without finding some expression favorable to that idea. Even the Secretary of Agriculture made it a prominent feature of his recent speech, and it will be found in the Year Book for 1908. We are glad also to copy the following written by Martin E. Lee, a New York farmer and dairyman, and published in a prominent farm paper that has not been at all friendly to the idea of farm price-making:

The farmer should receive the same returns for his capital invested and labor performed as other men do in other business. Every branch of industry in our country is organized for mutual benefit protection save that of agriculture.

Even the untutored emigrants who are coming to these shores at the rate of a million a year from the most illiterate portions of the Old World, unable to speak our language, after being here a few brief months ally themselves with some labor organization for the purpose of bettering their condition, while the farmer to the manor born stands alone unorganized, the prey of all.

What must the farmer do? Why, what other business men are doing, organize and co-operate with his fellows. Do you suppose if the farmers were organized as they should be the "Bordens" would have cut the price of milk for the next six months, in face of one of the greatest droughts within the memory of the oldest inhabitant?

With farmers drawing water for their stock or driving them to drink, foddering them twice a day and feeding as in midwinter, with feed rising, ever rising, and corn selling for $7 a ton more than a year ago, the farmer has nothing to say as to what he shall receive for his products. He simply takes what others give.

In the not distant future, after he has been ground down a little more, he will turn and meet organized capital in the only way it should be met—with a bold and united front.

THE COLT'S FIRST WINTER

The farmer who has not time because of attending to his other stock to give special attention to the colt that is going through its first winter, has too much stock—at least that colt too much. A farmer would better not have a colt if he cannot attend to it properly, at least during its first winter, for the future horse depends upon the first winter treatment. It should have a comfortable house all its own, though it may share its home with others of its own age, never with horses older than itself. It should be fed and watered regularly, and with feed adapted to its growing and developing needs—feed to make bone and muscle, and to give or develop stamina. Many think the latter does not depend upon feed, but it depends upon health and proper development, and that depends upon feed. All corn will not do, and all hay won't do; and there must not be a feast today and a famine for the next two or three days.

And exercise is as essential as feed. The colt must not be kept up all the time—in fact it should be housed as little as possible, only enough to insure it an undisturbed feeding time, and to shelter it from the worst storms. It may be kept in its stall nights, provided the stall is clean and dry, and it has plenty of room to lie down. The owner is not merely feeding a young animal—he is manufacturing a horse, whose value will depend upon the skill with which the work was done as well as upon the material which entered into its structure.

The value of the horse depends also upon his condition, and in early life is the time to mold that. The young colt ought to be handled—the younger the better. At the time of feeding is the time to fondle and rub and curry it. Make friends with it in every way. It is a good plan to have a neatly fitting headstall on it all the time, to which a halter may be easily snapped at any time to lead it about the lot. If it is handled only when feeding, it will soon conclude that is the only time it should submit to such caresses, and object to familiarity on the outside.

Beware of that farm Nemesis, the barbed wire. The colt cannot be trusted with barbed wire. The barn lot should never be fenced with that material, nor the colt's pasture, if possible to avoid it.

Send your cow, steer and horse hides, calf, dog, and other skins, to the Crosby Frisian Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y., to be converted into fur coats, robes, gloves, mittens or rugs. They are the largest custom fur tanners of the large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Send for illustrated catalog.

The world's record for clean skimming is held by the U. S. Cream Separator. Forty years of experience in building dairy machinery is behind the U. S. It will pay every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to send for the U. S. catalog number 187. A cream separator will pay for itself if you keep three cows or more. Be sure to send for this beautiful, instructive and valuable book. Address Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt. They have agencies everywhere.

"The best is always cheapest in the end"—is true with Cream Separators as well as with anything else. A cheap separator will not only be a cause of annoyance and trouble, but it will cause its user loss in dollars and cents. It does not skim close. By getting more cream a high-grade separator soon pays for itself over cheaper, inferior systems. Send for catalog 136 of the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., which explains all about the Tubular Separator.

Every dairyman, in fact every farmer, should send to Geo. P. Pilling & Sons Co., Philadelphia, for a copy of booklet Q. It gives full information about the latest "Easy to Use" cattle instruments. A couple cents invested now in writing for the booklet may be the means of saving a valuab'e animal at some future date. When your stock is stricken it is too late. Send for booklet Q today—it will teach you something.

THE FAVORITE DRAFT

The favorite draft horse in America is, by large odds, the French Percheron. The home of this horse is the district of Le Perche in the southwest part of France. The breeders of Percherons in that district have an iron-clad organization that will not recognize or admit to regristration any animal not born within the district, so we are told, no matter how true and pure its parents may be.

And the Percheron is still being improved and built up. A weight, say from 1400 to 1500 pounds, that would have been readily accepted a few years ago, would not be recognized today. Eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds are the weights sought now.

Farmers who wish to breed true Percherons should trace their nativity as well as their pedigree. If they can be truly traced to Le Perche, France, other questions may be waived.

AWAY IN THE LEAD FOR 1909

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The year that is past was one of unusual interest and importance in a Cream Separator way. Twelve months ago we announced to cow owners the introduction of a complete new line of DE LAVAL farm and dairy sizes of machines, marking another great move forward in the development of the Cream Separator. The enthusiastic welcome given these improved machines by buyers everywhere exceeded even our great expectations and nearly carried us off our feet. Orders came so thick and fast that stock was soon exhausted and the DE LAVAL factory was forced to run day and night from March to July and continued with increased force on full time throughout the entire year. Notwithstanding the universal business depression DE LAVAL sales for 1908 were over 50 per cent greater than in 1907. The new machines simply swept the field of all separator honors and made the year a notable one in separator history. Practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines has but served to suggest still greater refinement of perfection and to enable us to offer in the DE LAVAL for 1909 a machine that those who know saw IS MILES AND YEARS IN THE LEAD OF EVERYTHING ELSE IN A SEPARATOR WAY. If you have not seen and used an IMPROVED DE LAVAL you really cannot know what a Cream Separator is today. It's surely in your own interest to do so before thinking of buying any other. Why not write at once for catalogue and full information, to be had for the asking.

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MODERN PRISCILLA for many years has been recognized as the Leading Fancy-work Magazine of America. It is today, and long has been, the undisputed authority on all kinds of Embroidery, Knitting, Crochet, Lace, Costumes, Lingerie and Home Decorations.

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Aside from the strictly fancy-work departments there are special departments devoted to China, Oil and Water-color Painting, Stenciling, Pyrography, Leather-work, Basketry and the like.

PICTORIAL REVIEW is a large magazine of 64 or more pages each month. The magazine is profusely illustrated throughout—hence its name, Pictorial Review. Its fiction, its special features and its department, are eagerly awaited monthly in 320,000 homes.

Pictorial Review's Fashion pages are justly famous—in fact they lead the world in the showing of the newest styles.

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532 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

WINTER FEED FOR SHEEP

Various feeds may be suggested and combinations formed, but corn is still the king. When the writer was a boy, farmers "pulled fodder." After the corn was well matured, they stripped the green blades from the standing stalks, put them by handsful between the stalks in the hill where they were allowed to remain a day or two to cure, and then on a moonlight night these handsful were gathered up and bound in bundles, and stacked or housed for winter feed. We do not tell how this was done expecting it to be followed now, but corn-blades thus cured, made fine feed, especially for sheep. Another way to save fodder was to cut off the tops just above the highest ear and shock around a hill to cure. We note that this is done to some extent yet, especially in Southern Indiana. It is a little too tedious for the people of this rushing age, who wish to do it all at once; but such tops make fine feed, relished by all stock, and is specially good for sheep. Blades or tops, with a little corn to supply needed protein, make an ideal winter feed for sheep.

Clover hay, well cured and not musty, is also a good sheep feed, but even it should be supplemented by a little corn, but not so much as is needed with fodder. Unthreshed pea hay or soy beans make a very good sheep feed, and in their case the peas or beans supply enough of protein, and no corn is needed. Millet and timothy hay are not good for sheep; nor is red top.

CLOVER FED TO STOCK

Prof. Mumford, of the University of Missouri, does not believe that clover hay can be profitably fed to young stock being prepared for market without accompanying it with grain ration. He agrees that clover hay is fine feed for breeding or growing stock animals, but it has not enough of the fattening qualities to make it a complete feed for beef stock. Clover and corn, however, six pounds of grain to the animal and all the clover hay they would eat, was known to make gains of two pounds per day, certainly a good record.

THE HOG OF TO-DAY

There is more marked improvement in the American hog than in almost any other domestic animal. The old, long nosed "hazel splitter" is never seen any more, and each year finds the hog getting nearer and nearer to the type required in an ideal meat producer. Easy feeding, quick maturing have been so advanced that a hog can now be made in six months that, a few years ago, it took a year and a half to produce. Then we have the rounded smoothness of form, the shortness of nose and jowl, and the fullness of ham that we could not get at all in the old style hog.

There have been great improvements in all domestic animals, but hog breeders seem to have had before them a definite ideal, to which they have worked no matter what breed was the favorite, until the American hog has reached a style eminently creditable to his fanciers, and very near to perfection in the performance of his mission.

BETTER STUFF, BETTER PRICE

In the program of a teacher's institute not long since was the subject, "Better pay, better teaching, better schools." An elderly teacher of large experience said the topics were badly arranged; that it should be "Better teaching, better schools, better pay"; that the pay properly depended upon the value of the service rendered, and increased pay would follow improvement rather than improvement follow increased pay.

On this same line, Mrs. Clearwaters of Indiana, speaking in the dairy interest, says: "A good way to increase the demand for butter is to improve the quality of the butter." That is as sound doctrine as the other. The best goods sell first, and if the demand be not oversupplied, the best will bring the highest price. The conscientious, ambitious farmer or dairyman, or dairywoman, is never content until their product is the best that goes onto the market. We once knew a little woman take her basket of eggs home because she found some in the store that looked cleaner and fresher than hers. When those eggs were brought back no nicer ones could be found in the house.

That may have been going somewhat to an extreme, but it was the manifestation of a spirit that wins—the spirit of "wont-be-beaten."



FREE PAIL

FREE TRIAL OF STOCK TONIC

There is really no secret about stock tonics—neither about their ingredients nor their effects on live stock. There is also no doubt about the usefulness of stock tonics. Their good effects are as certain as are the nutrient action of feeds. In fact the benefits of a rightly compounded tonic are more certain than that of feed.

Feed sometimes nourishes and sometimes it doesn't. It depends altogether on the condition of the organs of digestion and assimilation.

But a good tonic, used as intended, always acts with a stimulating and restorative effect on the functions that make nutrition possible.

The Wilbur Stock Food Company offers to demonstrate the certainty of the benefits of their Stock Tonic, in every case by giving away, in locations where they have no agents, a 25 lb. pail to any stock owner who will ask for it, accompanying the request by a statement of the number of head of stock he owns.

They have been making this Stock Tonic for twenty-five years, and know absolutely what it will do. They run no risk in giving away the twenty-five pounds as they are certain it will be its own best solicitor in the hands of the intelligent stock owner.

Every keeper of live stock ought to take advantage of the offer for his own satisfaction and profit. Write the Wilbur Stock Food Co., 461 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis., stating the number hogs, cattle and horses you own, or fill out the coupon attached to the company's advertisement and send it with request for a pail of Stock Tonic, which will be sent promptly without any charge.



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SLOAN'S LINIMENT

For spavin, curb, splint, sweeny, capped hock, founder, strained tendons, wind puffs and all lameness in horses—
For thrush, foot rot and garget on cattle and sheep—
For hog distemper, hog cholera, thumps and scours in hogs—
For diarrhoea, canker and roup in poultry—

AT ALL DEALERS — — — PRICE 25¢, 50¢ & $1.00

Send for free book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry — Address Dr Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Look Out for ROUP!

The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds—save them!



Conkey's Roup Cure

will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and

We'll Pay You 50 Cents

for the empty box if the remedy fails. It kills the germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic! A powder, given in the drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will! Prices 50c and $1.00, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease.

The Conkey Book (Price 25c) FREE for name of your poultry supply dealer and 4c postage. Write for it today—now.

G. E. CONKEY CO.

Dept. W Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland, O.

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY



is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an Incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. **Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.**

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY



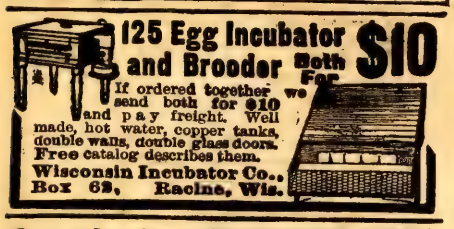
We are giving away hundreds of these Incubators to our seed customers. This Incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best Hatchers made.

Do you want a good Incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.

Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.

MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10



If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.

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Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. **B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.**



Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.



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40 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 80-page Annual Poultry Book. **R. F. Neubert, Box 818, Mankato, Minn**



Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders and save half the purchase price. Any one can do it. I furnish mechanical parts, Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc. at low prices. Over 25,000 in use not one failure. LAMPLESS BROODER will cost you only $4.00. Complete plans only 25 cents to cover cost. Worth Dollars to you.

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LICE

DO MOST DAMAGE IN WINTER

Pesky lice bother your poultry more in winter than in summer. They get next to a fowl's warm body and stay there. Poultry gets out of condition, run-down and easily susceptible to disease. Your hens cannot lay when such conditions prevail. Use **Leaks Lice Exterminator** and you will not be bothered with Lice on poultry. Inexpensive. Easily applied. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart, 35c; Gallon, $1.00; Five Gallon can, $4.00. Manufactured and sold by

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

A RELIABLE HEN'S NEST

That shuts out all other fowls. A perfect trap nest. All poultry raisers should use them. CHEAP AND DURABLE; for prices address

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629 E. 6th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

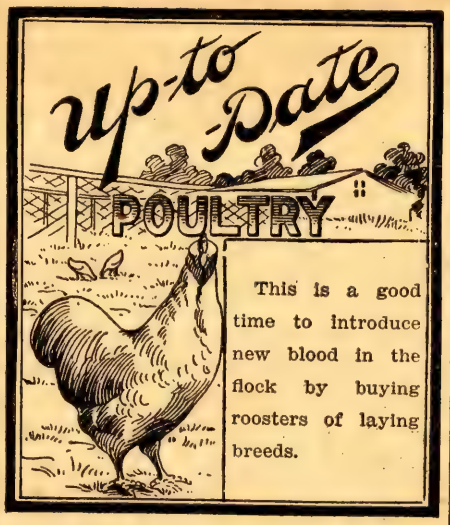
Farmers' Handy Wagon

Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of farm work, and the cheapest you can buy. It is low down, has wide steel wheels and wide tires, and will last a lifetime without repairs. Can be depended upon to haul any load. Guaranteed in every respect.



STEEL WHEELS for farm wagons—any size to fit any axle. Send for our free booklet before you buy a wagon or a set of wheels.

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TIME TO TAKE ANOTHER STEP

The longest journey is accomplished by taking one step after another. The greatest improvements have been made by one little advance after another. Many such advances have been made in poultry raising even within the memory of the writer, but the end has not yet been reached. But a great many farmers, some possibly of Our Up-to-Date People, have not kept up with the procession, and expect their poultry to make eggs and dollars for them without a suitable workshop or material. How such farmers do pity the poor Israelites whom the cruel Egyptians compelled to make brick without straw! It is easier to make brick without straw than it is to make eggs without proper food and shelter.

It is time to take another step in poultry culture. No matter in what part of the line you may be, how far back in the procession, make an advance. Determine that some of your plans and arrangements shall be better than they ever were before. You may get no nearer the head, for the head is constantly moving on, but you will get to a better place than you have been, and you will find greater profits in poultry than you ever found before. Move. But be very careful not to move backward. Go forward.

POULTRY YARD FERTILIZER

Farmers know what excitement there is about fertilizers. The mail is full of circulars about bone meal, phosphates, nitrate of soda, etc., to build up the torn down soil and restore it to its former productiveness. Many farmers will not plant a crop without applying some kind of fertilizer. And they do well. Fertilization is necessary to a good crop, and unless there is a good crop a great deal of labor goes for naught.

But while farmers are paying high prices in good money for fertilizers, do they realize how much that is just as valuable goes to waste on their own premises?

Poultry raisers have all read of squab (young pigeon) raising as being a profitable business. Whether it is or not, does the reader know that the pigeon manure is relied upon as one source of the profits; that the pigeon lofts are constructed with tight floors so as to catch all the manure; that this is carefully gathered up, bagged and sold at a high price for a most valuable fertilizer?

The droppings in the hen house are just as good a fertilizer, is worth as much or more by the ton, than any commercial fertilizer on the market. It is not so free from trash as the pigeon manure, nor as the commercial fertilizer, but the trash is not much disadvantage where it is used at home; it increases the bulk, aids in the distribution, and contributes a degree of humus to the soil where it is applied.

But do you want pulverized fertilizer for delicate application? Then pulverize the hen manure. Dry hen manure is easily pulverized, and if none but the powder is required, sift it as the plasterer sifts his sand. The hen manure is no more filthy to handle than is the raw bone meal and many other fertilizers in common use, that scent for a time the whole field where they are applied. The art of saving is worth more to the farmer than is the art of making. When these facts are understood and acted upon the manure will be reckoned as one of the profits of poultry keeping.

THE HEN IN CONGRESS

The rooster may strut and crow in the barnyard, and put on congressional airs, but he may now go away back and sit down, for his humble but industrious mate has left him so far behind he can scarcely hear her sing. She has actually got into Congress in good shape and on both feet. Congressman Dawson of Iowa is the gentleman that admitted her, in words more eloquent than her own famous cackle. Hear him:

"Poets may sing of the glory of the eagle, and artists may paint the beauties of birds of plumage, but the modest American hen is entitled to a tribute for her industry, her usefulness and her productivity. The American hen can produce wealth equal to the capital stock of all the banks of the New York Clearing House in three months and have a week to spare. In less than sixty days she can equal the total production of all the gold mines of the United States. The United States proudly boasts of its enormous production of pig iron, by far the greatest of any country in the world, and yet the American hen produces as much in six months as all the iron mines of the country produce in a year. In one year and ten months she could pay off the interest-bearing debt of the United States."

NO OVERSUPPLY OF EGGS

A writer who has had occasion to study the situation, says:

"The raising of poultry is a business that has not yet received from the public the attention it deserves. The business of poultry raising opens a promising field for all who possess ambition and industry. The cost of raising poultry is small when compared with the high prices they command. For the small amount of money required I know of no other legitimate business that will bring quicker and better returns than poultry.

There never was an over-production of eggs in this country and it is not likely that there ever will be. The hen may not be a mortgage lifter, but, given a chance, she will scratch one badly. To keep the hen in laying condition is the aim of every poultry raiser, particularly in the winter, when a full egg basket means so much. There are people sufficiently versed in henology to make biddies lay during cold weather when eggs are high. These are the ones that reap the greatest profits. There are many things necessary to the production of large quantities of eggs. There must be an egg-producing variety, and there should be an egg-producing strain of that variety. There must be a strong constitution, and good digestive and assimilating powers. Then there must be plenty of good and appropriate feed, supplemented by whatever will add to the health and vigor of the fowls."

Roup Can Be Cured

It has long been the custom for poultry raisers to use the "hatchet cure" for Roup. But it is no longer necessary to kill valuable fowls when they get this dreaded disease. Conkey's Roup Cure is guaranteed to cure the worst cases. Every farmer should have a box of this famous remedy to use in tiem of need. Send to the G. E. Conkey Co., Dept. W., Cleveland, O., for their most helpful book "Diseases of Poultry"—it is free.

Are you doing your duty by UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Can't you get four of your neighbors to subscribe at 25 cents each? Four new subscriptions accepted for $1.00.

BROWN FENCE



For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.

The BROWN Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.



The Knot That Holds — "Jubilee Year" of Page Fence



Page Fence is woven just the same today as 25 years ago. A real triple knot—not a simple twist! Page Fence is made of High Carbon Steel of double the tensile strength and elasticity of common fence wire.

Page Catalog—"Jubilee Edition"—SENT FREE! Box 79X

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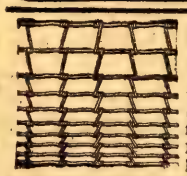
15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

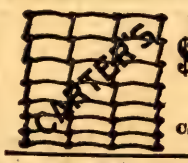


KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.



48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. **FREE** Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to **MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, LEESBURG, O**



Make Your Own Fence

$10 For a Machine

Coiled wire at wholesale

Farm and Yard Gates

Write for free booklet.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. **Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries.**

Coiled Spring Fence Co. Box 418 Winchester, Ind.



DON'T RUST FARM FENCE

Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.

THE WARD FENCE CO. Box 871 Decatur, Ind.



Army Auction Bargains

Tents - $1.90 up		Old Pistols - - -	$ .50 up
Shoes - 1.25 "		Officers' Swords, new	1.75 "
ARMY SADDLES 3.00 "		Cavalry Sabres "	1.50 "
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1907 MILITARY CATALOGUE, 260 large pages, containing thousands of beautiful illustrations—with 1908 supplement, wholesale and retail prices. Mailed for 15 cents (stamps). 15 ACRES GOVT. AUCTION GOODS.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York

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We sell strictly safe OKLAHOMA School County, Municipal and Street Improvement Bonds. We pay 4 per cent on deposits.

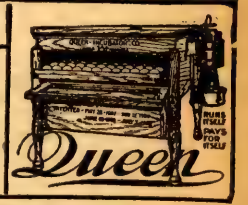
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REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

QUEEN INCUBATORS and BROODERS

hatch and raise chickens, better than other kinds. Nearly 90,000 of our Machines are proving this right along. They will do the same for you. Write me for proof. With the **Queen** it is easy to have early "friers" and "broilers" when prices are the highest. Five sizes, from 80 to 360 eggs. $8.00 to $18.50 and **I pay the freight. Binding 5-Year Guaranty** and 90 days **Free Trial.** Send today for my **free catalog.**



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STRONGEST FENCE MADE



When you buy our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence** you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wriggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to user

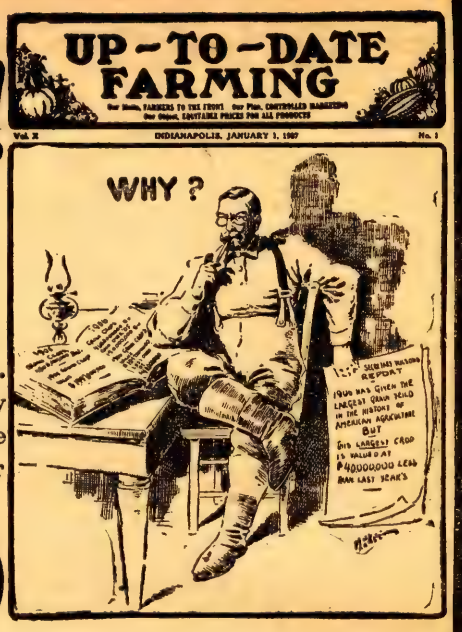
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Coiled Wire provides for expansion and contraction and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We have a full line of **FARM AND POULTRY FENCE.** Our **Wholesale Prices** will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalogue.

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Your Last Chance!



To Get The Most Liberal Offer Ever Made by any Publisher in America

Here is the most remarkable offer made to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. By special agreement with Farm and Fireside, the great national farm and family paper, we can offer our readers UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year; Farm and Fireside for one year; three superb art-proof pictures, and the Home Sweet Home Calendar for 1909—all for only 60 cents. This offer is good only

Before The Price Goes Up--January 20

The January 20th number of Farm and Fireside will be the very last one at the present low price. After that date the price goes up, and we cannot agree to make this offer for anywhere near the low price at which we offer it to you now. No matter whether your subscription is paid up now or not, you should surely take advantage of this offer, and let us extend your time a full year from when your present subscription expires.

The subscriptions may be either new or renewal, and sent to one or different addresses as you desire. Here is a great chance for you to get either UP-TO-DATE FARMING or Farm and Fireside for yourself and to send the other paper to some friend or relative as a gift.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

By actual count there are four hundred and thirty-three (433) farm papers printed in the United States. Four hundred and thirty-two of these papers are devoted to teaching farmers, stockmen, poultrymen, orchardists, gardeners, truckers, etc., how to prodduce crops—larger crops—and one (1) paper is devoted to teaching how to market all of the crops profitably. This one paper is UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published at Indianapolis, Ind. It should be in every farmer's home.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

The greatest national farm and family paper, has been published thirty-one years. It now prints more copies each month than any other farm paper in America. That shows how well it is liked.

It is among the most progressive and most helpful farm papers published. Its farm articles are written by the very best authorities and are of the practical, instructive kind. It has from twelve to fifteen departments in every issue covering every side of farm life from the plow to the kitchen.

Among the many usual features in Farm and Fireside is the Page on Politics and Public Questions in every number, written by Alfred Henry Lewis, the well-known magazine contributor. Farm and Fireside is absolutely non-partisan and Mr. Lewis' impartial and straight-from-the-shoulder talks are proving of immense interest to Farm and Fireside's millions of readers.

One department alone in Farm and Fireside is worth all we ask for this entire offer. It is called the Review of the Farm Press, and contains the best articles from all the other farm papers. You don't need other farm papers if you read the Review of the Farm Press, except UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

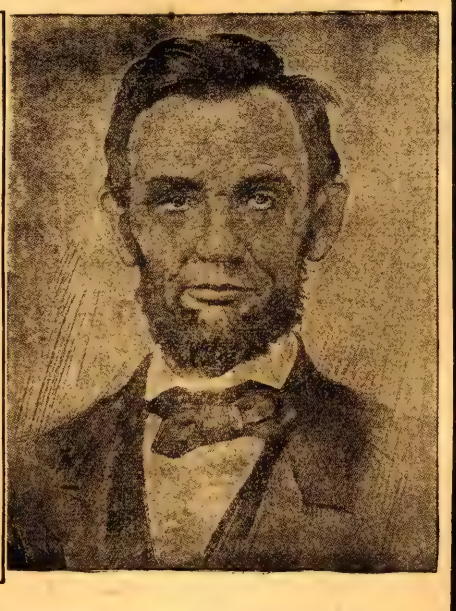
"HOME SWEET HOME" CALENDAR

This beautiful calendar will be given to every one who subscribes for this offer before January 20th, 1909. On the front of it is Balfour Kerr's famous masterpiece "Home Sweet Home"—a painting of such exquisite beauty and loving sentiment that you will surely be proud to have it in your home. It costs hundreds of dollars **merely to produce this painting** in Farm and Fireside. It has been made into the most beautiful calendar you can imagine, 11x14 inches, reproduced on the finest calendar stock, by a special monotone process which gives a perfect sepia effect. A calendar for every month of the year is included, and the whole thing is supported at the top by a brown cord. Each calendar is sent securely packed and prepaid. Remember, we include in this offer UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Farm and Fireside, the "Home Sweet Home" calendar,

And 3 Superb Colored Pictures







ALL FOR ONLY 60c.

Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Editor: Enclosed find 60 cents for which send me Up-to-Date Farming, Farm and Fireside including three colored pictures, and the 1909 Home Sweet Home Calendar.

Name, ... Town.....

Street or R. R..... State.....

Rush this coupon before January 20th

SPECIAL NOTICE

This coupon should be sent before price goes up--January 20th

THE LORDLY TURKEY

People do not raise turkeys in the winter, unless from a neighboring roost, but this is a good time to do some planning for the next hatching and growing season. The demand for turkeys is not nearly supplied in this country, and many more of them could be raised without unfavorably affecting the price. There is certainly no more attractive domestic fowl on the farm, nor one that is more interesting during every stage of its life. It may require a little more care than some others in its earlier days, but it very soon outgrows such need, and then it is more independent than any other. It should be fed more or less, and near home, during its entire existence, but it soon becomes an industrious hunter of its own best feed, and that feed is of material it is worth money to the farmer to have consumed.

We recommend Our Up-to-Date People to consider the turkey in making their poultry plans for next season. And we may say the medium sized varieties that mature quickly are better where early marketing is desired, than the very large ones. The Bronze are our favorite because we know them better than we do any other, but for breeders we would not select the largest strains.

SHORT SAYINGS

Either wood or coal ashes are good to put in the poultry yard, or even in the poultry house. The fowls will scratch and pick in them, and it is safe to assume they are getting something that is good for them. Bits of charcoal are very useful in absorbing harmful internal gases, and contributing to the healthy action of the alimentary canal. The fowls may even wallow in the ashes, and that helps to rid them of parasites.

Fowls that the exposed to bad weather, especially those housed in cold, damp places, with muddy or wet floors, are subject to rheumatism. Change to more comfortable quarters is both remedy and prevention.

Where the poultry house has no floor but the ground, it is recommended that two or three inches of the surface be taken off every year, and the place refilled with fresh earth. If raised two or three inches above the surrounding level it is all the better. The earth removed is as valuable a fertilizer as can be bought at almost any price.

It is said that the American Hen (of course we mean all the hens in America) laid during the year 1,300,000,000 (one billion, three hundred million) dozen eggs! That's an awful big figure. Everybody knows what a little space of time a second is, and yet there is not a billion of seconds in thirty years—more eggs in a year than there are seconds in thirty years! About Easter time we have known empty eggshells strung in a garland. If the shells of these eggs were strung thus, the garland might be hung on the horn of the moon and then be enough of it yet on the earth to be played with by the children of all the United States and England!

MORE EGGS

Most people do not realize that lice are continually bothering poultry. Get rid of the pesky lice and you get rid of disease and you get more eggs. The simplest way to exterminate the lice is with Schilds Lice Killing Machine. It is inexpensive, sure to work and you can see the lice that are taken off your fowls. Send to the Schild Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, O., for free book of information. Tell them you read UP-TO-DATE FARMI&G.

"My Doctern"

My doctern is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied;
Jest do your best, and praise er blame
That follers that, counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed grate success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gits more kicks than all the rest.
—*Riley.*

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A GOD-SEND TO MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN. 50,000 already sold. Causing frenzied enthusiasm. Everybody surprised, happy over new, wonderful discovery. Centuries getting here but realized at last. Readers, listen, see, read about OHIOANS PECULIAR LIFE PROLONGING APPARATUS. Nothing Like It.

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Astounding, but true, no more bathing in water. Bath rooms, bath houses, bathing resorts no longer needed. ALLEN'S PATENTED BATH APPARATUS does combined work of all and more at one operation. Gives every home Ideal bath and health advantages. Automatically energizes and operates with only 1 gallon of water. Wonderful combination Mechanical and liquid forces producing at one application four exhilarating, scientific, hygienic baths. Used in any room, at home or when traveling—anywhere that water exists. Cost only $5.00 Complete—cost nothing to operate. Sounds strange, even impossible, yet it is no experiment—going on daily.

See how Simple, Easy, Convenient: To bathe—place Metallic Non-Corrosive Fountain on wall or shelf—fill with water—turn screw—that's all—thereafter it works automatically. Cleansing, friction, massage and shower bath all in one, hot or cold, one operation, 5 minutes time. See it Energize! Your body constantly flushed with clear running water, pores opened, cleansed, kneaded, invigorated by hundreds of little soft self-cleansing "fingers" working gently, soothingly, thoroughly, altogether. Only clear, running, energized water touches the body—no immersion—a delightful, tingling, sparkling spray that refreshes and cleanses simultaneously, every vein and muscle jumping with new life.

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Guaranteed by an old reliable $50,000.00 house. Price complete, ready to use, only $5.00 and up. Sent to any address. Order now—you'll be satisfied. Send card anyhow for full description, valuable book, catalogue, testimonials—ALL FREE.

AGENTS GETTING RICH. Salesmen, Managers Men and Women—at home or traveling—all or spare time. Here's proof: "Sold $2212.00 in 2 weeks. Not one dissatisfied user," writes Korstad & Mercer, Minn. "$1680.00 in 73 days," sold by C. D. Rasp, Wis. "Canvassed 60 people—got 55 orders. Sold $320.00 in 16 days," writes W. H. Reese, Pa. "Enclosed order for $115.00 first days work. Best thing I ever worked," writes L. H. Langley, N. D. "I averaged $164.25 weekly for 3 months, undoubtedly best line on market," writes J. W. Beem, Kans. "Finest sellers I ever saw, catches the eye. Don't want anything better. Sell 8 out of every 10 houses," writes Wm. Maroney, Okla. "A man that can't sell your outfit couldn't sell bread in a famine. Send 48 more," writes J. B. Cashman, Minn.

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WE WANT YOU TO DO THIS AT OUR EXPENSE

Send us only 10 cents for a four months' (eight numbers) trial subscription. We will send you FARM AND FIRESIDE *twice a month* during January, February, March and April. This includes the big Christmas, Mid-Winter and Easter numbers, and three *lithographed* pictures in six colors each, the first one 14x20, the other two 11x14 inches, ready to adorn your walls the minute you get them. Do this *right now*, as *the price of Farm and Fireside goes up the first of the year.*

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Dept. 302 DES MOINES, IOWA.

FREE

Worry Hurts, Work Doesn't

All our troubles are about things which never happen. We suffer through fear about tomorrow. When tomorrow comes the thing we worried about doesn't occur. If we work hard and keep busy we don't have time to worry. There is no real trouble or hard luck in the world but incurable sickness and death. Everything else in the world can be outlived and overcome.

We can shut our eyes and imagine we see a beautiful rose, or we can imagine we see a horrible murder. Both look real, but both are merely imagination. They are only mind pictures. Our worry is always only in the mind. When we think, we either let our minds run into worry or into pleasant thoughts. The great cure for worry is to occupy our minds with our work and with pleasant thoughts and then we kill worry. There is a wonderful book called DOLLARS AND SENSE which tells all about worry and happiness and how to live and act to get joy out of life. This book has 80 great helping chapters that tells us how to think, live, work and act to make our lives happy and full of peace and contentment.

You can get this book by sending 25 cents in stamps to R. Hunter & Co., Oak Park, Ill. The editor of this paper believes this wondeful book has done more to drive away the blues than anything ever published.

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FANCY MONTANA SEED



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A. L. STONE,
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Mr. Stone found our alfalfa 99.9 percent pure. We have a large stock identically the same seed.

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Apple 7c, Peach 5c, Plum 10c, Cherry 17c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes $2.50 per 100. Forest Tree Seedlings $1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

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I grew 10,000 bushels of corn this year, because at last I succeeded in selecting the finest type of corn I ever saw—full size, perfect ears, every stalk bearing an ear or more. I have selected the best of it for seed—I guarantee it. I will refund your money if not satisfactory. An order today means a full corn crib next fall. My new oats and seed potatoes are as good. Catalogue free. If interested in fruit I will send you a new plant free. **W. N. Scarff,** Dept. W, New Carlisle, O.

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All the best novelties and standard varieties of Garden and Farm seeds. Send for handsome, illustrated catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Nursery Stock, etc., and special **Bargain List** of Vegetables and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per packet and upwards. Mailed to you, if you mention this paper, **FREE**

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Up to Date ORCHARD AND GARDEN

No class of producers suffer more frequent and bitter disappointments than fruit growers. Organization, pledging of their crops and wise direction in marketing is what they need.

THE GINSENG FAD AND FAKE

We still see in the public press discussions of ginseng culture. The mercantile product, the root and the seed, has an almost fabulous value. It can be grown successfully in many parts of the United States, and be made profitable when the necessary conditions are complied with — more profitable, perhaps, for the ground occupied than any other plant that grows from the soil of this country.

But its successful and profitable growth is almost entirely impracticable for the everyday farmer. The Department of Agriculture felt this fact so keenly that, several years ago, a special bulletin was issued to acquaint the public therewith, and more recently the Kentucky experiment station has done the same thing.

The seeds are gathered in July. If desired for planting, they may be purchased at from $80 to $150 per pound, we are told, but they are usually purchased by count. Two-year-old roots are worth around 10 cents each. About 80,000 plants may be grown to the acre.

Ginseng's native home is the rich loam beneath dense forests, hence it cannot bear the direct rays of the sun, and to be grown successfully it must be at least partially shaded. Those who grow it usually accomplish this purpose by building lattice work over the bed. Even then it is difficult to furnish the plant with its native soil, rich, virgin loam. Unlike many other plants that have been brought from the forests to domestic culture, ginseng does not take kindly to changed conditions.

To start ginseng from seed, put the seed about the time of gathering, in a box in alternate layers with wet sand, and bury the box in the ground, where it will remain moist until the following fall, when they may be planted an inch deep in rows a foot apart and six to eight inches apart in the row. If the bed be made in rich bottom land amid forest trees, the culture may be greatly simplified.

If the bed be started with roots from the native woods or from the nursery, about two years will be gained in getting returns. From seed it requires five or six years before good roots may begin to be taken.

IN THE ORCHARD

About all the work that can be done in the orchard at this time is pruning and cleaning up. There is not an old orchard in existence but that needs more or less dressing up, and that can be done as well or better in winter than at any other time. There should be no dead timber in a live orchard tree. Every dead or dying limb should be removed; and all the brush, apple or any other kind, should be gathered up and hauled away or burned. Take away any tangled or tangling branches and open the trees up well, and let air and sunlight pass freely through. If any profit at all is to be derived from the orchard, this treatment will increase it, and add to the appearance and value of the orchard for future years.

ORCHARDS AND CEDAR GROVES

Our country readers have not failed to notice a rusty appearance frequently found on the skins of apples, pears and quinces. Sometimes it is so bad as to make the fruit undesirable. It is caused by a fungus spore, and is very nearly the same on these three kinds of fruit.

The history of these fungi is very peculiar. The germs cannot develop anywhere except on the red cedar or the juniper. On the twigs of these trees they cause the growth of peculiar formations called ceadr apples or cedar balls, though really they are neither apples nor balls. Each of these bears a crop of spores, which in the spring as the "ball" dries up are blown away on the air like very fine, microscopic dust. Strange to say, these spores cannot live on the parent tree, but floating away on the air, if they light upon the surface of a young apple, pear or quince, the two last named particularly, they find a congenial location, and immediately begin to develop in the rust we first spoke of. They not only attack the fruit, but extend their work to the leaves, and thus damage the tree itself. We have known entire orchards almost ruined in this way, but cedar trees or a cedar grove, sometimes the trees in a cemetery or for ornamental purposes about the dwelling, grew near the orchard and were the parents of the whole trouble. The spores forming in the cedars would be entirely harmless were it not for the pears, quinces or apples nearby, and the fruit trees mentioned would never be infected were it not for the cedars or junipers growing near them.

Free to Farmers

By special arrangements Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalog, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FARMS



In the green fields of VIRGINIA

Where the summers are long and delightful; where the winters are short and mild. Here you can grow splendid crops at small cost. Rich soil, abundant water, excellent markets and good neighbors. Desirable Farms can be secured for

$10 PER ACRE AND UP

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Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 968 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

No one nowadays disputes the fact that it is necessary to spray fruit and shade trees if you want to make them a source of profit. San Jose Scale is the worst enemy to trees and shrubs. But there is a cure for the evil that is very inexpensive. It is Scalecide. Send to B. G. Pratt Co., Chemists Department X, 50 Church St., New York City, for their Pocket Diary and Spray Calendar—it is free.

Life is Easy

Don't think life a trial,
There's goodness all along,
And for the boy that knows it,
There's every cause for song.
I tell you now I'm happy
And you fellows needn't doubt it,
I spend Saturday a fishin'
And the next week tellin' 'bout it.

Nitrate of Soda



Nitrate of Soda applied as a top dressing, produces not only more tons to the acre, but cleaner and higher grade

TIMOTHY

Test It for Yourself Entirely Free

Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you use according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we offer, as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' most valuable book on fertilizers, their composition and how to use for different crops. Handsomely bound, 327 pages.

Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda by post card, as this offer is necessarily limited. "Grass Growing for Profit," another book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

Send name and complete address on post card

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CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES
SEND NO MONEY. WRITE QUICK.

We are actually giving away, absolutely free, postpaid, 100 Sweet Peas to every person who writes us at once. Our Sweet Peas are carefully assorted from 100 of the choicest varieties of these favorite flowers. Just send your name and address and we will send the Sweet Peas by return mail and tell you all about our

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Bride, unsurpassed for purity and whiteness.
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Perle des Jardins, fine straw color, large and perfect; blooms freely.

We have only a limited number of Sweet Peas. Write now.

Address Successful Farming, Dept. 850 Des Moines, Ia.

ARE YOU UP TO DATE?

Are you up to date? Well—let us see. What time have you?

How many of our readers will have to hesitate! "I have no watch,"—or—"my watch has stopped." Or, perhaps your watch is running fast or slow. Nine chances in ten you cannot tell the correct time.

You know, I believe there is nothing that indicates more in any man or any lady an air of being somebody, of being up to date, of enjoying prosperity—than to carry a really first-class, fine-looking watch.

You can afford to save on many ordinary luxuries in order to possess such a time-piece. That is why the editor of this paper is particularly glad to call your attention to the great watch offer on this page—an offer that I personally recommend.

You May Buy on Time

For although it costs more than the ordinary "cheap" watches, it is sold on a direct offer at the positive rock-bottom price, and in addition those who prefer to buy on time can get easy payments at $2.50 a month and yet at the rock-bottom price.

Such is the offer made direct to the public by the large and fearless concern, the Burlington Watch Company.

And this has been made necessary on account of the way manufacturers and dealers in this watch trade hang together in boosting other goods.

If you are posted on watches you have undoubtedly heard heretofore of the factory producing Burlington watches; and now you have the opportunity to own this absolutely superior time-piece, thanks to the special direct offer.

What if the watch does cost a little more than the "cheap," inferior watches—you can get it for $2.50 a month at the very rock-bottom price, and with the Burlington direct guarantee. It is the most economical watch in the long run.

Beautiful Watch Pleases All

Yes, I am enthusiastic about this Burlington Special no-trust watch, for I heard of this latest superb product of the Burlington Company a short time ago, even before it was ready for sale. As soon as the watches were put on sale I bought one and showed it to my friends.

You ought to have heard how they were pleased and surprised. Pleased when I showed them the case, the double-sunk dial, the delicately fine movements and other features of the very, very finest watches.

Surprised when I told them the price—a direct to the consumer no-trust price—on this superb Burlington Special watch.

Well, after I had bought my watch a lady neighbor of ours bought one also—the ladies' Burlington watch—and surely if you had seen it—well, I know you would not think of buying any other kind of watch for your wife, daughter or lady friend.

Better Not Miss This Chance

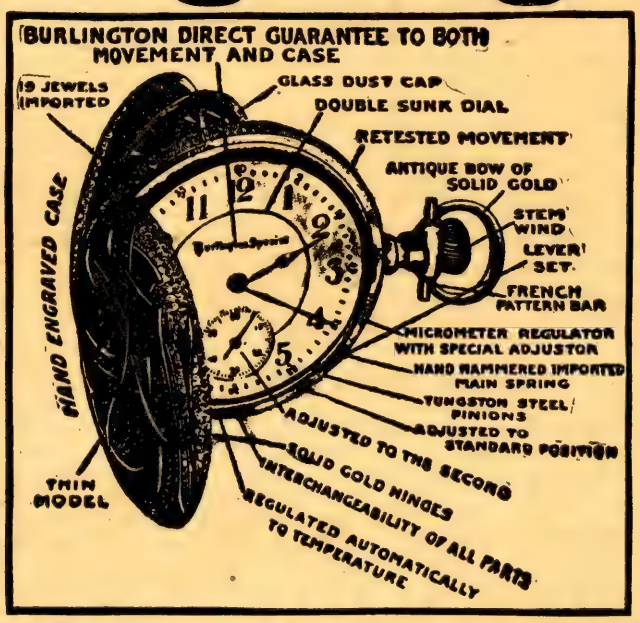
Now, do not miss an opportunity like this. Just consider what a fine thing it is for a man—a young man or an older man—to own the superb and latest product of the honest, reliable Burlington factory—the greatest factory the world has ever known, not in quantity of product but in quality. No matter whether you are employed on a salary or are in business for yourself, or are running a farm, you ought to have this watch.

The Burlington watch book, which you can get free, quotes surprising rock bottom prices on all Burlington Special watches—one-half and less than one-half the price ordinarily charged for first-class watches.

And if you do not want to pay cash in full you can pay $2.50 per month—$2.50 a month for only part of a year and then the payments cease, but your fine Burlington Special watch goes on, year after year, faithfully ticking off the seconds and accurately recording the time from decade to decade.

The Editor advises you once more not to overlook this offer. Sign the coupon now and get a free book of watch facts and prices on the superb Burlington Special watch. Better attend to this at once.

Fighting the Trust



$2.50 a Month

buys the Burlington Special—(acknowledged the finest and best made watch in the world)—and at the **Rock-Bottom, NO TRUST, direct price.**

Send coupon below and get full explanation (free) of the most remarkable offer ever made on any watch.

No Money Down: We ship your choice of watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of lady's or gentleman's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent—unless you ***want*** the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

Sign the coupon and get the FREE Burlington catalog.

Mr. Garrett Wall, one of the editors of the UP-TO-DATE FARMING has one of the Burlington Special Watches, and I want to *assure* you that it is an absolutely *magnificent* timepiece. Indeed, this is a *rare* opportunity to get the superbly beautiful Burlington at a **rock-bottom** *direct* offer. I should like to see my readers posted on the inside facts of the watch business; so better write for the free Burlington watch book.



CUT OR TEAR OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

Get the Benefit

Of the most remarkable offer ever made on a high-grade watch.

Write At Once for Our Free Book on Watches. This free book will tell you not only about the trust, but especially about the **remarkable offer** on the Burlington.

Get Posted on watches—on the fine points of superior quality in watches—(on the secret trust price and the **No-trust** prices)—get posted *before* you buy a watch. ***Get our booklet and copy of our***

$1,000.00 Challenge

to the Waltham and the Elgin

How the Challenge Started! The Waltham Watch Company published a challenge to all foreign factories to put 50 foreign watches against 50 Waltham watches in a competitive test of **time keeping,** the whole 100 watches to become the property of the winner. For copy of this challenge get our free booklet.

Why Did the Waltham Company carefully confine its challenge to foreign competitors? Of course the Waltham can afford to challenge Swiss watches, for American-made watches are certainly better—but would the Waltham dare to face a test with the Burlington? Or would the Elgin ***dare?***

We Challenge the Waltham (also Elgin)

*We have deposited in the Colonial T. & S. Bank of Chicago $1,000.00 in cash to be forfeited to the winner. We absolutely and positively back our Burlington against any Waltham (or Elgin) of the same size and grade; and we make this challenge irrespective of price. NO MATTER WHAT PRICE the Waltham or Elgin charge. The loser in this contest is to forfeit his $1,000.00. The bank now holds the $1,000.00.—**Why** do not the Waltham or Elgin accept this challenge? Why not?*

WE CALL THE BIG FACTORIES A TRUST BECAUSE (with the prices on over twenty similar movements EXACTLY IDENTICAL) THEY HAVE A MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT OF NOTICE ON CHANGE OF PRICES.

Do Not Miss this opportunity to get the best watch made anywhere in the world—not the biggest seller, but acknowledged among experts as the best—the genuine **BURLINGTON** watch—sold by our **no-trust** plan—on a **rock-bottom offer**—at **no-trust** price—**one price, direct** to the public (and, if desired, on terms of $2.50 a month).

SO WRITE FOR THE FREE WATCH BOOK

BE SURE to write for this booklet telling all about this challenge, and pointing out the superior quality of the Burlington (at its **one direct price**), and giving you other **facts of importance** about watches, especially trust watches.

And the FACTS in this booklet with reports from the **Congressional Records,** speeches in Congress, and briefs now before the **Department of Justice** in Washington, will quickly convince you that the American people are paying two prices for some of the best known makes of watches.

THIS BOOKLET will quickly convince you, too, that you do want a no-trust watch—made in a smaller but better factory—the independent factory that is fighting the trust as best it can by giving better quality and superior workmanship throughout; the book will convince you that the Burlington watch, on which there is only one rock-bottom price (the same rock-bottom price everywhere) is THE watch for the discriminating buyer; that it is THE watch for the man or woman who wants, not the largest selling brand which everybody has, but the best watch, the watch bought by experts, THE watch that is absolutely perfect in its many points of superiority—the Burlington watch. Send letter or postal or sign coupon today—just your name and address—and the free Burlington book will be sent at once.



BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
Dept. 3651 Millard Station, CHICAGO

BURLINGTON WATCH CO., Dept. 3651, Millard Station, CHICAGO

Please send me **without obligation** and prepaid your free book on watches and copy of your $1,000.00 challenge to the Waltham or Elgin with full explanations of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

NO LETTER NECESSARY. COUPON WILL DO.

Here is the coupon good for our wonderful FREE book on watches. Sign and send it.

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IN 20 EASY LESSONS

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Just your name and address and we will send you 24 packages of our **New style Easy-to-Thread Gold Eye Needles and 12 Satin Finish** Pure Aluminum Thimbles, all post paid with **Big 16 Page Premium List.** You sell the Needles at 5 cts. a Package and to each person that buys 3 Packages, you give a Thimble **Free.** Your success is certain. When sold send us the **$1.20** and we will send you the Premium you select and are entitled to in the Premium List, order at once and get extra Presents **Free.** Address

Globe Novelty Co., Box 414 Greenville, Pa.



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Ask dealer for it.

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I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark



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These stockings can be knit in 30 minutes on **Gearhart's 1908 Family Knitter.** New machine, improved up-to-date.

Knits everything for home or trade, from factory or home-spun yarns. Big money earned the year round.

Write and learn what others are doing. Catalog and sample work free. All yarns at first cost. Address, **J. E. Gearhart Box 104, Clearfield, Pa.**

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WE REPAIR ANY WATCH for anybody anywhere, S. M. STRAIN, Ex-Pres. Ill. Retail Jewelers Ass'n. V-Pres. National Retail Jewelers Ass'n, Mgr. Cleaning 75c. We pay return charges. Send for literature. Free. Repair Dept., Jackson Jewelery Co., Jackson, Mo.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c Pkg. **FREE** C. H. ROWAN. Dept. 12, London, Can



99 Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Beau Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 20c. **CARDS** Columbus Card Co., 142 F. St., Columbus, Ohio



294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2-cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.



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Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

We want every one of the gentle sex in the homes that this number of UP-TO-DATE visits to see the wonderful offers of post cards in this issue.



THE NEW YEAR

To a vast majority of people — we are sure to all of Our Up-to-Date People — the new year opens with high hopes and increasing aspirations. It is the normal nature of mankind to be hopeful and cheerful. Some people, from one cause or another, become abnormal and are too constantly looking for evil and expecting the worst. These deserve more pity than censure, and a philanthropic heart seeks to encourage such people and win them back to cheerfulness.

But happily most of us see the sun rising in the morning of the year with rays that promise good things. The old year is gone. It had its roses and its thorns, its sunshine and its shadows, its bright skies and its lowering clouds, its successes and reverses, its achievements and its disappointments. We know them now; we did not a year ago. They did their best or their worst and are gone. Let them go. Remember the good things to be thankful for them, and the evil to tone down and mellow our lives.

But a new sheet of paper now spreads out before us. We may take up our pen and write. What shall it be? We may at least make every line straight, every word clear, every idea higher, and every thought cheerful.

That the old year left us here is proof that we yet have work to do. That work should be for humanity, and it should be for that part of humanity that deserves it most and needs it worst. Years ago we concluded it was those who till the soil; those who work hardest amid greatest discouragements, and who receive least assistance in that part of their toil which brings them their available reward. We have had no cause to change that conclusion, and no desire to turn our labors into other channels. So as the new year steps in to take the place of the old, we breathe a silent prayer for those for whom we have labored so many years, and with that we couple the earnest desire that we may be able to do much more in the future than we have done in the past.

Let us all forget the discouragements of other years and set our stakes for greater achievements and more marked successes in the years to come.

Good-night, Old Year

Good-night, Old Year, good-night,
Dost linger with delight
To bless us ere thou steal'st away?
We love thee, but thou may'st not stay;
Good-night, Old Year, good-night.

Good-night, Old Year, good-night,
With wintry garments dight,
And with thy fruitage garlanded—
Fond memories when thou art dead—
Good-night, Old Year, good-night.

Good-night, Old Year, good-night,
We fain would stay thy flight,
For thou hast ever been a friend,
Sincere and faithful to the end—
Good-night, Old Year, good-night.

Good-night, Old Year, good-night,
We hail the morning light;
And yet we know the new-born year
Can never be to us more dear
Than thou, Old Year; good-night.

EMILY H. WATSON.

EDISON THE WIZARD

Edison is a wizard. When you speak of him you suggest magic. His phonograph certainly is magic. It sings, laughs, plays, and talks for you! It is a band, an orchestra, a voice, an instrument by turns. It reproduces each wonderfully. It gladdens the heart with its extraordinary music and blesses the home with its cheerfulness.

It brings all music to your home—sentimental, religious, classic, and it also brings you the most comical songs and recitations and side-splitting dialogues, and the finest dance-music—waltzes, two-steps, reels and jigs. It is the king of entertainers.

Unallayed fun is on tap where there is an Edison Phonograph. The funniest songs, the most amusing dialogues, comic recitations that set you a-roaring, minstrel gags that convulse you—whenever you want them right in your home.

The phonograph is the greatest entertainer in the world. Every farm home should have one of these machines. Any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can get a genuine Edison Phonograph on **FREE TRIAL.** After that, if satisfactory, it can be paid for in easy payments. Write to F. K. Babson, Dept. 3651, Edison Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for extraordinary free offer and beautiful catalog.

Old pans and tins need not be thrown away because they leak. It is a great waste to throw away old pans, granite ware, or hot-water bags, etc. They can be mended at home by any woman. Send for a package of Mendets, which will make them easily repaired. They are very inexpensive. Sample Package 10 cents. Large assortment 25 cents. Send to Collette Mfg. Co., Box 83-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POST CARD COUPON

Jan. 1, 1909

Keep This Coupon. One will appear in each issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for sometime to come. When you get 10 coupons send them in to us and we will exchange them for a complete set of beautiful rare Souvenir Post Cards. Coupons must be from different issues.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

IMAGINARY TROUBLE

Most of the troubles in the world are about things which never happen. People suffer through fear of what is going to happen "tomorrow". But tomorrow comes and the things don't happen. Sometimes a little hard luck stops and knocks at the door, but it is not going to be overcome by worry. Almost everything in the world can be outlived if one only makes up his mind to it. Pleasant thoughts will rout worry in a very short time. If one hasn't any real work to do, he should scout around and find something, no matter whether it brings in money or not.. The main object is to keep the mind occupied with something so there will not be room for foreboding and gloofy thoughts to enter in and make life miserable. Nothing is ever gained by worry and nervous tremors. The calm, self-contained person is the master in every situation in life.



Reliable Dress-goods

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. EDDYSTONE PRINTS Founded 1842

For over 65 years the women of the United States have used **Simpson-Eddystone Black-&-White** calico prints. A long time for one kind of cotton dress-goods to remain the favorite! The reason: beautiful patterns, absolutely fast colors, and cloth of enduring quality.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



WHY NOT TAKE

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD?

You start at Washington, D. C., and go all around the globe.

Something new. Something beautiful. **A Trip Around the World** by postal card. Why not take the postal card trip? The start costs you only **15c.** and you suffer none of the inconveniences and delays incidental in taking a bodily trip around the world. These beautiful colored postal cards are made by the new French process of tricolor photography. These cards are in many colors and are close to nature in every line and color. Send us **15 cents** and we will mail you the first ten cards in this **Trip Around the World** series, starting from Washington, D. C., and send you Green's Fruit Grower three months, or renew your present subscription three months, if you are already a subscriber. **Cards will be sent by return mail and we will tell you how you can get the balance of the series (forty more cards) Free.** There are fifty cards in the **Trip Around the World** series. Address,

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.
Postal Card Dept.

Low Fares to the Cheap Lands

Jan. 5 and 19

Plan to go on one
The trip will not cost
low-fare tickets over
Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines
one way and return
tra cost. You will see
west than you could
can better decide
Ask the ticket agent
over the Rock Island-
Lines, either through
Kansas City, St.
Birmingham, accord
If you will tell me
go, I will tell you the
send you a map-
I will also send you
books about the
inform you of oppor
you there, and will
possibilities. Write

JOHN SEBASTIAN
1927 LaSalle Sta.
1927 Frisco Bldg.

Feb. 2 and 16

of these days—
much. These special
the Rock Island-
will allow you to go
another, without ex-
more of the South-
in any other way, and
where to locate.
to sell you a ticket
Frisco-C. & E. I.
Chicago, St. Louis,
Joseph, Memphis or
ing to your location.
where you want to
cost of a ticket and
schedule.
some interesting
Southwest. They will
tunities waiting for
open your eyes to new
for free copies today.

Pass. Traffic Mgr.
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Rock Island SOUTHWEST FRISCO

WESTERN CANADA

320 Acres Instead of 160 Acres





As further inducement to settlement of the Wheat-Growing lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—160 free and 160 to be purchased at only $3.00 per acre. These lands are in the grain-raising area, where mixed farming is also carried on with unqualified success.

A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat fields, where schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements and local markets good.

"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn." Correspondence of an Illinois Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies at low prices and on easy terms. For pamphlets, maps and information as to low Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED

To Hear From Owner Having a

Good Farm

For sale. Not particular about location. Give price and description and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only. By my unique plan of selling properties you pay not a cent of commission to any one. Write to day for full particulars. Right now I have more customers for farms than I have farms for sale. If you want a quick sale, let me hear from you immediately and I know you will be pleased and surprised with my new methods of bringing buyer and seller together.

L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1922 Rochester, N. Y.

SOUTHERN LANDS

PLANTATION (Large or small) TIMBER TRACTS

CUT OVER LANDS

We are offering 15,000 acres of our own lands at very low prices in tracts of 40 acres or more. These lands are in the fertile alluvial districts of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana near railroad. One-fourth cash and balance in equal Annual Payments.

BARNEY & HINES
1006 Tenn. Trust Building, Memphis, Tennessee

10 Weeks The biggest, brightest and best Western Weekly paper in existence; grand views of scenery; stories of adventure and full western news weekly; 19th year; solely to introduce the paper it will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10c; clubs of six, 50c; 12 for $1.00; stamps taken. **10c**
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DO YOU HAVE PIMPLES? If you want a sure cure send ten cents for sample of our beautifier.
Creamy Complexion Company, Dept 49, Woodlords, Me.

Buy Cheap Texas School Land $1 to $3 acre. Forty years time. Any size tracts; send your name today. Box 709, Houston, Texas.

Michigan Land for fruit, stock and diversified farming. Write S. S. Thorpe, 29 McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich

The Housewife's Exchange

"I came across a kitchen convenience the other day that made such an appeal to me that I decided to tell my sister readers of this page about it," reads a paragraph from the letter of a correspondent. Briefly told, her discovery was a general utility box for the kitchen.

The box was the work of a young housekeeper whose home was not provided with the average number of closets. She had no place to keep towels and other kitchen linen. She set her wits to work. If a window box is a good thing for the bedroom why not for the kitchen, she asked herself. After a little thought she went to work. The box chosen was an ordinary store box with a hinged lid. It was provided with a tray, divided into three divisions, so that each kind of towels could be kept separate. The box was covered with a tight woven matting that is easily kept clean. In fact, it is much less trouble and more sanitary for the kitchen than a cotton drapery of any kind. The box was just the right heighth for a seat, and it was provided with casters, so that it could be moved about.

A better plan would be to have the box in the dining room. It could be made doubly convenient by fitting the inside with three shelves, and having the hinged cover put on the front as a door, rather than like a top to be raised. The plan is worth consideration especially in farm homes, where there are no pantries.

* * *

Here is a good hint concerning the cleaning of a black skirt. It may be used for any kind of black clothing:

Begin by brushing the skirt, then sprinkle with strong coffee with which a little ammonia has been mixed. Remove any spots with a sponge dipped in ammonia. Place a damp woolen cloth over the skirt and iron it. Be sure that the cloth is kept damp.

* * *

The following hints about utilizing worn sheets will be of use to the housewife who is obliged to economize in her household linens.

"There are very few housewives ignorant of the fact that if the sides of the sheet are sewed together and the sheet cut through the center, it will be given a new lease of life. After that has been done and the sheet again becomes unfit for use, try these ways of utilizing the remnants. Twilled sheets make good polishing cloths and the best of covers for ironing boards. Old sheets make good bags to put around one's best clothes. One sheet will make two bags, and the latter will be found useful for men's clothes as well as for dresses. Clothes hanging in a closet accumulate more or less dust. Hence the use of the sheet. The best parts of an old sheet will serve for some time as pillow cases. Or they can be used as sheets for baby's crib. In the sick room there is no end to the possibilities of an old sheet.

* * *

Here is an extract from a letter that is printed for the benefit of mothers of little girls.

"I wonder how many mothers know how to make sewing lessons pleasant to their little girls?" writes the correspondent. "Every little girl should be taught to sew, and mothers who neglect this important duty are to be censured severely. It is a hard task for the grown-up girl to learn to sew neatly and if she has not been taught in childhood the task will be distasteful to her. Here is my plan: I taught my little girls to make articles to be used in the housework. First I gave them pretty scraps of material to be used in making iron holders. I taught them how to featherstitch it to several thicknesses. Then they learned to make simple laundry bags for their own soiled clothes. They learned patience as well as sewing."

The plan seems a good one and mothers will doubtless avail themselves of this mother's experience.

Don't Shiver

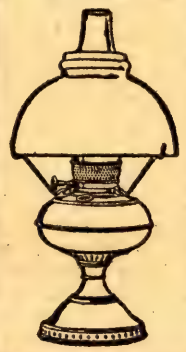


Just scratch a match—light the Perfection Oil Heater—and stop shivering. Wherever you have a room that's hard to heat—that the furnace doesn't reach—there you'll need a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Just the thing for blizzard time or between seasons. Its genial glowing heat makes any room cheerful and cozy. No smoke—no smell—smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts of oil burning 9 hours. Finished in japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

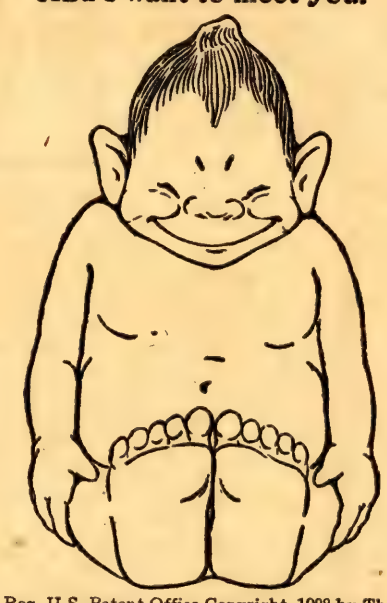


The Rayo Lamp Gives a restful, steady, soft light which is so much appreciated by workers and students. Made of brass, nickel plated with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. Write our nearest agency for descriptive circular if your dealer cannot supply the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

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I AM BILLIKEN
And I want to meet you.



Reg. U.S. Patent Office Copyright, 1908 by The Craftsman Guild, The Billiken Co., Chicago.

Tickle my Toes and see me Smile.

I am president of the Cheer Up Club. I am a sure cure for the blues, for that Solemn Feeling, for the Hoodoo Germ, for the Hard Luck Melancholia, and for the Down and Out Bacillus.

I am a sworn enemy of all grouches and my slogan is "Make Everybody Smile."

I lived many, many years ago, when the world was young and, some way or other, I slipped through from the bygone days to the "Just Now". [I am not going to tell you how; that's a secret of mine.]

During the last thirty days I have met hundreds and thousands of people. I have a smile for everyone, and everybody that has seen me is happier.

Have you noticed my smile in this picture? It's contagious---you will see if you look at me ---you just can't help smiling---isn't that so? Try it.

Now I have had my photograph taken and and have had it put on some beautiful souvenir post cards.

I have a red head, but that doesn't show in this picture here.

I say things that Solomon told me a long time ago and if you listen to my teaching good luck and happiness will be yours.

I have had myself copyrighted because I don't propose to have everybody sending my picture around without my knowledge. However, I have made a special arrangement with my friend the Editor of the Epitomist, and I am going to tell you about it.

If you will send ten cents for six months subscription to that big farm paper, the EPITOMIST, I will send you a set of my photographs on post cards; or for twenty cents, I will send you two sets of these post cards and a years subscription to the paper.

These photographs are printed on specially prepared gold finished cards and my "Words of Wisdom" are printed in white letters surrounded with gold.

Everybody in the country is talking about me and what I have to say. If you want to be the first person in your community to get my picture and to profit by my experience, then put your name on the coupon below.

Remember also, I have a surprise for you if you will ask about it.

Put your name on the coupon below and mail it to me and see how quickly my post card photographs will come to you.

Yours very truly,
BILLIKEN.

Care *of* The Epitomist, Spencer, Indiana

Billiken Post Card Coupon.

Billiken, U.T.D. 1-09
Care of the Epitomist, Spencer, Ind.

Enclosed find 15 cents, for which send me the EPITOMIST and the BILLIKEN POST CARDS, as offered above, viz.: Six months and 5 cards for 10 cents, or 1 year and 10 cards for 20 cents.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D..... State.....

(This offer good only in the United States.)

Don't Throw it Away Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?



USE MENDETS A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 83 C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CORNS

You can't cut away all of a corn. A-Corn Salve takes it out by the roots without danger or pain. Swift, sure and soothing. 15 cents at druggists or by mail.

Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia.



36 Post Card Views 10c

A grand collection (no comics), California Bathing Girls, Cow Boys and Cow Girls, Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Grand Canyon, Big Trees, Mt. Lowe, Coney Island, Bathing Beach, Niagara Falls, Golden Gate, Battleships, Actresses, Artists' Models, Animals, Love Scenes, etc. On fine cardboard in colors. 36 for 10 CENTS; 3 sets 25c. You'll be delighted. Gold Prize Ticket with each order. Address J. COOK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

VALENTINES

10 Fine Valentine Post Cards, 10 cents. Package Sentimental Valentines, 10 cents. 20 Comic Valentines 10 cents. The three packages mailed for 25 cents.

MADISON ART CO., Madison, Conn.

PIANOS Slightly used Steinways; 1909 Model Lyon & Healys; and other remarkable Bargains. Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago.

World's Largest Music House

Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

CANCER CAN BE CURED

Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful. Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK "Cancer and It's Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1233 Grand Ave. Suite 481, Kansas City, Mo

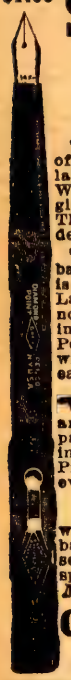
FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

$1.00 Special Sale 60cts

High Grade Fountain Pens





We have purchased a large quantity of high-grade Fountain Pens from the largest manufacturer in the country. We got a very attractive price and will give our customers advantage of it. These pens will move quickly so do not delay, but order promptly.

These pens have handsomely engraved barrels. Points are 14k gold plated. Feed is excellent insuring perfect flow of ink. Larger than standard size and they do not require frequent filling. Not a toy in any respect but a perfect Fountain Pen. Each pen nicely packed in a box with glass filler. Full directions with each, insuring perfect work and results.

Our $1.00 "safety clip" pen is the latest improved. It is fully guaranteed. Every pen fitted with new patent safety clip insuring its staying in the pocket. Will not roll off the desk. Price post-paid $1.00. High-grade in every respect. Sells in stores at $2 to $4.

This pen is first-class in every way. Two half-inch gold plated bands on it as shown in illustration. It sells in stores at from $1.50 to $2.50. Our special price post-paid only 60 cents. *Money back if not satisfactory.*

COONER & FORTUNE CO

Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper they see. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* TO READERS.

NEW YEARS DAY—SOME NEW YEARS RESOLUTIONS

By Jane Gray—set in six pt

It seems a pity that the old New Year's custom of keeping open house has been allowed to die out. It was a beautiful custom, but as with all other things temporal, abuses crept in, until door after door remained closed to callers on the first day of the new year, and finally the New Year's open house was practically a thing of the past. Gone with other fine old customs of that old fashioned hospitality that somehow seemed to be of different quality to hospitality as we know it today.

Today's New Year is the young people's holiday. It belongs in an especial sense to the college boys and girls, who hold open houses of their own in the afternoon and dancing parties in the evening. The older people look on, taking their pleasure in the joy of their children.

And perhaps they are not sorry that the observance of the day has thus changed. Following Christmas so closely, it was a tax on the strength to prepare for the crowds of people that flocked to the "open houses" and they are content to sit quietly by, enjoying the sight of the young people's frolics. The latter are more vitally interested in the frivolous things of life, and an entire week of holiday jollity does not tire them out as it would their parents. So gradually, the old order has changed and the new reigns instead.

Of course, the day is not allowed to pass unobserved. Like Christmas, New Year's demands a good dinner, and the feast that is spread is not essentially different from that of the day of the Nativity. There is this difference. While Christmas is a day of family parties, New Years is always shared with one's friends, and there is much visiting to and fro.

* * *

New Year's day is a time of retrospection. It is natural that one's thoughts should turn back to the joys of the year that has just closed. Mistakes there were, too, in all probability and a few sorrows. Looking back, however, the joys far outweight the sorrows, and one is forced to admit that the pleasures would not have been so sweet had there been no dark days.

Inevitably the thoughts turn to the coming year. What will it bring forth?

Much what we wish it to. The sorrows, the dark days, are beyond individual control. They come by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, and must be accepted whether or no. Rebellion is worse than useless. It only adds to the burden and makes the dark days blacker than was probably intended. The silver lining is always there, if we only look hard enough for it.

But the trouble with most of us is that we refuse to see the bright lining and imagination paints the dark clouds blacker than they are in reality.

No, the dark days cannot be controlled, but they may be brightened. And joyous days. Here, at least, matters rest in our own hands. We may have as many bright days as we choose. It takes such a little thing to make the human heart happy. Why, a kind word will often do it. There are people who hear very few kind words. Doesn't it seem strange that we should be so charry of gentle speech? It costs nothing. And yet we go on, day after day, scolding, complaining, working without pleasure, and going the routine round as listlessly as if there were no such things as sunshine and joy and happiness in the world.

* * *

I wonder sometimes how many of us ever stop to think that we ourselves put into our lives more dark days than God ever intended? He tries to show us the silver lining, but we obstinately refuse to look.

And do we not deliberately make dark days for ouselves? Do we not make them for others—for our families and our friends?

I am not going to preach the doctrine of the smiling face. There are times when it is impossible. Neither is it my intention to preach to women the silly old notion that they must always meet their husbands with a smiling brow.

It is not easy to smile when one has the headache. And perhaps husband has not behaved quite nicely himself. Perhaps he is the one who owes an apology. Of one thing I am sure. The farmer should cultivate the habit of smiling as assiduously as his wife.

The farm home does not offer to its occupants the diversity of interests that is open to the city dweller. The members of the farm household must of necessity depend largely upon their own efforts for their happiness. They are thrown together more constantly than the city family, and if one member forms the habit of sulking, the entire household is upset. And here is where the value of the smile comes in. The father and mother simply cannot afford to allow themselves to fall into the nagging habit; they cannot afford to allow themselves to become mere machines and their lives one round of dull, monotonous routine.

More depends upon the mother than any other member of the country family. And her life is the hardest. She will have great need of watching closely for that silver lining. Homekeeping and the rearing of a family of children is an absorbing occupation, and it ages the woman more rapidly than the work in the fields does the father. And right here is the point of the whole thing. No woman, whether she lives on a farm or in the city, should allow herself to become so much of a machine that she takes no note of the days as they pass, whether they are sunshiny or cloudy. If she does, she is one of those who put into their lives more dark days than Providence intended.

If you want a piano, or anything else in the music line, send to Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago. This is the largest music house in the world. Everything at lowest prices. Lyon & Healy manufacture all kinds of musical instruments.

20 AMERICAN GIRL Post Cards No Two Alike Free



50 Send a club of 7 and we will send you 50 more Beautiful Post Cards 50

The United States Is an Agricultural Country

Taken as a whole, the value of agricultural products surpass that of any other industry, yet the profits to the individual farmers have not been in proportion to other industries. The reason for this is that producers in every industry except agriculture, give careful attention to marketing their products while farmers have worked the longest hours produced all they could and taken prices made by others.

This is true and is a sad commentary on the most important business of the country. But farmers are awakening. They are learning that they can make their own prices and get them just as reliably as manufacturers of the machines they buy, can. They are learning this particularly through one paper. Hundreds of thousands of farmers have learned the way and all will as fast as they are awakened to the truth. The paper is

Up-to-Date Farming

It stands for a system of marketing for all farm crops that is practical and successful to get profitable prices. When a majority of the farmers read this paper and know the system the individual profits of farmers will equal the legitimate profits of the individuals in any other line of business and the total profits will run into millions of dollars more. This is true as can be demonstrated. Read a sample letter:

"I have been benefited by reading Up-to-Date Farming. In 18 months since I followed its teachings, I have made extra in actual clear cash profits from $325 to $350, over what I would have had if I had not subscribed. This paper is doing more for farmers than all other papers put together. I send thanks to God for putting it in your mind to work out such great results to farmers. R. D. GIBSON, Meridian, Tex."

Profitable marketing is more than half of successful agriculture. Hence how important that every farmer read Up-to-Date Farming. There is a monetary value to every farmer who reads this paper that cannot be secured in any other way. It is foremost in all great agricultural questions. It is the greatest single force in the U.S. for the betterment of agricultural conditions.

What 10c will do. It can be the means of getting profitable prices for all your crops because it will pay for a 3-months trial subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. Also, if sent now we will send you 20 beautiful American Girl Post Cards free. This is to get your subscription at once. They will delight you. They must please you for we want all your friends to subscribe. Canadian subscription 15c.

Extra Special And we will do more. Send 10c for trial subscription and 20 beautiful American Girl Post Cards and we will make you a member of Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange free. This has many thousand members. You will receive cards from all over this country and perhaps foreign countries. You can accumulate a fine collection, get a correspondence acquaintance with fine people and pass many moments pleasantly and perhaps profitably. Read this sample letter:

"I am a batchelor and live on a farm, I spend most of my evenings in reading. I sent for Up-to-Date Farming, got the American Girl set and became a member of the Exchange. I sent out my cards and received a deluge of cards. My mail was a surprise to the rural carrier. It is the jolliest game I have played for a long time. ALBERT WILSON, R. R. 1, Jones, Okla."

Only 10c for all. Send today Up-To-Date Farming, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

A *Fill Out This Coupon TODAY*

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 10 cents for Up-to-Date Farming Three (3) months, 6 issues, you to send FREE 20 "American Girl" Post Cards, and make me a member of the Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange.

NAME _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

"ALMOST."

A world of disappointment rings in that little word. The traveler almost reached the train, lacked only a minute, but that minute took the train away from the platform and out of reach. The hunter almost got a shot, his finger was actually pressing the trigger when the animal fled. The candidate was almost elected, lacking only a single vote, but that defeated him. The catcher almost caught the ball; the least perceptible false movement missed it, and the game was lost. The school boy or girl almost won the prize; a single imperfect lesson scored the failure.

GLIMPSES OF FASHION

The newest treatment of revers shows immense triangles, seemingly held in place with large ornamental buttons.

Long sleeves laid in tucks are pointed at the wrist and filled in with extremely deep frills which reach the knuckles.

Dainty empire girdles are pleated and fastened at one side with ornamental buttons. They are made upon a foundation.

All the favorite forms of jewelry come in jet. For the hair come barrettes, filets, combs, pins and ornaments of countless descriptions.

Muffs are large this season. bigger than ever, and usually flat and soft, though one sees an occasional granny's muff, round and of enormous proportions. The handsomest models are without trimming.

Hatpins are enormously large, and cost in proportion. Two or three of cut steel on a black hat are very effective and expensive. Many of them are bigger than silver dollars.

Although the general trend of fashion brings heartfelt sighs to the girl of slender pocketbook, there is some compensation in the fact that, if she be clever at renovations, she may do wonders with the dye pot and the ripping knife. Indeed, making over an old gown into one of this winter's models is comparatively easy because of the scantier skirts and the use of sashes, which lend themselves to piecing.

OKLAHOMA FAVORED BY GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

The following letter in German, signed by six German immigrants, was received at the Immigration Department of the Rock Island-Frico Lines recently:

ARDMORE, OKLA., Oct. 17, 1908.

While on a visit to the Ardmore Commercial Club, your letter of the 6th inst., addressed to its Secretary, was shown us.

One month ago today we, the undersigned six men, arrived here and found employment on the farm of Mrs. Kate O'Brien, near Russet, Okla. We are very well satisfied with our work, with our wages and with the courteous treatment accorded to us. This indeed is a land where industrious and ambitious people may, in a short time, acquire their own homes and feel sure of a future free from care.

The first signer of this letter is himself a practical farmer, with a German theoretical agricultural education.

It would give us pleasure if these few lines would serve you to attract more Germans to this locality.

Always glad to give you further information, we subscribe our names, most respectfully.

RICHARD LAY,.	late from	Westphalia.
D. H. FLASKAY,	"	Hungary.
H. GIESLER,	"	East Prussia.
J. JOKST,	"	Switzerland.
HENRY LENSSEN,	"	Rhenish Prussia.
FRED PALM,	"	Brandenburg.

The signers of the above letter began, upon their arrival, to work upon Mrs. O'Brien's farm as ordinary farm laborers, but they have done so well that their landlady is now arranging to put each one of them on a tract by himself, with all necessary equipment, and share equally in the profits.

Persons who are interested in learning more about the opportunities open to energetic farmers in the Southwest are advised to write to Mr. John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager of the Rock Island-Frisco Lines, at either of his offices, 1927 LaSalle Station, Chicago, or 1927 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis.

WHAT WICKSTRUM SAYS:

What is wanted is not only an incubator that will not burn up—and that problem has been solved a good many years—but one that is "failure proof" from the hatching result standpoint. Put more "hatchability" into incubators and the "burnability" will take care of itself.

I would like to send our new free Queen Book to your readers, who are interested in good, safe, result-producing incubators and brooders, so as to explain very fully why Queen Machines are better than others. A card addressed to my box number will bring the book to any one by return mail.

P. M. WICKSTRUM, Pres.
Box 19, Lincoln, Neb.

Raw Furs I pay highest prices. Write for price list. J. I. GLEED East Aurora, N. Y.



The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.

M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.
DeKALB FENCE CO., - DeKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio

Agents wanted—Household Necessities, large profits. Stamp for mammoth catalog. Shipman Agents Supply Dept., 651 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Three Agents wanted in each county, farmer's sons preferred. The cheapest, quickest, simplest, best all round wrench ever made. grips any size or shape immediately, no adjusting, no "monkeying." 100 per cent profit. Sells itself on sight. Circulars and samples sent prepaid for 75c. Money back, write quick. Lake Superior Wrench Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Auctioneers

Auctioneer farm and live stock; any locality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Business Chances

Feeding at greatly reduced cost. As much as half the grain saved. For details and testimonials from representative feeders address F. Goetz, 1575 Lill Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Farm Lands

Do you want to sell your farm or business? Anywhere? Anyplace? We do it for you without commission. Just send lowest price with full description and terms. Buyers Co-operative Co., 7th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eastern Oklahoma lands. 20,000 acres for sale, small payments, long time, abstracts showing good title, warranty deed. Write for literature descriptive of country. Commonwealth Trust Co., Muskogee, Okla.

Eugage in farming in the Dakotas or Montana along the Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. You can buy rich farm lands there from $15 an acre upwards. Homestead lands are still to be had close to the new towns on this new line. Fertile soil; mild climate; ample rainfall; no irrigation required, long growing seasons; convenient markets. Descriptive books free. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Excellent markets, abundant forage crops, ideal climate, makes Baldwin County, Alabama, the best of dairy countries. Fine lands at moderate prices. Gulf-Bays Co., Foley, Ala.

Farm for sale, 111 acres. Black sandy loam, level prairie, well improved. Write me for description and price. O. S. Snapp, Rochester, Ind.

Farm for sale cheap. 150 acres in Central Kentucky. Fine location; lays well. Adjoining railroad town, school and church. R. Duddles, Spurlington, Ky.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

Farms, town and city property for sale. A. N. Barks, Fredericktown, Mo.

Florida Make $300 from one acre. $350 buys 10 acres, $50 cash; 6 per cent interest. Bruce Martin, Sebastian, Fla.

For Sale. Account owner getting old, ranch of 12,220 acres, adjoining Roswell, New Mexico, on north, fenced, convenient buildings; 450 acres alfalfa, 7 acres orchard, 50 acres corn, 500 acres under ditch, water-right, 2,900 acres in the flowing Artesian Belt, balance can be irrigated by shallow pumping plant. An ideal farm with trees and prairie. Productive for fruit, corn, small grains, alfalfa. Sunshine 300 days year round. $20.50 per acre, part cash, balance 6 per cent. Roswell Title & Trust Co., Roswell, N. M.

For Sale good stock and grain farm. 170 acres in cultivation, 70 pasture. All fenced. Good buildings. $46 per acre, part time. Address owner for particulars. Isaac Bowles, Rock, Kan.

For sale, Michigan farms of all descriptions. Write for new catalog. Isaac Kouw & Co. Holland, Mich

For Sale, 320 acre farm in the famous Sturgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

For sale, 320 acres of land near Houston, Texas. Suitable for rice, cotton, corn, oats, figs, oranges, strawberries, vegetables, etc. Price $25 per acre. 1-5 cash, balance in 1 to 10 years. Write D. C. Brown, 704 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

I Sell farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, grain, poultry and stock farms. Write for my list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Landseekers Our land in the Rosenberg district is the best corn land, the best cotton land, the best drained land, the surest crop land in the Gulf Coast Country. It has 45 inches of rainfall, it has richest soil in Texas, it has lowest freight rates, it has Gulf breezes summer and winter. It is called "The Nile of America," "The Texas Sugar Bowl," "The famous Brazos Valley." Its crops made Texas famous. It is shown from Rosenberg, Texas, the price is $17.00 to $25.00 per acre. Map and illustrated folder free. Hiland P. Lockwood, owner, 401 Kiam Building, Houston, Texas.

Michigan Farms. In the greatest fruit belt in the U. S. Just as good for all heavy farming. Wheat 40 bushels per acre, corn 40 bushels per acre, potatoes 200 to 300, timothy 2 to 3 tons. Lands sell, unimproved, $10.00, improved $20 to $50. Write for my list of farms and further particulars. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Michigan.

$9000 cash will buy section of land with all belongings; 5 miles north of this city. Sam Franzen, Ardmore, So. Dak.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo,

Rich Texas land for sale. Open prairie, ready for plowing. Near several railroad stations, and beautiful Victoria, Texas. J. Wellington Fort Worth, Texas, gives full information.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota; send for list A. Murray, Wadena, Minn.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

For Exchange

590 Acres farm and timber land, incumbrance $5,250.00. 200 acres farm, prairie and timber land, incumbrance, $1,600.00. These properties lie in Ashley County, Arkansas, mortgage held by foreign Loan Company, interest payable annually, rate 8 per cent. I have other farms and timber lands for sale and exchange; write for descriptive write-ups and list. Jas. C. Norman, Hamburg, Ark.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Women

Something new for women. Write for free descriptive number of the greatest invention of the age. An absolute necessity. You will be delighted with our proposition. Agents can make big money working for us. Write now. Peerless Supply Co., Junction City, Kans.

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Loganspoit Robe & Tanning Co., Loganport, Ind.

We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mitten to order. Ship us your hides. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford, Ind.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Fine Stock at attractive prices. Write for circular of Imp. and Am. bred Berkshire pigs, all ages. Rambouliet rams, White Holland turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, White Wyandotte, R. I. Reds, S. C. Br. and Wt. Leghorns, and Gray Guineas. Scotch Collie Pups, $5.00. One of the largest and best Berkshire herds in N. E. Ohio. Sired by two of the largest and best boars in U. S. Prices to suit times. Everything guaranteed. No inferior stock shipped. Mahoning Stock and Poultry Farm. (H. K. Rose, Mgr.,) Diamond R. F. D., Palmyra Sta., (Portage Co..) Ohio.

For Sale Standard Delaine rams; Angus cattle; two Duroc sows and a boar—sows bred—Low price. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, boars, bred sows, September pigs $8; pedigrees free. Stock mated; large kind. Fred Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

Poland Chinas with quality. Priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, R. R. 1, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Music

Fathers and mothers· Fit your sons and daughters for a money-making position that will place them in good society. I guarantee to graduate students with talent and ambition as Piano or Vocal teachers in one year. Room and board and pianos for practice furnished in my home at reduced rates. Write Mme. M. Guymon, 305 N. New Jersey street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-63 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C

Post Cards

15 colored post cards 5c. Beautiful art scenery, flowers, birthday, etc. Big illustrated wholesale catalog free with order. Draper Ptg. Co., 600 Park Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Post cards, agent's lot with your name in gold, 10c. Write Southern P. C. A., Lexington, N. C.

Poultry and Supplies

For sale, Buff Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Duroc pigs. Write your wants. Z. Swonger, Box K, De Graff, Ohio.

40000 poultry keepers use the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry Fixtures. This system teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in your flock and how to make more money on your flock. Send for full particulars and large 64-page catalog on Potter Fixtures, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. Write us today. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? T. F. Potter & Co., Box V, Downers Grove, Ill.

Leading varieties Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas. Catalog free. William A. Derstine, Sellersville, Pa.

Winter eggs and how to get them. A guaranteed method. Receipt free. Send for it. Schild Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Produce Commission Merchants

Farmers take notice: T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, onions; sold highest prices. Car loads or less. Write for prices. Established 1875.

Schools

Wanted Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. B37, Rochester, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

A Lullaby "Shadows Deepen, Day is Done." The tenderest, sweetest song of the year. Send us the names of five persons interested in good music, together with ten cents, and we will send you an introductory copy, postpaid. Viquesney Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Brother accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida

Debts collected anywhere. Legal advice $1.00. Fidelity Credit Co., Atty's Washington, D. C.

Metal play coin for the children. Approved by U. S. authorities. 25c per box; postage 10c extra. Glenwood Supply Co., P 393, Yonkers, N. Y.

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings,, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00. This special dispensation will be effective only to March 1, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

You're not quite ready to start, you say;
The time to be starting is now—today,
Don't dally; begin!
No man has ever been ready as yet,
Nor ever will be;
You may fall ere you reach where your hopes are set,
But try it and see. —*Kiser.*

A Happy and Prosperous year to all.

Let us all begin the new year with a resolution to make the Farmers Society of Equity the greatest society the farmers ever had. This it will be if it has enough members. Therefore all should also resolve to be a member and get more members.

How can we get a new charter?

This question is asked several times in each day's mail since the December 15 number was mailed to all old members and local unions of the Society.

Answering the question, we quote a resolution of the last convention as follows:

Be it resolved, That all members of the Society who were in good standing in 1907, will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity on the payment of the annual dues provided, viz.: $1.50, which will place them in good standing for one year from the date of payment; provided, the terms of this resolution shall not be in force after the 1st day of March, 1909.

On receipt of the report of members with their addresses and the names and addresses of the officers, accompanied with 50 cents additional for supplies, a new charter in the Farmers Society of Equity will be sent, all charges prepaid.

The official paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, will also be sent one year from date; or, if a subscriber now, then one year from the date of expiration.

For the information of those who may not have the new constitution and by-laws, we quote important parts as follows:

Membership Fee

Sec. 3. The membership fee shall be $2.00 per member to join any Local Union of the society, or to become a member-at-large. This shall be sent to the State Secretary in organized States and to the National Secretary in unorganized States, except 25 cents out of each fee shall be retained in the Local Union treasury. The membership fee pays all dues for the first year.

Annual Dues

Sec. 4. The annual dues shall be $1.50 a year, payable in advance. This shall be sent to the State Secretary in organized States and to the National Secretary in unorganized States, except 40 cents out of each dues shall be retained in the Local Union treasury.

Apportionment

Sec. 5. The membership fee shall be apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	20 cents
To the State Union	$1.10
To the Local Union	20 cents
To the Official Paper	50 cents
Total	$2.00

The annual dues shall be apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	25 cents
To the State Union	25 cents
To the County Union	10 cents
To the Local Union	40 cents
To the Official Paper	50 cents
Total	$1.50

(In Michigan reports should be sent to Chas. Emmerson, secretary, Traverse City; and in Kansas to C. W. Peckham, secretary, Haven. In all other States reports must be sent to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.)

Annual Dues Paying Date

Sec. 6. When the National Secretary issues a Local Union charter he will place thereon a date which shall be the annual dues paying date for that Local. When a member joins at other than the annual dues paying time he will pay the full membership fee of $2.00, which pays all dues for a year, and at the next annual dues paying date he will be required to pay only a pro rata amount of dues to carry him to the next following dues date.

Charter, How Granted

Sec. 7. On receipt of the report of the organization of a Local Union, accompanied by a charter fee of $2.00 (except in the case of old local unions being rechartered the charge is 50 cents), the Secretary of the National Union shall make proper report thereof under the name chosen by the charter members, and give the next consecutive Local Union number. He shall then send a Charter, properly executed and attested by the officers of the National Union, with its official seal, also copies of the Constitution and By-Laws for each member, a set of record books, blanks, etc., to the Secretary of the Local Union, all prepaid. Also he shall cause the name of each member to be placed on the subscription list of the official paper, which shall be sent to each member as long as he remains in good standing.

* * *

Officers and Election

Sec. 9. The officers of a Local Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. The official term shall be one year and the regular election shall be held at the meeting in January. Elections shall be by ballot, except in case of only one candidate for an office, it may be by acclamation. All officers serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

* * *

Meetings

Sec. 11. Local Unions shall meet once each month and as much oftener as they desire. It shall be the duty of the officers to provide an entertaining program for each meeting. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The President may call a Special Meeting at the request of not less than ten members, but all members residing not to exceed two miles from the place of meeting must be notified of the time and place of such meeing and of the object for which the meeting is called, provided that the President may call a Special Meeting when he may deem the interest of the Union requires it. At Called Meetings no business shall be transacted not mentioned in the call, unless all the members are present.

* * *

Arrearages

Sec. 13. A member three months in arrears for dues shall stand suspended without action of the Union, but the Secretary must report the same to the County, State and National Unions, so the membership rolls may be correct. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of arrearages.

ARTICLE V

Members-at-Large

Sec. 14. Members not convenient to a Local Union may become Members-at-Large of the society on payment of the membership fee and may maintain their membership by the payment of the annual dues, payment to be made to the State Secretary, if there is one, otherwise to the National Secretary.

THE NATIONAL UNION

Meeting

Sec. 2. The National Union shall meet once each year at Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, during the month of October. The time to be determined by the Board of Directors.

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a National Organizer, other Directors to make 9 and a Director to represent each principal crop or class of crops, as they may be grouped in the plan of the society to facilitate marketing. Such crop Directors to be appointed by the Board of Directors as their necessity arises.

Election—Representation

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail, if necessary or by delegate representing such Union or Unions, to be voted in the National Annual Meeting of the society. The Annual Meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate Unions as follows: Each Local Union is entitled to one representative. In event it is impossible for a Local Union to send a delegate, it may join with another Local Union, or more than one, to send a delegate. In this event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized Local Unions. Each County Union shall be allowed one representative. Each State Union shall have one representative for each two thousand members in the State, or major fraction thereof.

No one shall be elected a delegate to County, State or National Meetings, who is not a practical farmer, or whose chief income is not derived from cultivation of the soil.

The term of the officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The names of all candidates must be published in the official paper at least three times, the first publication being at least six weeks before the time of the Annual Meeting.

Board of Directors

Sec. 5. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Vice-President (ex-officio), and seven elected Directors, and the Directors of the various crops as these may be appointed. These shall canstitute the Executive Board of the society.

* * *

Official Salaries

Sec. 5. The President of the society shall be paid $2,000 per annum and all necessary travelling expenses while in the actual discharge of his duties and office expenses as allowed by the Board of Directors.

The Vice-President shall be compensated when called upon to perform the duties of the President, when he shall be paid at the rate of $3.00 per day and travelling expenses.

The compensation of the Treasurer of this society shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The compensation of the Secretary shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The compensation of the National Organizer shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The compensation for the Directors of crops shall be determined by the Board of Directors

All other officers and members of the Board of Directors not already provided for, shall receive for their services $3.00 per day while in actual performance of their duties, together with traveling expenses in connection with meetings of said Board.

Local unions are urged to call meetings at the earliest practical date and take action on the important step of securing a new charter. Members should take the initiative if the officers are slow to act.

If the need of an organizer is felt, refer to the list in this number and apply to the nearest ones. Organizers should also exert themselves to render assistance to local unions. In the future we expect the county and district organizers to render aid to local unions in their meetings and in building up their membership.

Don't forget the new features or "Great Lessons" we supply for local union work. These furnish entertainment and novelty and keep up the interest of the members. They solve the problem of attendance and to get new members. They will be sent to the president of any local union of the Farmers Society of Equity.

ORGANIZERS

The following are commissioned organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to them for assistance to organize new locals or revive old ones:

H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, Greensburg, Ind.

ARKANSAS

Levi Gatlin, Brookland, local organizer.
R. W. Porter, Barton, county organizer.
N. A. Ward, Barton, district organizer.

COLORADO

J. F. Sanford, Ault, county organizer.
F. P. Adams, Alamosa, county organizer.

DELAWARE

John M. Peckham, Harrington, county organizer.

ILLINOIS

Delmer Lee, Patoka, local organizer.
W. F. Hall, Raleigh, county organizer.
J. C. Fremont, Champaign, general organizer.

INDIANA

B. F. Boultinghouse, Pueblo, county organizer.
T. W. Lacer, Folsomville, local organizer.
L. H. Johnson, Attica, local organizer.
E. W. Wright, Tennyson, local organizer.

IOWA

R. Sherod, Keosauqua, county organizer.
Henry Mullen, New Hampton, local organizer.

KANSAS

F. C. Kessler, Newton, district organizer.
S. A. Altman, Lincoln, county organizer.
T. J. Sisson, Levant, county organizer.
J. H. Whan, Mertilla, local organizer.
C. M. Bergner, McCracken, local organizer.

KENTUCKY

J. T. Pugh, Sunrise, general territory.
Chester A. Layman, Millwood, local organizer.
J. H. Quigley, Nobob, local organizer.
N. M. Ashby, Sebree, district organizer.
Robert Duddles, Spurlington, county organizer.
J. R. Walker, Reedyville, local organizer.
S. A. Hale, Earlington, local organizer.
J. W. Lochner, Franklin, local organizer.
W. R. Scott, Long, county organizer.
D. M. Stamper, Myers, county organizer.
Aaron L. Moore, Leitchfield, county organizer.
R. H. Nesbitt, Providence, local organizer.

MICHIGAN

A. M. Gander, Cadmus, general organizer.
T. W. Ritchey, Traverse City, district organizer.
W. H. Snider, Branch, county organizer.

MINNESOTA

C. A. Petterson, Minneapolis, district organizer.
John Portner Jr., New Ulm, county organizer.
S. C. Thurmer, Beardsley, local organizer.
T. P. Cassem, Odin, local organizer.
Mrs. E. Ashley, Madelia, local organizer.
R. W. Culbertson, Rochester, district organizer.

MISSOURI

Oscar Tubbs, Useful, local organizer.
P. A. Mayo, McClurg, county organizer.
Frank Moore, Briscoe, county organizer.

MONTANA

W. E. Singleton, Laurel, local organizer.
A. R. Frame, Lewistown, county organizer.
Otto Sievert, Bozeman, local organizer.

NEBRASKA

Frank A. Mitchell, Hooper, local organizer.

NEW YORK

M. D. Merkell, Esperance, local organizer.

NORTH DAKOTA

H. F. Shipley, Hampden, district organizer.
N. C. Jenson, Wyndmere, district organizer.
J. F. Hellman, Ransom, local organizer.

OHIO

J. D. Fish, Monroeville, local organizer.
L. D. Dayton, Painesville, county organizer.

OKLAHOMA

H. G. Peters, Mendon, local organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA

W. D. McMillen, Punxsutawney, local organizer.
Ezra Reist, Manheim, local organizer.
A. A. Armstrong, Port Alleghany, county organizer.

OREGON

Jos. F. Cook, Albany, general organizer.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Samuel Chilson, Reliance, county organizer.

TENNESSEE

H. N. Hinsom, Pope, local organizer.
K. J. West, McKenzie, local organizer.

VIRGINIA

G. T. Mattox, Union Hall, local organizer.

WEST VIRGINIA

F. W. Kolb, Martinsburg, county organizer.

WISCONSIN

Owen Patenaude, Shell Lake, local organizer.
Peder Stenerson, Wheeler, county organizer.

THE SUN MAY Become Eclipsed; The "American Girl" NEVER



We want to give a present of 20 "American Girl" Post Cards to every reader of this paper. Send 10 CENTS for a 3-months trial subscription (6 issues) to Up-to-Date Farming and they will be sent at once. You will be delighted. It is necessary they please because we want all your friends to get them. Your friends will be enthusiastic. Mr. J. Clay Locke, Kearneyville, W. Va., wrote: "American Girl" Post Cards are just as you represented them. I am much pleased with them. Accept my thanks."

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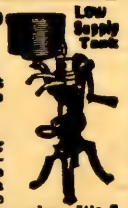
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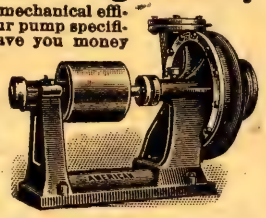
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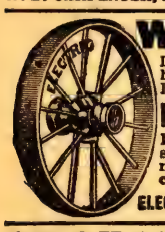
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Michigan Ladies Society *of* Equity

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan.
Vice-President, Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant.
Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Traverse City.
Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, East Jordan.

The Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity invites correspondence from ladies of other States, and to all farm women we give holiday greetings through the columns of our journal, Up-to-Date Farming. Now that the holiday season is once more with us, let us as farmers' wives and daughters draw nearer together in the band of Equity.

As a result of woman's labor and love, the white ribbon of temperance encircles the globe. The Red Cross has spread on its mission to many lands. So let us as farmers' wives and daughters do what we can to speed the glad day when Equity shall rule in all the business relations of life; and not only in business, but in our daily life. Let others know we have learned the meaning of the word Equity.

And now, dear reader, do not let the year 1908 close without taking a decided stand for Equity, and as you lay down this paper, my dear reader, we would ask you to take your pen and write to any one of the State officers about the Society. They will gladly instruct you, and by so doing you will send Christmas cheer and encouragement to this band of Equity women in Michigan.

MRS. JAMES HOVEY, Pres.,
East Jordan, Mich.

Objects of the M. L. S. of E.

1. To unite in fraternal bonds all acceptable women.
2. To improve the mental, moral, social and financial condition of its members.
3. The members of this society are expected to extend fraternal care to one another in sickness, misfortune or distress, and to their families in bereavement.
4. Members of this society are expected to favor each other in their business relations, and all disagreements should be settled by arbitration and in equity; also to co-operate with the F. S. of E.
5. The members are enjoined to faithfully attend the meetings and spare no pains to make them interesting, encourage young persons to attend, and all should regard the meetings as schools of advancement and progress.

Forget-me-not Local Union met December 16th at the home of Mrs. Blanch Carney. The day was beautiful and the sleighing fine. Twenty of our Equity ladies were out to this meeting. As we drove along we noticed that from nearly every home the horse and cutter was ready or was just driving away, and we thought of the saying, "All roads lead to Rome." So we could truly say today that all roads led to the home where the Equity ladies met. So we trust it may continue and spread, so that all over this broad land the farmer's wife and daughter may feel that she can take a few hours to herself and attend a society that is her very own, built expressly for the needs and the good of the farm woman.

Many and lively were the discussions in this meeting. Many ladies expressed excellent ideas on the question before them, who but a few months ago could not be induced to rise to their feet to say a word. They thought they had nothing to say. Right here we see the benefit of the ladies working in their own locals. There is a pride felt and an interest created that could not exist by simply meeting with men in their meetings.

Plans were made for the local convention that will convene in January. Much interested is manifested in this work, as it is a new feature in our society. Two young ladies presented their names for membership and were elected. Before closing our meeting, Mrs. Carney, who is a bride in the society, was presented with a pretty gift in silverware. We noticed that our secretary was kept busy writing out receipts for dues.

The next meeting will be held December 28 with Mrs. Wm. Bennett.

OBITUARY

Died October 27, 1908, in a hospital in Chicago, Ill., Frank Benson, Dondna.

We announced the above because Mr. Dondna was one of the first supporters of the Society of Equity, and a staunch advocate of its doctrines. In the first years of its existence he wrote several articles for Up-to-Date Farming which assited very much to impress the truth on farmers. Probably the best of his articles was, "Farming Exists by Divine Right," which was printed in 1903. He spent several weeks at the headquarters of the society the same year.

Mr. Dondna's ancestors were Quaker stock on both sides. His home was at Cambridge, Ohio, where he superintended the cultivation of a large tract of land left him by his father, although he was a lawyer and followed the profession successfully and honorably. Failing health obliged him to give up his practice a few years ago. Age, 43 years. A wife and son, eight years old, survive him, as well as a large circle of friends and relatives who mourn his early departure from earthly work.

His sister, writing to the editor, said: "We talked much together the past few months and I would read Up-to-Date Farming to him after he was too ill to read. One of the last requests he made of me wast that I should gather up all the copies and keep them together that he might read them and the report of the Indianapolis convention. Strange it was, his splendid life went on the day the convention convened. * * * His interest in your cause continued throughout all the differences that arose in the society, and he frequently said: 'I wish I were able to write, I would like to help reconcile the differences.' I never saw need more clearly for a great society like you started and never saw the plan from all view points as I do now after these talks with my brother. He also requested me to edit the article, "Farming Exists by Divine Right,' and have it printed in tract form. I promised him I would. He also frequently said to me, 'If I am not able to further this great cause, I want you, my dear sister, to take it up and herald its truths in your lectures! When he knew he must die he requested that no monument of stone, other than a simple marker, be placed on his grave, but instead that a grove of for-on the old farm which he loved so well on the old farm which re loved so well. That this grove should be protected as a memorial for one hundred years, after which they should serve a future generation.

MEETINGS

LEWANEE COUNTY, MICH., County Union will hold its quarterly meeting at Cedar on January 5, 1909. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year and other important business will be transacted. All local unions should be represented by delegates and others. Members are urged to attend.—John Balanger, president, Provemont; Frank J. Zeits, secretary, Provemont.

MR. CHRISTOPHER WARREN, R. R. 2, Pigeon, Huron County, Mich., will hold a meeting in the Stone Church at Bay Port to establish the Bay Port Local Union and receive new members. The date will be announced in the local papers. Interested people should correspond with Mr. Warren and co-operate. Write him. Mr. Warren is an auctioneer of note and we have found these people have been among the most successful workers in the society.

MECOSTA COUNTY (MICH.) COUNTY UNION met December 15 at Remus for its fourth quarterly meeting. Mr. George Soper, State organizer for Michigan, is president of this union. The chief topic for discussion was marketing potatoes. Members were entertained by an address on this subject by Mr. Westerlon. The next meeting will be in Big Rapids, March 25, 1909.

EAST JORDAN (MICH.) LOCAL UNION met December 9 with a good attendance of men and ladies. The ladies later entertained the men at supper. We are going to make our local one of the greatest if not *the* greatest in Michigan by perseverance of the kind described by the colored preacher who said: "Perseverance means, firstly, to take hold; secondly, to hold on; thirdly, to nebber let go." Our next meeting will be held the first Wednesday in January in the hall at 1:30 p. m. The subject for discussion is "Co-Operation by Farmers and Merchants for Mutual Benefit and to Stop the Peddling Practice." Remember this subject and attend. James Howey, President.

Beginning January 1st, Hon. H. B. Sherman, National Organizer of the F. S. E., will be in Kentucky for a month to visit organized unions and organize new ones. People desiring his assistance should make their wants known to headquarters Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

National director, Mr. N. M. Ashby of Sebree, Ky., announces the following meetings in Webster and Union counties:

Jan. 4, at Kennedy School H., 6:30 p. m.
Jan. 5, at McClure School H., 6:30 p. m.
Jan. 6, at Boxville, 6:30 p. m.
Jan. 7, at Bordley School H., 6:30 p. m.
Jan. 8, at Edding School H., 6:30 p. m.
Jan. 9, at Parkins School H., near Wanamaker, 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Ashby says: Let all people interested in making, or maintaining good prices for all farm crops attend these meetings. Don't let a little pain in your knee or a little job that can be done the day before or the day after keep you from this most important duty. Unless you organize and keep organized your general business equilibrium will always be disturbed and you may have pains all over your body.

REQUEST—Send this paper reports of your meetings and particularly the dates when you will have meetings—Ed.

MINIMUM PRICES FOR THE 1908 CROPS



The following minimum prices were agreed upon by the 1908 convention of the Farmers Society of Equity. It is urged that all producers will familiarize themselves with them, keep them in mind, and ask them. If the general markets or local conditions afford higher prices, the seller is at liberty to take them. Where the price is based on a central market, the farm price will be the minimum price less the freight and a fair commission for the home handler, unless the owner ships direct.

Wheat, No. 1 hard at Minneapolis,	$1.25 bu.
Wheat, No. 2. red at Chicago	1.20 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, until Jan. 1,	.60 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, after Jan. 1,	.65 bu.
Oats, No. 2, at Chicago	.45 bu.
Barley, good malting, at Chicago,	.75 bu.
Flax, at Chicago,	1.25 bu.
Timothy Hay, good, at Chicago,	10.00 ton
Clover Hay, good, at Chicago	8.00 ton
Cattle, prime, at Chicago	6.50 cwt.
Hogs, prime, at Chicago	6.00 cwt.
Rye, at Chicago	.80 bu.
Irish Potatoes, at Chicago	.75 bu.
Sweet Potatoes, at home	.75 bu.
Beans, white, at Detroit	2.00 bu.
Beans, red, at Detroit	2.00 bu
Eggs, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.15 doz.
Eggs, at home, balance of year	.20 doz.

Poultry, at home, chicks weighing 1½ lbs.	$0.12½ lb.
Over 1½ lbs.	.15 lb.
Hens	.10 lb.
Geese, feathered,	.10 lb.
Geese, plucked,	.08 lb.
Ducks, feathered	.10 lb.
Ducks, plucked	.08 lb.
Turkeys, hens,	.13 lb.
Turkeys, toms,	.14 lb.
Butter, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.20 lb.
Butter, at home, balance of year	.25 lb.
Milk, at home, May 1 to Sept 1,	.04 qt.
Milk, at home, rest of season	.05 qt.
Buckwheat, at home	.85 bu.
Contract seed peas, an advance of 25c a bu.	
Wool, at home,	30c lb.
Broom Corn	$75.00 to $100.00 ton

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M. M. JOHNSON
Incubator Man

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New 1909 Fire-Proof Old Trusty Incubator

No matter whether you are one of my 100,000 old customers and friends, or a possible new friend, I want you to send me your name for my New Old Trusty Book this year sure. Tells you how you can make a big success raising chickens with Old Trusty. Every page of my book is a poultry sermon which with the pictures shows you how you can make the same success that over 100,000 others are making with Old Trusties. Send me your name and address and I'll send the book quick—and also write you personally—Address

M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

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THE LANKFORD COLLAR is a *Pad* and *Collar* combined. Being open at the bottom, it rolls back and forth on the shoulders in hauling, thus preventing friction. It is made of heavy sail duck, reinforced with leather bearings, stuffed with clean, specially treated cotton fiber. It absorbs sweat, keeps the shoulders from galling, and never packs or hardens. Write at once for booklet on the "Lankford" humane collar.

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MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.
Empire Medicine Company, London, Ontario, Canada

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association Dept. 12, London, Canada.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. D 57, PARSONS, KANS.

$90 a month. $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co., Desk 1D, Chicago, Ill



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EARN BIG SALARIES

From $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. If you want to enter the easiest, best paid profession in the world, our free catalogue "A Knight of the Grip" will show you how. We place hundreds of our graduates in good positions with the best firms all over the United States and Canada. Write (or call) for particulars today. Address
Dept. 282 National Salesman's Training Association
Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Minneapolis, San Francisco.
Write nearest office.

SPECTACLES ON FREE TRIAL



We will loan you a pair of our celebrated Trusight Spectacles, Genuine Gold Filled, Guaranteed for Ten Years, on Six Days Free Trial. No money down—no deposit. If after six days' trial you are not entirely satisfied, if they are not the best fitting glasses you ever wore, send them back and you are out nothing. We also give free our regular $1.00 Orient Spectacle Case, plush lined, leather covered, spring fastener, with special offer. Write today. Address Trusight Spectacle Co. 1465 Virginia Street, Kansas City, Mo.



CATTLE INSTRUMENTS are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet. Q.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS

The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never fails—always ready. Also HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps. Write today for Circulars and Prices.
F. E. Myers & Bro., 4 Orange St., Ashland, O.
THE PUMP THAT **PUMPS**

BROOKS' NEW CURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.



SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.
C. E. Brooks 8149 Brook's Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' RATES

from Ohio River points to points in Tennessee on N. C. & St. L. Ry., Tuesdays October 27 and November 24, good 21 days. Round trip for about 20 per cent less than one-way rate. Stop-overs allowed. For literature and detailed information address
H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager
Desk U, Nashville, Tenn.

FARM "Hurry to Colorado and buy where 80 acres yield $1000 clear profit yearly. Irrigation not needed. Railroads and markets near, rich soil, healthful climate make life happy. $8.50 per acre up. Brand new illustrated booklet "The New Colorado" tells the secret. Write Dept. 39 NOW. We send it—
THE FARMERS LAND AND LOAN CO.
145 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. **FREE**

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

THE FIELD

Up-to-Date Farming will publish short letters from members and subscribers relating to matters of general interest. They may be reports of meetings held or to be held; companies formed to build warehouses or elevators for storage of crops; views on any current topic, etc.

DEAR EDITOR:

Enclosed find my renewal of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. My time will not be out until spring, but I do so enjoy your paper and I don't want to risk missing a number, so renew early.—Jas. L. Martin. Birch Tree, Missouri.

DEAR EDITOR:

I saw in you paper about the Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange and became a member by subscribing to your paper. The collecting of post cards has come to be quite a fad with the young people and the older ones are not far behind. I am a victim. I am a bachelor and live on a farm. I spend most of my evenings in reading. When the post card fad came I was surprised by receivinv my share of cards. I sent for the American Girl set and had my name placed in the exchange. I soon found I did not have half enough cards and procured more. I sent out my cards freely and received a deluge of cards since. My mail was a surprise to our rural carier. They came from all over the United States and Canada. One Miss requested me to send a card to *her* friend. These are the lines I wrote on it:

"Though rocks and hills divide us,
And you I never see,
Just scribble your name on a card
And send it to me."

I sent a cotton picking scene to a lady in the North and another lady a winter mistletoe scene. When I received their cards one was from a school girl and the other from her teacher. The girl asked if I would send them a boll of cotton and branch of mistletoe, as they never saw either. I sent them and will do as much for any teacher who sends a card, because they will interest the whole school.

This is the jolliest game I have played at for a long time..—Albert Wilson, R. R. 1, Jones, Okla.

DEAR EDITOR:

I cannot get along without your paper, so find enclosed my renewal. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a paper with a noble purpose. Would that every farmer knew the value of your paper and was guided by it. May you and your good work prosper! Your devoted reader, Henry Bless, Sullivan, Mo.

Enclosed find my renewal of subscription. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about ten years and consider it the best paper printed for farmers. I wish every one read it and they would profit much by the teachings. I also wish many of the ladies would write to the Home on the Farm Department. How nice and cheerful it would be to have a number of letters from farmers wives and daughters from the different states in each issue. —Mrs. L. L., Hot Springs, Ark.

(We will be delighted to give some space for such letters.—Ed.)

DEAR EDITOR:

I am glad to see you overcome all obstacles. Stick to it, right will prevail. I like a man of grit. Here's hoping for you all the success possible.—Wm. F. Myers, Englewood, Tenn.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND:

Since I am moving about the county, I don't get UP-TO-DATE regularly, but some copies of the peerless paper reached me here. I thank you. When I don't get the current numbers I read the back numbers and enjoy them again. I am still preaching the gospel of the great Farmers Society of Equity. I discern that the dark clouds raised by farmers' false leaders are passing away and the time has come for the glorious day of the F. S. E. I am your true friend.—J. C. Fremont, Champaign, Ill.

HAD A GOOD DEFENSE

"Look here," said the guest, "things around here are just about as rotten as they make them. When I went to lunch today I found hair in the ice cream, hair in the honey, and hair in the apple sauce."

"Well," explaine dthe genial proprietor, "the hair in the ice cream came from the shaving of the ice. And I suppose the hair in the honey came off the comb. But I don't understand about the hair in the apple sauce. I bought those apples myself and every one were Baldwins."—Monthly Bulletin.

WHAT'S YOUR HOBBY?

Every boy has a hobby, what is yours? Do you collect stamps, post cards, souvenirs, bird's eggs, anything else? I want to hear from every boy who reads UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Tell me all about your hobby, what you collect, how you started your hobby. In fact, write me a nice letter that can be printed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Be sure to sign your name to the letter.

"Children Teething"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh, Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1481 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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The Farmer's Helper 6 months
Woman's Farm Journal 1 year
Up-to-Date Farming 3 Months
Membership in Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange
ALL FOR 25c

These are the finest and most beautiful Post Cards made. They must be possessed to be appreciated.

Farmer's Helper is a monthly magazine filled with good common sense and is worth ten times the price.

The Woman's Farm Journal is a well-known monthly containing useful articles that interest the Farmer's wife.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will tell how to market all farm products at highest prices.

The Post Card Membership will bring you hundreds of Post Cards and that not you hundreds of Post Cards, not only from your own state but from all the world.

Better Yet If you will get 5 subscribers for the above list we will send you a set of 50 Post Cards—"A Trip Around the World." Each subscriber gets all of the above offer.

THE FARMER'S HELPER, Greencastle, Ind.

SILO
SAVES ALL OF THE CORN CROP
HARD OR SOFT
CONVERTING IT INTO
JUNE GRASS FOR WINTER MONTHS
TANK & SILO CO. KALAMAZOO MICH

STOP! that Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Cold in the Head or Lungs and diseases of the air passages, by using that wonderful and highly indorsed antiseptic that gives relief and cure, known as,
UKA-THOL CATARRH CURE
destroys the microbes and germs and arrests developments; affords unrestricted breathing, and is delightfully soothing and healing to all inflamed and irritated tissues. Price 25c. Sample free.
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OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

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for house established 1870. Salary or commission. Experience unnecessary—we give full instructions. C. A. RAINE TOBACCO CO., BOX P 32, DANVILLE, VA.

DO IT NOW
Protect your buildings from lightning at a cost not to exceed $5.00 for an average sized house or barn. Permanent protection. On receipt of $1.00 we will send full instructions. Money refunded if our system fails. Address
C. H. BROWN, Webster City, Iowa

Every Farmer Should Read This AND This Book Paper





They will give a balanced education, on producing and marketing of farm crops which is as important as are balanced rations for the stock, or balanced fertilizers for the plants. Farming cannot be satisfactory if it is not profitable. More than half of successful agriculture depends on marketing crops profitably. Farmers have solved the problem of production, but most of them don't know the first principles of profitable marketing. They are in the habit of working as hard as they can from 12 to 16 hours a day and then accept prices made by speculators and gamblers. These prices, the U. S. Census proves, make farmers the poorest paid class of laborers in the country.

Up-to-Date Farming and the Third Power Book

The Third Power Book, has 320 pages, size 4 3-4x7 inches, illustrated, cloth-bound. What this book contains is worth more to any farmer than an education in an agricultural college, because it teaches the whole subject of profitable marketing, which makes the education on production worth while. It should be read by every farmer and will be as soon as they learn how indispensible it is. Here is a sample letter:

"The book called The Third Power came. I have merely sketched it so far. When I read a few pages of the book I want to stop and ponder its truths. My memory was filled with the thoughts started by the new book. I read another chapter with even more interest, and came to the conclusion that I had found a great prize a help in the time of need, **a liberator of farmers,** a light in the intellectual world, an unusually bright star in the firmament of justice and in the world of business. The Third Power—**the farmer power**—begins at the bottom, on the surest foundation and builds up. No spooks, no air castles, no selfishness, no money grabbing. Long live the book of Third Power name."—JAMES H. STOUGHTON,
Reynoldsville, N. Y.



Henry Scheetz

Up-to-Date Farming is published semi-monthly. It is the only paper that teaches a successful plan of marketing crops profitably. Therefore, when you subscribe for your favorite farm paper that teaches production, send us a subscription for this paper that teaches **marketing** and thus get a **balanced education.** Thousands of farmers have learned from it and made hundreds or thousands more dollars. Here is a sample letter. Every reader can do as well.

"I want to thank Up-to-Date Farming, for what it has done for me. I raise much wheat. I was compelled to sell 1500 bushels to meet current expenses, but as I became a reader of Up-to-Date Farming, about this time I was convinced of the wisdom of what it taught. I held on to the balance read Up-to-Date very carefully and made $910 by taking its advice."
HENRY SCHEETZ, Jennings, Kansas.

YOURS FREE. Send a Club of four and $1.00 and we will send your paper and book FREE.

Our Offer Send only 25 cents for a three months' (6 issues) trial subscription to Up-to-Date Farming and a copy of the Third Power, book will be sent free, (or 50 cents if a German book is wanted.) This is not a money making scheme, but is a help to every farmer. Better send today. The education will be worth a hundred dollars of any farmers money. **Only 25 cents.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.,
Dept. E69, Indianapolis, Ind.

TEN KARAT ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles

GIVEN AWAY!





Spectacle-Wearers! Listen!

The following very remarkable letter was sent me, unsolicited, by Dr. G. W. Smith, the County Health Officer of Ottawa County, and one of the most prominent physicians in the State of Kansas. Read his exact words:

MY DEAR DR. HAUX:

If anyone were to offer me fifty dollars spot cash for the pair of Perfect Vision Spectacles which you fitted to my eyes by mail, I would absolutely refuse to accept it—if I knew positively I could not get another pair like them. Your Spectacles are certainly wonderful.

(Signed), Dr G. W. Smith

Now I would like to get this kind of a testimonial from you, too—and that is the reason why I am making a very special, extraordinary, but honest proposition, whereby you can (for a short time only) obtain a handsome, perfect-fitting pair of Dr. Haux Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

Don't Send Me One Penny

Just write me your name and address and I will mail you at once my Free Home Eye Tester and full particulars how to obtain a pair of my handsome ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

You see, I want to prove to every spectacle-wearer on earth that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are really and truly ever so much better than any you have ever worn before—and I am going to give away at least one-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles in the next few weeks, in order to introduce my wonderful glasses to the largest number of spectacle-wearers in the shortest possible time.

These famous Perfect Vision Spectacles of mine will enable the very weakest eyes to see to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, both day and night, just as well as you ever did before—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot see the largest print in this paper.

I hereby also agree to cheerfully return you even the postage-stamp you use in answering this announcement, if you yourself don't find my wonderful glasses more perfect, clearer and better than any you have ever worn before, and you yourself are to be the sole judge. Can anything be fairer?

Write today for my Free Home Eye Tester and ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacle offer. Address:—

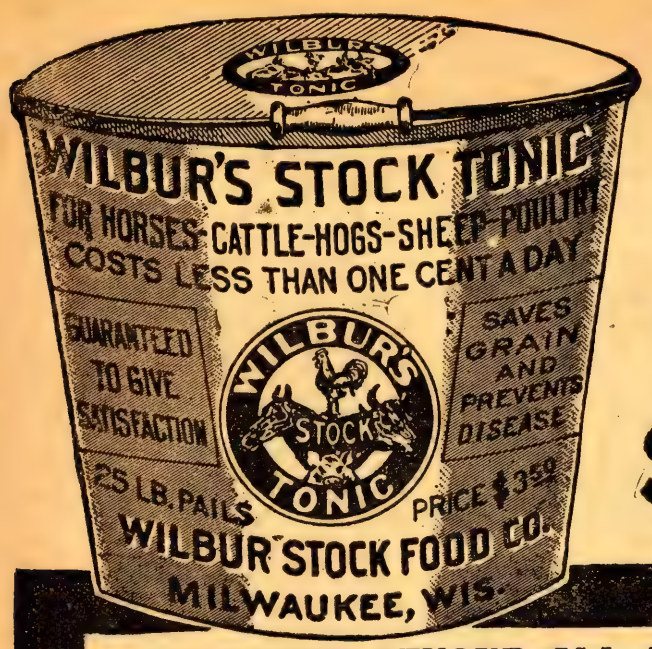
DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Room 203, Haux Building, St. Louis, Mo.

I ALSO WANT A FEW AGENTS

And any man or woman not earning at least $50.00 weekly should ask for my SPECIAL AGENT'S TERMS at once.

NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World, and Perfectly Reliable.

This Offer is Also Extended to All Who Have Ever Written Me Before.



FREE THIS $3.50 PAIL

TO PROVE BEYOND ALL DOUBT TO EVERY INTELLIGENT STOCK RAISER THAT

WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

Is the World's Greatest Conditioner and Feed Saver we will actually give this 25-lb. Pail Absolutely Free where we have no agent, to Every Reader of this Paper who fills out and mails to us the coupon shown below

What Wilbur's Stock Tonic Is

NEARLY a quarter of a century's actual experience has proven beyond all doubt that Wilbur's Tonic is a money-maker for feeders. We KNOW THIS. It has been PROVEN to us thousands upon thousands of times in the most forceful manner. We want to convince YOU and are willing to do it AT OUR OWN RISK.

You know the value of the pasture for any kind of stock: how it keeps the animals in good condition—nature's own way of doing it. There is no argument about the value of the pasture, but it does not last the year 'round. We prepare a tonic which, mixed with grain and fed to stock, furnishes in stall and feed box, in the proper proportion, the ingredients of pasture diet, invigorates and fattens stock at small enough cost to make the tonic a money-making investment for the owner of one cow, horse, hog or sheep, and a proportionately larger one for the owner of thousands of head.

For Cows

You know when the pasturage goes down in the fall, the milk goes, the butter goes, the flavor goes, until all are shortest when the price is highest. Wilbur's tonic invigorates cows; it supplies the needed roots, barks and leaves of the pasture, sustains the flow of milk and color, quantity and flavor of the butter. Take a cow right off the pasture, feed her Wilbur's Tonic in the stall and she will show very little loss of milk, and one cent's worth of Tonic per day saves one dollar's worth of grain per month.

For Horses

Wilbur's Tonic builds up run-down horses, prevents colic and keeps them in good appetite. If keeps the bowels loose, water clear, blood cool and in a healthy condition. They are always ready for work. Wilbur's Tonic makes them relish their food, keeps the hair smooth and sleek and prevents that rough looking coat. It is a pure vegetable food, positively prevents disease, and makes horses strong, large and full of life. Wilbur's Tonic should be fed mares while they are suckling the colt and mixed with the colt's grain while weaning. It will prevent scour and keep them healthy and growing. Stallions should be fed Wilbur's Stock Tonic during the standing season every day. When out of the standing season, feed Wilbur's Tonic two or three times a week, to keep them regular and healthy.

For Hogs

Hogs, you know are the most susceptible animals to contagious disease. But you know, too, if they escape contagion, they are kept cheaper than any other stock. If you keep your hogs healthy they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat you know how quickly they will die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems, We believe that there is only one thing in the world that will do this, and that is Wilbur's Tonic.

Prevents Abortion

By counteracting colds, and soothing the nerves while the mother is in a delicate condition, Wilbur's Stock Tonic PREVENTS ABORTION and saves for the breeder at least one-half more of his increase. Wilbur's Stock Tonic, fed in small quantities to young animals, will make them grow large, strong and fat.

Wilbur's Tonic

It is not medicine. It is a pure vegetable conditioner, made from selected barks, roots and seeds. For calves you are raising, or ones you are fattening for veal, you can obtain the most wonderful results by using one-half measure of Wilbur's Tonic, mixed with one pint of ground oats or corn meal.

Our Responsibility

Nearly a quarter of a century in successful business has given us a very enviable position in the business world. Any banker can tell you whether we are responsible, and the publishers of any large agricultural paper can tell you whether we do as we agree. Further than this, we can refer you to any bank or wholesale house in Milwaukee, or to R. G. Dun & Company, Bradstreet, or any other commercial agency, and the First National Bank of Milwaukee in particular. Ask your local banker.

HOW TO GET THE PAIL FREE
FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TO US TODAY
WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY
CUT ALONG THIS LINE

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 461 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen:—Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic absolutely free.
Name.....
P. O.....
Freight Office.....
State.....
Kindly answer this question:
What live stock do you own?
.....Hogs.....Cattle
.....Horses

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. 461 HURON ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS

$1,000 REWARD

Remarkable Letter Received by Editor of Up-to-Date Farming.

A few days ago the Editor of this paper received the following letter from Mr. F. P. Wilbur, President of the Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Editor, Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find a few letters selected at random from thousands on file in my office, all of which were sent to us without solicitation. You will notice that these letters are all from intelligent stock raisers who have used Wilbur's Stock Tonic and testify that it is the greatest conditioner, feed saver and preventive of disease in the world.

Now in order to prove beyond all question to your readers that Wilbur's Stock Tonic will give the wonderful results mentioned in these letters I hereby authorize you to print a few of the letters in your paper and I also unconditionally agree to pay $1,000.00 cash to any man, woman or child who can prove that these letters were not sent to us voluntarily, without solicitation by us or that the original of any or every letter you publish is not on file in my office, and my files are open to inspection at all times. Furthermore, I want every reader of your paper who feeds stock to try a 25-pound pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic ABSOLUTELY FREE and find out for himself what a money maker my tonic is.

Yours very sincerely,
F. P. WILBUR, President."

The Editor of Up-to-Date Farming has selected the letters printed below from those sent in by Mr. Wilbur and can only add that any reader of this paper who owns stock and fails to take advantage of Mr. Wilbur's generous offer of a $3.50 pail of his tonic absolutely free is missing a grand opportunity.

The Wilbur Stock Food Company has been in business for 25 years and bears a reputation for honesty and fair dealing second to none. The following letters and $1,000.00 offer to prove that they are genuine should convince the most skeptical that Wilbur's Tonic is a wonderful conditioner and profit maker.

Read These Letters Carefully

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: Your Stock Tonic is more than I expected it would be. There is so much poor stuff put off on the farmers that I had lost all faith in any kind of stock tonic. I thought at first that yours was so dear I could not afford to use it, but when I received the 5 pails and found that one teaspoonful was actually a dose, not a handful as I had used of the other tonic, I find now that your Stock Tonic only costs about half the price of the other stock tonic that is inferior to yours.

I find it works on the bowels and keeps them open and in good condition, and don't weaken the kidneys as most other stock tonics I have used do. You may think I am writing you a long love letter, but I cannot help from telling you your Stock Tonic is just what you advertise it. I sold two pails the next day at home before noon.

You may send me 5 pails more of your Stock Tonic, and oblige. Yours truly,
Lilley, Mich. E. L. GORDON.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: We have been using your free pail of stock tonic since March 1st, and can recommend it to anyone as a sure thing and no fake. Our farm team has gained so much in flesh since we began feeding your tonic, that we will have to get larger collars for them. They have not had any change in their daily ration in weight or quality to make this change, but your STOCK TONIC. Yours truly,
MRS. F. W. DAVIDSON.
Waupaca, Wis., R. No. 2.

Wilbur Stock Food Company.

Dear Sirs: I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know I am well pleased with my pail of stock tonic and those who bought of me seem to be pleased with theirs. We received very good results from your tonic and our stock are in better condition than they ever were. They look as though they had been on clover pasture. No worms and no ailments in any way. My horses have a good appetite and look well and are ready for work and they all have a good, clean coat as if they had just shed off. My friends who tried your tonic all tell me the same about their stock. We fed it to horses, cows, hogs and chickens and they are all in good condition. A number of parties have been inquiring for the tonic, but I had to tell them I was out. Please make me prices on larger quantities. Yours respectfully,
HARRY K. WISEMAN.
Oblong, Ill., R. D. No. 2, Box 87.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir: I am well pleased with the Tonic and I do not care if I sell any of it or not, as I have a good many stock to feed it to. We fed it to our cows and we are making just double the amount of butter. I will take great pleasure in advertising your Stock Tonic and will guarantee it to everyone who wants to use it. I think I can sell lots of it to my friends. I would not take $50.00 for the five pails I bought, if I knew I couldn't get any more. Respectfully,
Vera, Okla. R. E. L. JORDAN.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: I would like to handle your goods because it is the only tonic and appetizer, also preventive of Hog Cholera I have ever used. Everything I fed the tonic to went right on thriving, and will send you an order for another pail soon. If I had time to act as your agent I could sell a car load for hog cholera alone. Yours truly,
Groveland, Ga. C. N. CORNELL.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 15, 1909 | Number 2

How On Earth Did This Happen?

A Sample of Pricing and Marketing Crops



The following dispatch, dated December 11, 1908, from Newman, Illinois, in the broom-corn district of that state, appeared in the Indianapolis News for December 12th:

For the first time, at this season of the year, in the history of broom-corn raising in this vicinity stocks are all out of the hands of growers. On account of the low prices, most of the growers held their 1907 crops until late in the summer of this year and then sold for profitless prices. Their experience with the crop and prices of 1907 caused them to sell their 1908 crops readily at from $80 to $90 a ton as soon as it was ready for the market. The 1908 crop was short in acreage, but the yield and quality were good.

(Continued on page 5)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

A Local Union *of* the F.S.E. Is the Farmers' Workshop

HAVE you not often wished for a union, or club, or lodge where you could meet other farmers and discuss matters that concerned your business, or family and the welfare of your community?

And if the union, or club was part of a great national organization where not only local matters would be decided, but national affairs would be discussed, through which you would market your crops by a national system, and where you would get confidential reports on crop conditions, supplies, demand, and directions when to market and where, that your neighbors, outside of the union, would not get, don't you think it would be indispensable?

YOU CAN HAVE SUCH A UNION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Through this local union all farmers' business problems can be solved and such a social uplift will be given to the community as cannot be realized in any other way.

If you want all of the good things enumerated on the first page of this paper, apply for authority and instructions to organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Any person with good standing in the community can easily organize a local union. A union organized by YOU will be a lasting monument to your enterprise and public spirit.

All we ask you to do is to send the names of twelve (12) other farmers who should join the union when we will give you all necessary instructions and valuable assistance.

This is the opportunity for your community to connect with a great national organization that is revolutionizing agriculture and bringing farmers to the front. Just think of being in a national organization and doing the very things that hundreds of thousands of other farmers are doing all over the country. This you can do when you receive the official paper of the society regularly.

A local union of the F. S. E. is needed IN EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD. Farmers' families must know each other better and co-operate with each other more.

Start your union NOW. Enjoy its educational anl social advantages all through the winter and use it to get profitable prices and steady prices next summer.

The local union of the F. S. E. furnishes novelty, entertainment, education and social opportunities that cannot be supplied in any other way. It will be the bright and shining spot in any country community.

Write for particulars to organize a local union and send the 12 names and addresses.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Indianapolis, Indiana

20 OF THESE JAP-SILK CARDS FREE!



We have just secured **20 of these Jap-Silk Post Cards,** all in seven or more beautiful colors, and reproduced direct from the original paintings, by some of the most famous artists in the world. For room decoration or to be sent to your friends, there is nothing to equal them.

Each card is printed in natural colors. Can be framed or made the gem of any collection. Your dealer can't duplicate them. The supply is limited, but while they last we want each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to have a complete set.

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EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

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GARRETT WALL, Secretary
***The* EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY**
Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Great Need *of* Good Roads

How They May be Built Without a Bonded Indebtedness

By JOHN P. STELLE

There are said to be 2,150,000 miles of public roads in this country, and of that great length only 150,000 miles are improved roads; that is, made hard and passable at all times during the year. The United States needs few things worse than it needs hard, smooth roads, and, it must be confessed, few things seem further from attainment. The various State systems of working the public roads, and the work usually done under those systems, as often makes the roads worse as better. Local officials seem to not realize that water will seek the lowest place, and that to find a lower level it will break through an embankment at its weakest point.

The usual way of ditching to carry the water away from the public highway is to turn a furrow or two on each side, throwing the dirt toward the road, making a ridge between the road and the ditch, and leaving the road itself in the form of a trough. The water that gets into such a road must remain there if the road be on a level, or it must flow down it if the road be on an incline. Nothing could be surer than a muddy road or a road washed into ditches. Where a modern grader is skillfully used this difficulty is not so pronounced. Indeed, it may be overcome altogether by proper grading and leaving the road highest in the middle.

I have also seen on country roads many cases where a good and proper ditch had been made on each side of the road down an incline, with the road gently rounded and sloping each way into the ditch. But when the level was reached the ditches faded out into the level, and allowed all the water that came down them to spread out over the road at the foot of the hill. A mudhole at that point was inevitable. As the ditches reached the level there was all the greater need for them until a stream was found or made to carry the water entirely away from the road; and one ditch or the other most likely required a culvert to allow the water to escape beneath the road, for which purpose the level part of the road at the foot of the hill needed to be graded up and gently sloped each way toward the ditches.

But were I to notice all the common defects in working country roads, I could fill this paper.

The Department of Agriculture, Office of Good Roads, calls attention to the fact that all world-ruling nations have been road builders. In ancient Egypt is found the first authentic record of a permanent road; and this was a stone causeway about a mile in length, a little east of the Great Pyramid. It is supposed to be a portion of a road built from the Arabian mountains to the site of the Pyramid, along which the material composing that wonderful structure was brought. This would imply that this road was built and in use four thousand years before the birth of Christ.

As Egypt declined Babylon arose, and Semiramis, the great queen of ancient times, began the construction of good roads. The splendid roads radiating from Babylon were built at least two thousand years before the Christian Era. The "great royal road" mentioned by Herodotus extended from Susa to Sardis, a distance of 312 miles.

As the glory of Babylon waned that of Carthage appeared, and perfect roads opened easy passage to every part of its great domain, and enabled the Carthaginians for ten years to withstand the assaults of Rome. Meanwhile, Rome was building roads to facilitate the movement of her armies, and when that relentless power equaled Carthage in that respect, Carthage fell.

Continuing her conquests, Rome became the greatest power of ancient times, and the greatest road builder of all time. In Gaul alone thirteen thousand miles of stone roads were laid. Such roads also crossed the Alps (or went through them), extended into Spain, Austria and the regions of the Danube, and included even Asia and Africa. The fall of Rome witnessed the end of such persistent and perfect road building.

I do not mean that road building stopped, for all the nations of the olden time built roads, not, however, as Rome and Carthage and Babylon and Egypt had done. Beginning about 1651, France constructed fifteen thousand miles of hard roads; but she did it by placing inhuman burdens upon the peasantry. Napoleon also inaugurated and carried out a wonderful system of road construction, the influence of which extended into Germany, England and other countries. It was Napoleon's idea that no nation could be great without good roads over which it could rapidly move its armies.

This is all interesting history, but what we want is good roads in the United States. But we must not forget that the need of good roads in this country is local rather than national. At least it is not a national need in the sense that it was in the ancient nations. Good roads cut but little figure in the military greatness of nations now. Steam and electric cars speed to the remotest points at least of this country, and no matter how many hard roads we had, it would be seldom and for very short distances that our armies and their equipments would pass over them.

But the need for good roads in this country is national in the sense that the nation is the guardian of the progress and prosperity of its people. It may draw upon every citizen for revenue, and it is responsible to every citizen to spend that revenue for the general good of the public. That responsibility justifies the nation in measures looking to the general benefit and the public welfare, including the improvement of our waterways and the construction of public roads.

It is pleasing to note that those in authority appreciate this responsibility and are inclined to discharge it. But their method of doing so may be open to discussion. Every proposition that has come from authority for the construction of hard roads in this country involves the issue and sale of bonds, national, State or municipal, to obtain money with which to pay for the work. Every bond issued and sold is but the forging of another link in the chain which binds the productive industries to the non-productive, money-gathering interests; and it is a question whether the people may not better wallow through the mud of winter and spring with the loads resulting from their own industry, than to glide smoothly over hard roads with an unrelenting burden upon their backs which neither they nor their children can shake off. Between wading through mud as a free man, and walking on the dry the slave of interest-bearing bonds sold to financial syndicates, I would take, and I would advise the people to take, the mud every time.

But there is a way, and a national way, to construct good roads without the creation of an everlasting bonded indebtedness and energies of the people.

There is no power in this country to make or declare what shall be money but the general government of the United States. That government belongs to the people. It is the people acting in its delegated capacity, and the people have delegated to that government the power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof"; that is, to create and issue money, and they have given this power to no other authority, person or institution on earth. If the great walls of the Rocky Mountains were purest gold, not a grain of it would be United States money until the national government made it so.

Now, if the government, and the government alone, has power to declare what shall be money, and to make it, why not issue a special series of paper money, greenback, script or treasury notes, no matter what it is called, to create a road improvement fund, and with that money pay for building hard roads?

I know exactly the opposition to such a course, and the source from which it eminates. It comes only from the money-accumulating and money-issuing powers. These institutions are a constant drain on the country's industries. By many schemes and favorable laws conferring upon them special privileges, the circulating medium flows into their coffers, and they claim the right to finance all great enterprises, receiving interest-bearing bonds in return for their accumulations, each bond being but another channel along which flows to them so much more of the industry-created wealth of the country. They also claim the right to issue their own notes to circulate as money, but deny that the government has any right itself to do so, ignoring the universal principle that no authority, however high, can confer upon another a right it does not itself possess.

I know every argument that is brought against government issues, and that those arguments are offered by presidents, senators, representatives, educators, business men, jurists and divines; but not one of those arguments has the worth of a groat or the weight of a feather except when weighed in the scales of the money lenders and money issuers.

Has the government the right to issue money or currency in that way to pay for services rendered it? Ask the Supreme Court for its famous greenback or legal tender decision rendered several years after the close of the Civil War. Will the people accept such currency for work and labor done—for services? Ask the old soldiers and appeal to the memory of the dead, who accepted such money in payment for the arduous and dangerous and death-dealing services of war. Would such an issue of money be beneficial or ruinous to the country and

(Continued on page 5)

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Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

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A DISCOURAGING FAILURE

As our readers all know, the burden of the farm press, the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, the farmers' institutes, and the farm crop expositions, is increased production. Failure in any good purpose is regretable, but the failure of this great array of educational forces is painful. The United States Department of Agriculture, in the Crop Reporter for December, 1908, gives the average production per acre of the principal crops in the country, by ten-year periods, beginning as far back as 1867, and coming down to and including 1906. These dates cover four ten-year periods—1867 to 1876, 1877 to 1886, 1887 to 1896, and 1897 to 1906. We give the average yield per acre for these periods as follows:

Corn—In bushels, 26.2, 25.1, 24.0 and 25.4. The first ten years, that from 1867 to 1876, had the highest average yield per acre. Hence no gain per acre in the yield of corn has been made since that time. On the contrary, all these educational forces have found it impossible to equal the yield of thirty years ago.

Wheat—In bushels, 12.4, 12.5, 12.7 and 13.8. In wheat there has been a steady but very slight gain. The second period marks a gain of half a bushel over the first, the third a gain of two-tenths bushels over the second, and the fourth a gain of one and one-tenth bushels over the third. This is a gain of eight-tenths of a bushel in the yield per acre of wheat during the forty years covered by the table.

Oats—In bushels, 27.5, 27.8, 25.5 and 30.1. The last period shows a gratifying increase, but the vacilating yields during the three preceding periods, with the bad drop in that of the third period, justifies the conclusion that the increase in the last period is the result of some cause other than that of current education.

Barley—In bushels, 22.8, 22.4, 22.7 and 25.5. In this gain the last period also shows a good gain, but the yield during the other periods shows there is no steady increase as the result of a uniform cause.

Hay—In tons, 1.22, 1.24, 1.20 and 1.43. But for the break in the third period, we would have had in hay a steady gain, such as there should be if the educational forces were producing the results they claim, or were accomplishing their avowed purposes.

Potatoes—In bushels, 90, 82, 75 and 86. Potatoes, like corn, have not been able to equal the 90-bushel yield of the first period, ending thirty years ago.

Now, we must not be understood as opposing, or even minimizing, the value or importance of agricultural education. We yield to no one in the interest we feel in the work of the press and the schools, and all the educational forces; but our desire is to see them more efficient. If they will only add to their one-sided curriculum the neglected feature of price-making and marketing, they will round out both their work and their purposes, and immensely multiply their accomplishment. Make farming profitable through unglutted markets and steady and remunerative prices, and the farmers themselves will then attend to the increased yields.

NOT MARKETING POTATOES FREELY

J. C. Famechon & Co., Minneapolis, writes the Fruit Trade Journal that farmers in that region are not marketing potatoes freely, and are evidently holding for spring prices. This is conceding that farmers can control the markets, and if they can control the markets they can fix the prices. It is their incontrovertable right to do that, but to do it intelligently and profitably, a knowledge of both supply and demand is necessary. We have often referred to instances which prove that the reports of the Department of Agriculture cannot be relied on for this purpose. Those reports are too often premature, and they are immature, mere estimates made from data that has time and again proven unreliable. Or, as in the case of the final reports, they are too late to serve the farmers any very useful purpose.

On the other hand, the private reports are entirely in the hands of the buying side of the market. They are compiled from data secured at no little expense by the buyers, and as a matter of fact, they are from sources chosen by the buyers; they are in the interest of the buyers and are for the benefit of the buyers. If they were not, they would not be made at all, for they are made at the expense of the buyers. Farmers relying upon these reports is like placing a wager on the antagonist's own game. It is "heads you lose, tails he wins."

To hold or sell with certainty of gains, farmers must have their own reporting system. They must know as nearly as it can be known, the product of each crop. They must know also approximately how much will be consumed by the producers themselves, how much of previous crops may be yet on hand available for the general market, and how much will be required to meet the commercial demand. This knowledge is attainable, and it is within the power of farmers, through efficient organization, to obtain it. But it will take time, education and the establishment of a system never before undertaken nor even considered until UP-TO-DATE FARMING began the agitation of the question of co-operative farm price-making.

Meanwhile, farmers must act upon the best information at hand. This movement is not for exorbitant prices, but for remunerative prices, prices that pay the cost of production and yield a profit commensurate with the remuneration received by those engaged in other like lines of labor—equitable prices in proportion to the general level of values. And in estimating the cost of production, that which is sold must not be made to pay for the production of that which is used or consumed by the growers or producers. It must pay only the cost of its own production, including, of course, wages for the labor necessary to its production. The producer himself must stand the cost of that which he consumes.

Hence, while the farmers' true marketing system is in process of formation, we recommend that farmers in selling or holding, be governed by fair prices. It makes no difference who makes the prices offered if they are fairly remunerative. Losses may sometimes be scored in the rejection of fair prices without an entirely reliable knowledge of future supplies and market conditions. Besides, fair prices, prices fair to both producer and consumer, ought to be satisfactory at any time, just as fair profits ought to be satisfactory in trade.

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY

We do not know who Frank Farrington is, but he gets himself into a farm paper of more or less note, under the head of "Bar Gap Philosophy," and here is one of his philosophic scintillations:

"I've seen a lot of A No. 1 farmers spoiled to make bum politicians. Seems to me farmers and politics don't mix first rate."

There is nothing more contemptible in the estimation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING than the bum politician, the man, be he farmer, lawyer, merchant, doctor, teacher, or even minister, who is in politics as a hanger-on to boost some demagogue or designing clique, merely for the crumbs that fall from the tables of graft. But real politics is a very different proposition from that, and the second sentence of the above Bar Room — pardon us — Bar Gap Philosophy, sounds very much like the wail of someone who fears the sober, deliberate influence and vote of the farmer. There is one class of politics and politicians that desire nothing more than to be let alone, and if the farmers could be persuaded to eschew politics and have nothing to do with it, the position of that class would be absolutely secure. They would have everything their way, and government and public office would simply be a machine for corruption, graft and boodle. Great cities have afforded too many examples of that kind of government to leave any room for question.

Farming may not mix well with politics, but it does mix well with tax-paying; and since the amount of taxes required to be paid depends upon the administration of government, and since politics under our form of government directs administration, nothing is more important than that the taxpayers, the bone and sinew of the land, the honest, working farmers, business men and professionals, should not only take part in politics, but that they should exercise rigid control thereof. If the farmers, taught that farming and politics do not "mix," should abandon politics or the nomination of candidates for office and their election, the last restraint would be removed from the boodle element, and corruptionists would revel in their filth and pile up their ill-gotten gains.

The fear of the farmer vote is the greatest restraint upon official action, and instead of teaching farmers that their business and politics do not agree, we would impress upon them the importance of placing themselves in so compact a position as to demand and compel a recognition of their power and their rights, and hold in check those who make official position a stepping-stone to dishonest wealth.

We wish to close this article with the following paragraph, whose authorship we are unable to trace, but whose truth every reader of history knows:

"No nation was ever overthrown by its farmers. Chaldea and Egypt—Greese and Rome, grew rotten and ripe for destruction, not in the fields, but in the narrow lanes and crowded city streets, and in the palaces of their nobility."

THE PHOSPHATE LANDS

The conservation work has led to one good result if it leads to no other. President Roosevelt has had withdrawn from entry, selection or location, all public lands in Wyoming, Idaho and Utah that is believed to contain phosphate rock. This is for the purpose of holding the phosphate beds as the property of the United States, instead of permitting them to go into the hands of private parties or companies.

The agricultural lands of the United States are more deficient in phosphates than in any other element of fertility. A national authority declares that even the soils of the rich central States, the garden of the country, are deficient in this important element. Actual tests have shown that during the past half century one-third of the original phosphorus of the soil has been lost from the cultivated fields.

Prof. A. R. Whitson of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture says the phosphorus lost from that State would equal 100,000,000 tons of phosphoric oxide, and that is equivalent to 300,000,000 tons of phosphorous rock. If the loss from other States has been equal to the loss in Wisconsin, it would require the entire product of all our phosphorous mines for more than a hundred years to supply the deficiency, provided no further losses were incurred.

In addition to the preservation of these phosphorous lands, many in high authority believe there should be a law prohibiting the exportation of phosphorus from this country. This country will need they claim, every pound of our mineral phosphates. The people must be fed. Food depends upon the power of the soil to produce crops, and that power depends upon the presence of the elements of fertility in the soil. It is thought there is little danger of the depletion of nitrogen, sodium and potassium, but the phosphorus is largely depleted already, and every bit of it we have should be saved for our own people.

Some eighteen years ago we visited the phosphate beds of Florida and gave them a pretty thorough inspection. The industry was then in its infancy, but since that time its development has been very rapid. The product in 1890, the year we were there, was only 510,499 tons. By 1900 this had increased to 1,491,216 tons. Five years later it was 1,947,190 tons, and in 1907 it was 2,265,343 tons. These rich beds have now reached their maximum production, and when we take into consideration that of the product of 1907, 40 per cent, or about 900,000 tons, were exported to enrich the lands in foreign countries that are competing in production with ours, we may well consider it time to call a halt.

There are so many problems that organized farmers could solve! Can we appeal more strongly for them to organize?

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For seventeen years there has been a national league of commission merchants. The president of the league claims that it is one of the strongest trade organizations in the country, and that it is of benefit not only to its members "but to the shippers in all sections of the country who work with the league under the protective plans of the organization." So it applies to country buyers and local shippers as well as to commission merchants. The president also declares that the league "must go ahead and gather the harvest that belongs to it."

We thus refer to this league of commission merchants not to criticize but rather to approve. If people who have to do with all the world besides, would succeed they must co-operate with those of their own calling. But our principal object in referring to it is for the benefit of producers. The commission merchants constitute the medium through which farm products reach the retail trade and general consumption. The "harvest" this league is to reap may not be gathered from the farmers' fields, but since shippers are under its "protective plans" and, of course, share in the "harvest," and since farmers are so nearly unorganized and "unprotected," it is but reasonable to suppose the league's "harvest" comes from the soil though the league members neither sow nor reap.

What of it? Simply that it is not only the province but the duty of the farmers to see to it that the organized commission men and shippers get no more than their equitable share of the part they perform in the work of supplying the consumers—the distribution of the products. To do that the farmers themselves must be organized, not to fight the league of commission merchants, but to protect their own interests, to reap not only the harvest of their ripened products, but the harvest of money returns those products should bring them. Being the first owners of all these things, farmers have no reason to fear any merchant or trade league when they themselves are organized; but when the farmers are unorganized and the others are, they have everything to fear; may know, in fact, that the organized ones will get a "fat take," whether the farmers get anything or not.

BIG CROPS AND FAIR PRICES

We are as strong an advocate of big crops as anybody, provided fair prices can be maintained. Flooding the market at unremunerative prices is where we balk.

Hence we rejoice at the following conditions reported in eastern Maine. Dr. S. M. Twitchell, a prominent and reliable farmers' institute worker in that State, reports, after a trip through eastern Maine: "Wherever one goes he hears only of potatoes; in Aroostook, Springfield, Lee, Carroll and Prentiss, as well as in Winn and Lincoln, I found farmers whose crops had exceeded 300 bushels per acre; one field of 30 acres, after paying all expenses, left a profit of $3,000."

"If nothing happens," continued Dr. Twitchell, "I look to see the potato crop of Maine pass the 50,000,000 bushel mark within five years, and, at 50 cents a bushel, it is easy to read the story of an aggressive agricultural sentiment."

But when Maine reaches the 50,000,000 bushel mark, will the price continue to be 50 cents a bushel? That is a question institute workers seldom ask. They look ahead to and constantly work for big crops of any kind, and then convert them into money at prevailing prices, and thus estimate the value of the work they are doing, entirely ignoring the fact that excessive crops reduce prices. Fifty cents a bushel is a good price for potatoes in Maine, and we rejoice with the farmers that they this year have a good crop to sell for it; but we are unable to figure it so for a 50,000,000 bushel crop five years hence.

All we ask of our good agricultural instructors is that they bring up the selling side with the producing side, and see to it that PRICE holds its own with production. Then the more they teach farmers to produce the better, up to the point of not breaking a profitable price.

A WESTERN LAND COMPANY

A communication to UP-TO-DATE FARMING from the United States Forestry service, speaking of a new national forest comprising 14,080 acres in Billings county, North Dakota, the following words occur: "All the odd sections are alienated land being owned by the Western Land Securities Companies."

These words very aptly suggest several questions. Why were these lands "alienated?" Who is the Western Land Securities Company, and what is its business? How did it acquire the ownership of these lands—each alternate section in a tract of more than fourteen thousand acres?

These questions may all be very easily answered, but in view of transactions that have become notorious, the answers would be interesting to the general public. If satisfactory answers cannot be obtained otherwise, some congressman might do himself an honor and the country a service by introducing a resolution of inquiry. There are a great many land transoctions whose probing might make the people wiser if not better.

FARMERS' NEED OF ORGANIZATION

Prof. L. H. Bailey, chairman of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, is reported to have said: Everywhere there are serious economic questions along the lines of distribution, marketing and the lack of co-operation among farmers. Farmers are in need of organization, and more particularly of social organization. We found, for example, where farming is very prosperous, the social conditions may not be very good. Great emphasis has been placed on the deficiency in schools and of the need of better highways."

UP-TO-DATE FARMING earnestly seconds these utterances of Prof. Bailey. It not only seconds them but if it was not first to discover them it was first to proclaim them, and has persistently advocated those very needs for many years. Not only so; it has, through the aid and support of good men and women all over the country, promulgated and built up an organization that includes every one of these needs, specially emphasizing the necessity of co-operation along the lines of distribution and marketing. It has now added features that perfectly cover the social annuities, and points to more efficient schools and better roads. Unlike so many prominent educators, Prof. Bailey will not permit himself to become encased in a shell, and is satisfied nowhere but in the van. If the masses of the people, especially of the farmers, can be imbued with his progressive spirit, the years to come will mark greater advancement in these important lines than the years of the past have done.

HOW ON EARTH DID THIS HAPPEN?

(Continued from page 1)

Please do not fail to catch the import of that dispatch. The crop is all sold and out of the growers' hands on the 11th; one crop held over for nearly a year, and then sold, the new crop sold as soon as ready, all at "profitless prices."

In the Indianapolis News for December 13, appeared, from Paris, Illinois, only a short distance from Newman, and still in the broomcorn belt, the following dispatch, under date of December 12, the next day after the closing of the deal which took the last of the broomcorn "out of the hands of the growers:"

A pronounced bullish feeling is noticeable in central Illinois broomcorn districts. That prices are likely to jump to unusually high figures is the opinion of many dealers and they have withdrawn quotations. Others have issued new price lists, one dealer quoting choice Illinois brush at $130 a ton. A broker said: "There are more orders in the central district today than there is broomcorn and the question among the dealers is not, who can sell the most, but who can hold on to the most. I could place every bale I own by wire today, were I so disposed." The same man reports that as the result of a personal canvass he has found only two crops in growers' hands in the Arcola district, one in Humboldt, three in Mattoon, one in Greenup and one in Tuscola. There is none in Charleston, Sullivan or Rardin and the cleanup seems to be complete.

Reports from the west bear out the belief that a shortage exists there. At Kansas and Oklahoma points the market is more active at $75 and $100 a ton than it was a month ago at $20 to $30 under those figures. The buyer for a Mattoon firm in Oklahoma reports an offer of $100 a ton for eight cars of corn. At Wichita only the inferior grades are selling below $100, and as the difference in freight between those points and the Illinois field is about $14 a ton, local dealers are not disposed to make any new contracts.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has striven honestly, faithfully and persistently to awaken farmers to the enormity of this wretched system of marketing. If we cannot arouse them certain it is that we are not to blame.

But in this case the growers held one crop for nearly a year, and then felt compelled to sell "at profitless prices." The very next day after the final sale, however, prices "jumped to unusually high figures," quotations that had been made to deceive the growers were withdrawn, and new price lists were issued, putting broomcorn that had been purchased the day before at from $80 to $90 a ton up to $130 a ton, and announcing a shortage everywhere as a reason therefor, whereas only the day before, when the farmers owned the stock, extremely low prices had been quoted because of alleged abundance everywhere!

We know not what else to say. It is not often that "the cat gets out of the bag" so quickly. But it is there all the same; and in the case of all crops. So long as prices are made by the buyers, those prices will be low while the products are in the hands of the farmers, and they will be high so soon as the products are turned over to the speculators. It is in truth a pitiful situation, and we believe it merits the attention and in some way the intervention of the general government. Were there no producers there would be no products, and if no products there would be few conveniences, and no clothing or food. Which could the public, or the government representing the public, best do without, the producers or the speculators?

Much ado is made about freight rebates, about Standard Oil monopolies, and about packing house methods. Is it not time to look into a system that every year bleeds the most useful industry on earth to the point of depletion, and despoils it of the fabulous sums talked of by the Department of Agriculture?

THE GREAT NEED OF GOOD ROADS

(Concluded from page 3)

its great business interests? Consult the history of that period within the memory of men and women yet living, when, amid the horrors of war, and when no money was seen but treasury notes, business was never more prosperous, and the people were never more independent of the money-loaning concerns, nor freer from interest drains. It was the only period in the nation's history when it was impossible for financial manipulation to create a panic.

When, in 1862, the United States government was compelled to issue such money to save itself, the very same opposition came against it, and from the very same source. But such a President as Abraham Lincoln, such a Secretary of the Treasury as Salmon P. Chase, and such a Congress as we had in that day, defied the money syndicates and issued the treasury notes, the well-remembered greenbacks. The result was that the soldiers were fed and clothed and paid, their families behind them were supported, the Union was saved, and prosperity blessed a stricken nation.

I am not pleading for the issue of treasury notes as money in normal conditions. There is no business need for them. The gold and silver and other forms of currency, when not manipulated to create panics, are adequate to meet the legitimate demands of industry and commerce; though the government might benefit greatly by substituting its own notes for those of so-called national banks.

But we need good roads and improved waterways. The people feel these needs, and I am opposed to taking advantage of these conceded necessities to argue unsuspecting people into fastening upon themselves, for the benefit of cruel greed, greater burdens than they have ever known. If the government can issue money of its own to hire people to shoot others and to be shot at, it can issue its own money to hire peaceable citizens to make good roads, and save them from slavery to interest and taxation.

Practical Cold Storage For Farmers

Editor's Note:—Storage of crops is absolutely necessary in the plan of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices. The crops that present the most difficult problems are fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products. These require cold storage and in the past such storage has not been available except in the cities where it was controlled by middlemen, chiefly speculators. Progress, however, has been made in refrigeration and we are glad to find a system adapted to farmers' needs and which may be installed by local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity at shipping points. It is the Cooper System of gravity brine circulation. As there is a necessity for this, or other satisfactory systems to be provided before the 1909 crops are produced we have arranged with Mr. Cooper to write a series of articles describing this system. They begin in this number.

By Madison Cooper, Watertown, N. Y.

(No. 1.)

There are large quantities of perishable food products produced on the farm, but, strange as it may seem, practically nothing is stored there for future consumption, for the reason that the farmer has no facilities for preserving products when produced. Many individual fruit growers, gardeners and dairymen are greatly in need of cold storage plants. Where the quantity of produce will not warrant it, or where individual growers are not able to erect a plant, a co-operative company could be formed which would give all the benefits to be derived from local refrigerating facilities, and would require but a comparatively small investment for each grower.

In connection with a co-operative plant of this kind it would be practicable to work up a trade direct with the retailers of the cities, or by a suitable organization and fairly close proximity to the customers, goods may be sold direct to the consumer. It has been well established by past experience that a working agreement or combination among buyers of farm products has existed. The co-operative plant would make the grower entirely independent of this abuse.

Under reasonably favorable conditions it has been demonstrated that apples may be stored in the country at a cost of from 10 cents to 20 cents per barrel for the season. This will give the very best cold storage care, which will result in a much finer quality of fruit than may be obtained from storage in cellar or frost-proof fruithouses as still practiced to some extent. A good profit could, therefore, be made on a basis of ordinary storage charges alone, as the common season charge in the city cold storage house is from 40 cents to 50 cents per barrel.

A first-class cold storage plant would be especially valuable when located within teaming or easy shipping distance of a fair-sized town or city; or within a few hours freight haul of a larger city. The producer would then be entirely independent of the extortionate charges made by the refrigerator car combination, and what is perhaps worse, the treatment received from the average city commission man.

The following is an extract from one of the leading fruit growers' papers and will serve to show the constant struggle between the producer and the buyer in the fruit business, and which also illustrates the relation between the producer and the buyer of other farm products:

WAR IN APPLES

"Bitter warfare occurred between buyers and apple growers during the fall of 1904. Apple buyers made a desperate effort to hold the price for first-class apples down to $1.00 per barrel in Western New York, but October 28th they gave up the battle and $1.50 per barrel was freely offered, with the prospect of further advance. The apple buyers made it appear that the apple crop of the entire country was enormously large, whereas the facts of the case would not warrant such statements. Western New York this year has the best apples and more than any other part of the country. But few orchardists have sold apples at the low prices offered. Many have put their apples in cold storage and will not sell them until midwinter or later. Others will sell at $1.50 per barrel and save the expense of storage. $2.00 has been offered later."

The United States Government and various State experiment stations have conducted some extensive experiments to demonstrate how the farmer might save money by going into the cold storage business on his own account. These experiments or tests have all proven conclusively that a cold storage plant can be made to pay and pay well, and it has been recommended that farmers build their own cold storage house, combining for the purpose when desirable.

Not only will they save money directly, but the selling period will be greatly prolonged. The product going immediately into cold storage and being cooled to a degree requisite to properly arrest decay and deterioration, much advantage is gained in im-

(Continued on page 15)

ice will occupy 16,000 cubic feet of space, estimating 40 cubic feet to the ton. This amount of ice will cool about 16,000 cubic feet of cold storage space, which would have a capacity of about 1,600 barrels. Of course in larger capacity less ice in proportion would be required, and in smaller capacity somewhat more ice. This quantity allows for any reasonable meltage.

A COMMON-SENSE SUGGESTION

A great deal of useful information can be had for the asking, and when manufacturers of agricultural implements invite our readers to correspond with them relative to any problems that confront them—such as what style furrow opener will be found best adapted to the locality in which a grain drill is to be used—there should be no hesitancy on the part of the farmer in writing for that information. The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., Manufacturers of that old, time-tried grain drill—the Empire—invite our readers to correspond with them relative to this matter, and wish it understood that it is no trouble for them to answer questions pertaining to any seeding conditions in any part of the grain-growing world. The Empire Grain Drill is manufactured in many styles and sizes—both plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer. This company makes every style furrow opener—single disc, double disc, hoe and shoe—and are prepared to furnish grain drills that are guaranteed to do the work as it should be done anywhere where grain is grown. Write to the manufacturers today for a free copy of their Empire catalogue. After having read this catalogue and received any special information desired, go to your local implement dealer and insist on seeing the Empire before purchasing any other make. The Empire is guaranteed in such a fair and liberal manner by the manufacturers that our readers run no risks in purchasing it. The drill must do all that they claim for it.

WATER POWER HELPS BUILD RAILROAD

Never before in the history of railroads was a great building project carried out so quietly as the Pacific coast extension of the St. Paul road. In this great undertaking, which means so much to the Pacific Northwest, more than $100,000,000 is being expended with as little fuss as an ordinary business enterprise would make in expending a few thousand dollars. The St. Paul road is not coming into a country that needs the aid of the promoter or the land agent. In timber alone there is almost a competency for the new line, for the St. Paul management has been given assurance that not fewer than 50,000 carloads will be given it the first year after the work has been completed.

One of the wonderful facts regarding the construction of this new transcontinental line, which will stretch from Chicago and the Twin Cities by the way of Butte, Montana, to Seattle, and Tacoma, Washington, is the thoroughness with which it is being constructed. It is not generally known, for example, that over the 800 miles of mountain stretches electricity is to be used as the motive power, and the engines will be 200-ton electric motors. Down the sides of the Bitter Root mountains are pouring a sufficient number of streams to furnish abundant power for all of the electric motors which the St. Paul will need to handle its trains over the mountain division. These streams are to be harnessed at the cost of millions. The boldness of conception and the unobtrusive way in which the work is being executed challenge admiration. Through the fastness of the Bitter Root range a tunnel 8,750 feet long is being constructed by electrical power and through it will be operated trains hauled by motors. One end of this tunnel will open in the state of Montana and the other will land the traveler in Idaho, and its grade will not exceed .02 of 1 per cent.

In general the work on the west end of the road between Butte and Seattle is nearly finished on some of the divisions, but the long tunnels and the heavy fills will take some time to complete. Rails are now laid in five different sections, but the track is not continuous for more than 120 miles. On the Seattle-Tacoma line the track has been finished from Black River Junction to Summer, Wash. East of Seattle the road is completed for a distance of seventy-five miles, and work over the Snoqualmie Pass of the Cascades is being rapidly pushed. On one division there are at least sixty fills to be made of an average depth of seventy feet, and the road between Black River and the tunnel will cost probably $75,000 a mile.

Through the St. Paul Pass, in the Bitter Root mountains, work is farther along; the grading is completed and the bridges are built. In Seattle the terminal work is scarcely begun. In vew of the fact, however, that the greater part of the extension has been done during a time of financial depression, the work in general is a marvel in the annals of railway construction.

Farmers all over the country are waking up to the fact that a good fanning mill is one of the best helps and biggest economizers they can possibly own. The old style way of sowing or selling dirty mixed grain was a big yearly loss. Another source of loss and dissatisfaction was the fact that in sowing, along with the pure grain which he sowed, he sowed weed seed, thus inviting future trouble. Every Chatham Mill is equipped with 17 screens and riddles — enough for every cleaning and grading purpose. The Mill must "make good" before you pay for it. The Manson Campbell Company, 5 Wesson Ave., Detroit Michigan, have just issued a beautiful new catalog describing the Chatham Fanning Mill, and they will gladly send a copy of it to any one interested who will write for it. A postal will bring it with their special proposition and new rock bottom factory prices. Write for it.

THE LARGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD CALLS FOR YOUNG MEN

The largest business in the world is that of transportation — the carrying of the earth's inhabitants from one section to another and the moving of freight and supplies for its millions of people from the point of production to that of consumption. Hundreds of thousands of men are required for the operation of the great transportation companies. Of the army of men those who have actual charge of the operation of the trains are among the most important and best paid. On the steam railways this refers especially to the engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen; on the electric railways to the motormen and conductors.



Because of the enormity of this business and its rapid development, possitions in the operating departments are very desirable for young men of ambition and energy, and those who undertake work as firemen and brakemen or motormen and conductors have not only excellent salaries to begin with but are in line for promotion to well-paid and responsible positions.

Any young man desiring to associate himself with this great and prosperous work can find no better time to do it than the present, and no more certain or rapid method of securing the position than through the National Railway Training Association, to whose advertisement we refer you in this issue. Write them.

"The trend of things is toward co-operation; that means a concentration of effort wherein we all pull for the same end. Our interests are mutual. Acquaintance and organization is what we requre."—The Business Philosopher.

Nitrate of Soda



Nitrate of Soda applied as a top dressing, produces not only more tons to the acre, but cleaner and higher grade

TIMOTHY

Test It for Yourself Entirely Free

Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you use according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we offer, as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' most valuable book on fertilizers, their composition and how to use for different crops. Handsomely bound, 327 pages.

Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda by post card, as this offer is necessarily limited. "Grass Growing for Profit," another book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

Send name and complete address on post card

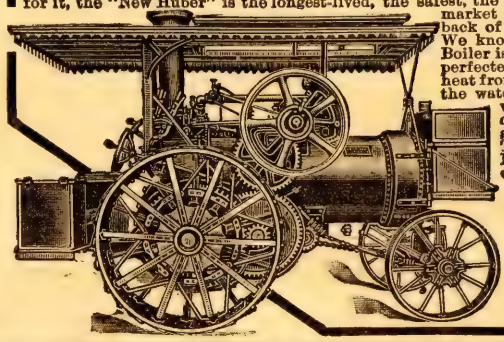
WM. S. MYERS, Director, John Street and 71 Nassau, New York

This New Huber Traction Engine

With the Improved Return Flue Boiler Saves 25 to 50 per cent on Fuel

If you are interested in Traction Engines you will surely want to know all about the "New Huber." You will want to know why it is *ten years ahead* of all others in the way of practical common-sense features. It is about 40 years since we began making boilers. We have seen all other makes. We have done a world of experimenting at an enormous expense to evolve the "New Huber" Traction Engine of today, with the Return Flue Boiler.

If you are going to buy an engine you can have the benefit of all our experience free of cost. This experimenting has been done for you. It has been carefully done. The lessons learned have been scientifically applied in the construction of the one engine that you ought to have—the "New Huber." We have profited by the mistakes others have made. We have profited by our own mistakes. Our word for it, the "New Huber" is the longest-lived, the safest, the most economical Traction Engine on the market today. The reputation of a lifetime is back of that statement. We know this engine. We know how much superior our Return Flue Boiler is to any other. It has been developed and perfected in our own factory. In this boiler the heat from the fire flows *back* in a large flue through the water and then *returns* (again through the water) in tubes, to the smoke-stack. This *double contact* of the heat with the water gives the most power for the least fuel. The "New Huber" is the only Traction Engine having this special construction of Return Flue Boiler. But it has other points of advantage also, all of which are fully told in words and picture in the "New Huber" catalogue of Traction Engines and Threshing Machinery. May we send you this book at once? It is ready for you—and it is FREE. Just write and ask for it and it will go back to you by first mail.



The Huber Mfg. Company
Dept. M Marion, Ohio



MANSON CAMPBELL, President, The Manson Campbell Company, Ltd.

I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made —And Will Pay for Itself in a Year

You can prove this by simply taking my proposition and **cleaning your grain**—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling and sowing **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You **won't** haul it to **be cleaned** before you sell your grain, so you are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Just take me up on my offer—get a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** and save its price easily by using on your place. Take 30 Days' Free Trial first.

WHAT IT DOES BESIDES GRADING

Cleans—wheat for market, oats out of wheat, cockle out of wheat; garlic, chess, mustard and all other foul seeds out of wheat; buckhorn plantain out of clover, separates rye from wheat. Cleans beans—oats—barley—timothy seed. Grades seed corn. **A general purpose seed grader and fanning mill all in one.** Has screens and riddles for all purposes.

Chatham Free Book Tells You My Plan On 30 Days Free Trial

Freight Prepaid

This valuable book tells many other ways than those above that a Chatham Fanning Mill will make and save for you. As a practical man you know that all I've said above is true and you also know that in selling direct from our factory—prepaying freight to you—giving you **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**—and our wholesale price—we have simply got to give you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** that does all we claim for it. Our business life depends on our mills making good.

Remember that I Prepay the Freight

I'll send you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** on 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, just to prove it will do all we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. So why take **low prices** for dirty, mixed grain, or sow seed that **grows weeds** and **mixed crops?** **Write nearest office** for full particulars, prices and New Catalog.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY
5 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
318 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 East 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
Dept. 1, Portland, Ore.

We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.



17 Screens and Riddles Enough for Every Purpose

SEED CORN

Diamond Joe's Big White. Earliest maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 153 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed **FREE** if you mention Up-to-Date Farming. **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa**
(LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD)

A CART LOAD OF FUN

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed.

Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. **COOMER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis** **FOR 10 cts.**

ABOUT MANURE SPREADERS

We think about the best way for subscribers to judge whether a manure spreader is a good thing is to print letters from some of our readers. We have from time to time done this. Following are more letters:

Kingsville, O., Dec. 16th, 1908.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir: The writer is very glad to add his word of praise to that of other thousands who have found the Manure Spreader to be one of the greatest blessings that has come to the farmer for many a year. It not only makes the manure go farther, but it can be handled so much easier and quicker, that it ought to appeal to every farmer who has fifty or more loads to handle.

The Wagon Box Spreader is a success—one reason is because a farmer is able to purchase one at about half the cost of complete spreaders. Of course where a farmer does not own a wide-tired wagon it would be well to buy a good second hand one for it is a very necessary article on every farm.

A neighbor went in with me when I bought so our investment was only $30.00 each. When it arrived we had no trouble in setting it up. Between us we put out about 550 loads the first season without any repairs.

In closing I would say that unless you have plenty of horse power never buy a spreader with a wide beater, for it wall take too much power to make it run. Its better to draw the spreader a little farther than to make the horses pull so hard for a little less distance.

At any rate I feel that my spreader more than paid for itself the first season so I cannot help but call it a good investment.

Yours very truly,
C. S. WHELPLEY.

Holmen, Nov. 29th, 1908.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir: I, like a lot of the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, was curious to learn about the wagon box spreader, so curious in fact I sent for one as I could get it on 30 days' free trial. When I saw it I expected the company had something to take back and pay freight both ways. I set it up, put it on my wagon truck, which was an International. Put on a load of manure and started for the field. I still intended to send it back.

But after I spread that load I had some doubts about sending it back. I spread twelve loads; I then sent the company a letter stating if they expected to get that spreader back they were doomed to disappointment for they were not going to get it, and I also as disappointed for I expected they would get it back.

Now about the value of a spreader for a farmer, that is a hard question to answer in dollars and cents or in any other way. I have only used my spreader since last spring, but will say this year where I used the spreader I can safely say I had as much again corn as where it (the manure) was spread by hand as it was very dry here this summer and where the manure was spread by hand it was put on too thick and burnt out.

I have hauled more than 200 loads of manure; there has not been one thing given out as yet; can't see but what it is just as good as when I got it.

I think one man can haul and spread as much manure with a wagon box spreader as two men with two wagons can haul without. (Of course that may depend on the wagon box spreader—mine is the Wm. Galloway Spreader.) Is the wagon box spreader a success? You just bet it is, for it goes off without a hitch. It also has the spread to the beater which cuts up the manure and puts it on in fine shape. It fits my trucks as though it was made for them. I took the spreader off and used my trucks for haying.

Yours truly,
E. C. PARNAM.

Bessie, Okla., Nov. 28, 1908.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir: Frst, manure is the life of the land. Second, it must be evenly distributed and the spreader is the only way to do it properly, the spreading of manure by hand is hard on a man, in places to much and others not enough. The Wagon Box Spreader that I have I consider a complete success. I have tested it in all kinds of manure, can't say just what the value of the spreader has been to me the past year. I can say that one will soon pay for itself. The box will fit on any wagon trucks, wide or narrow; the hind wheels must not be less than 40 inches in diameter.

My spreader is rated at 50 bushels capacity, my driving team weighing about 1000 pounds each will handle it with ease, my spreader cost me about $60, cost and freight, from Galloway Co. I consider it the simplest and strongest spreader made, I think it equally as valuable as a cream separator, they should go together on a farm.

Respectfully yours,
G. W. LOVELACE.

Nesson City, Mich., Nov. 19, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir: Yours received. I am well pleased with my wagon box spreader. It works fine. I did not have it last fall to do very much with it. I can tell you the results next year when I get my wheat off. It fits my wagon all right.

Yours truly,
R. R. 1. J. N. HOWARD.

Lewis, Kan., Nov. 24, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

In answer to your inquiry about the wagon box spreader, I wish to say I have a Galloway spreader, trucks and all. The trucks are the standard gauge regular wagon trucks and I can see no reason why the box spreader wouldn't do just as well on any other wagon trucks. Mine gives perfect satisfaction. It can be drawn by two horses and in short is a complete success.

Very truly yours,
GEO. D. WETIG.

Kenmare, N. D., Nov. 22, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry about the wagon box manure spreader, I state the following:

A wagon box manure spreader has many advantages over the ordinary spreader. First, it is lighter, runs easier and fits any wagon. It can be removed and the wagon used for all purposes besides the convenience of hitching up a team instead of three or four horses in cold weather. Yes, the wagon box spreader is a complete success from what experience I had.

I would strongly recommend the Galloway to any farmer who desires a most reliable spreader that will stand any test and can be gotten on a thirty days' free trial from the factory.

Yours truly,
J. J. SCHMID.

Hawleyton, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir: Yours of the first received, requesting me to let you know what I think of the value of manure spreaders to farmers. In the first place, no up-to-date farmer can afford to be without one, especially when he can get one so cheap. My spreader cost $59.50 and is a perfect success. It can be put on any farm wagon. It will save one-half of the time getting out manure and, I think, will cover at least one-third more ground and in better shape. Of course I will get that much more benefit from it. This spreader will do as good work as any I ever saw.

Yours truly,
C. S. GAGE,
Binghamton, N. Y., R. R. 2.

Every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who has 50 loads of manure a year and has no spreader should investigate the Galloway. Send to the Wm. Galloway Co., 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa, for full particulars. They will send you a wagon box spreader to fit your trucks and give it to you for 30 days' free trial. We have scores of letters from subscribers and have yet to hear from a dissatisfied customer.

Get My Price The Lowest Ever Made

On a First-Class Manure Spreader

Yours to Try Free 30 Days—Freight Prepaid

Let me tell you something I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader so low that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure. The name—

GALLOWAY

is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States—and every one of my Spreaders is backed by my $25,000 Gold Bond.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the Galloway: 1. It's the only successful wagon box Spreader in the U.S. 2. It has 7 distinct, separate, original patents. Nothing else like it—or as good. They alone make it worth $25 to $30 more than any other. 3. My own Factory turns 'em out—capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day. 4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader.

But before you risk one cent on my Spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free.

The Galloway Wagon Box Spreader fits any truck or high-wheel wagon, and is made in 4 sizes, up to 70 bushels. My big, Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Red Hot Proposition are waiting for you—Spend a cent for a postal today and get your name to me at once. I'll make you the lowest price ever offered on a first-class Spreader—Freight all paid—and show you how to clean up $50.00 clear cash profits. Write me personally—TODAY.

Wm. Galloway, President

My NEW Roller Feed Spreader, Greatest thing in the spreader line today



Fits Your Own Wagon

$25,000 Guarantee

The Wm. Galloway Co., 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

DE LAVAL CREAM SCORES HIGHEST AT GREAT DAIRY SHOW

At the great National Dairy Show held recently in Chicago, cream skimmed with DE LAVAL separators won all highest honors. The cream cream exhibits were made in two classes and the winners in each were as follows, all being users of DE LAVAL hand separators:

MARKET CREAM

1st Prize, Gold Medal, G. C. Repp, Ohio - - - - - - - Score 98¾
2nd Prize, Silver Medal, W. R. Newberry, Ohio - - - - - Score 94

CERTIFIED CREAM

1st Prize, Gold Medal, Tully Farms, New York - - - - - Score 94½

The contest was under the direction of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Mr. Repp's winning exhibit in the Market class was pronounced practically perfect and given the highest score ever awarded by the Dairy Division.

For the past twenty years butter made from DE LAVAL cream has won all highest honors in every important contest. Sixteen of the largest 1908 State Fairs, awarded their first prize to DE LAVAL butter and now comes this sweeping victory for DE LAVAL cream in the big Dairy show contest, which only goes further to prove that DE LAVAL machines are head and shoulders above every other skimming device in every feature of separator use.

A DE LAVAL catalogue tells why DE LAVAL cream is always superior. Ask for it today, or, better still, let us demonstrate the merits of a DE LAVAL separator in your own dairy.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street **Chicago**
1213 & 1215 Filbert St. **Philadelphia**
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General Offices:
165-167 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

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RELATIVE STRENGTH OF: CAST IRON, MALLEABLE IRON, WROUGHT IRON, STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for three years. Catalog free. Address



HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 11 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

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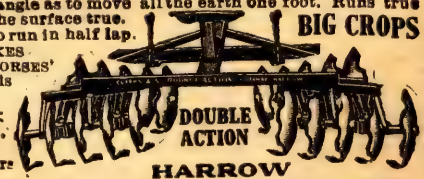
WITH EXTENSION HEAD is needed on every farm. It will INCREASE your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All disk harrows have to run in half lap.

THE JOINTED POLE TAKES ALL THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS, and keeps their heels away from the disks.

We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Send today for FREE Booklet with full particulars

BIG CROPS



CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 863 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

THE GREATEST CORN IN THE COUNTRY

FARMERS INTEREST WHITE DENT

This corn has won more prizes than any other variety ever grown. It has made a county in Indiana the banner corn county of the world, and has earned for its originator the title of "Corn King of America." Among prizes won are gold and silver medals at Paris World's Fair in 1900, first prize at St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, Grand Sweepstake prize ($1,000) at the National Corn Exposition at Chicago, 1907, and

GRAND SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE ($1,000) AT THE OMAHA EXPOSITION, 1908

Also district, state, county and other shows almost beyond number.

DESCRIPTION: Farmers Interest is a thoroubred corn, the result of many years of scientific breeding. Grain white, deep, sometimes ½ to ¾ inch in length and sound. Ears grow large to very large, 18 to 20 rows. The cob is just right to hold the long grains and to make such large ears. Ears of Farmers Interest corn frequently shell a pound of corn each and the cobs from a bushel of ears weigh only 8 to 12 pounds. A strong grower as it is a large rooted variety and withstands drought well. Stalks are close jointed, leafy and strong.

☞ The average weight of the common run of corn is only 8 ounces. Farmers Interest corn will average 12 ounces. This means in a state like Illinois, which produced 298,000,000 bushels of corn in 1908, an increase of 149,000,000 bushels if all the farmers planted Farmers Interest.



We want to tell you that these 25 ears of Farmers Interest corn were awarded a National Prize and sold for $150 cash.

Of course only comparatively few of them are enterprising enough to do this which is the particular reason why YOU should plant it.

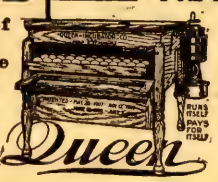
PRICE: Sample ear 30c; pkt., 10c; 1 qt., 50c; 2½ qts., $1.00, all by mail postpaid. By freight or express, ¼ bu., $1.00; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 1 bag, (2½ bu.) $5.00. One peck, costing $1.00, will plant two acres. If you will not plant a field, then plant a two-acre plot and have future seed and to sell.

Garden, Field and Flower Seed Catalog free to all customers.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. F A, Indianapolis, Ind.

COLD ■ WAVE

Fireproof and Insurable Now and Always Have Been



on top of this incubator does not affect its percent hatching quality. The QUEEN is built to **hatch** in cold weather. Its high-power heater, and easy-working regulator, insure plenty of even heat. Thousands and thousands of poultry raisers, know Queen Machines get better results than others. I want you to know it. Write today for my **free**

QUEEN INCUBATOR and BROODER BOOK

and let me **prove** why my machines are ahead, how you can **make more money** with them. Give me the chance to "show you."

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.,
Wickstrum, Box 19, Lincoln, Nebr.

Note Sizes and Prices

80 Eggs,..... $ 8.00 180 Eggs,.....$12.50
130 Eggs,..... 10.00 240 Eggs,..... 15.00
360 Eggs,.....$18.50

For these prices **I Pay Freight** and give you strong and binding **5-year guaranty** and 90 days **Free Trial.**

Look Out for ROUP!

The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds —save them!



Conkey's Roup Cure
will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and

We'll Pay You 50 Cents
for the empty box if the remedy fails. It kills the germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic! A powder, given in the drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will! Prices 50c and $1.00, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease.
The Conkey Book (Price 25c) **FREE** for name of your poultry supply dealer and 4c postage. Write for it today—now.

G. E. CONKEY CO.
Dept. W Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland, O.

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY



is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an Incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. **Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.**

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY



We are giving away hundreds of these Incubators to our seed customers. This Incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best Hatchers made.

Do you want a good Incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.

Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.

MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.



CAN YOU SELL
A GOOD TOOL TO YOUR NEIGHBORS?

Wire fence stretcher, cutter and splicer, press, lifting jack, post and stump puller, and a number of other tools all in one, which are needed the year around. No experiment. Thousands now in use. Write for special proposition given agents.

THE LEADER JACK COMPANY, Bloomfield, Ind.

80 Eggs—78 Chicks

Write today for our FREE Poultry book, which tells how you can accomplish these results. Crammed with profit-producing poultry information and fully describes the **Reliable Incubator** Best in the World as proved by over 600 tests.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box D5, Quincy, Ill
O. K. SEED STORE, INDIANAPOLIS, General Agents

DO YOU WANT TO

Make More Money?

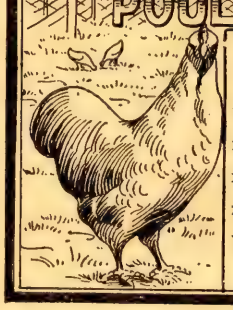
More than many a man makes at a trade? Do you want to make extra money in your spare time? We want Agents for the

RADIUMITE SELF HONING STROP



A new discovery, covered by 16 patents. The most popular and quickest selling specialty ever put out. Anybody can sell it at sight. Big value for the money. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Fine **RAZOR FREE** with every Strop. Let us show you how to make from $3 to $10 a day. No experience necessary Outfit free to workers. Write today.
R. THOMAS MFG. CO., 808 Barney Dlk., Dayton, O.

up-to-Date POULTRY



This is a good time to introduce new blood in the flock by buying roosters of laying breeds.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY — THOROUGHBREDS ARE BEST

Mongrels and scrubs in any line are out of date. Some of the old-fashioned fowls make good records, and many of us old people love to see them around because they are "like the ones mother had"; but so many of them fail to make any record at all, either as good layers, good mothers or good setters, that trained uniformity is much better, and this can be found much more certainly among the thoroughbreds. Besides, this is more a practical age than a sentimental one. Dollars count and whatever most certainly brings the dollars appeals most to hustling America.

We have, however, known flocks that were the result of thoroughbred crosses, or of crosses upon common hens, show most excellent results, but we think we never yet knew the introduction of thoroughbred males in a flock that did not result in great improvement and increasing values. Hence, if one does not wish to breed thoroughbreds exclusively, we earnestly recommend the use of thoroughbred males. We do not urge any particular variety. There are many good breeds that are entirely adapted to farm culture, and the breeder may well let his fancy rule in the selection, governed, of course, by the object he has in view. If chicks and fowls be the object, the large or Asiatics are preferable. If eggs, the Mediterranean, or French or Spanish are to be chosen. If all purposes, the American, or Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte, best meet the object.

Below we illustrate a few of the favorite breeds:

Light Brahmas



This is one of the very best of the Asiatics. They are good layers, good setters and excellent mothers, though they may be considered a little too heavy for setters and mothers, as they are liable to break eggs and to crush small chicks, though we never have had serious losses from that cause. Light Brahmas are claimed by some to be as good winter layers as the smaller breeds, and hens have made a record of 150 eggs a year and hatched and reared a brood besides. Their cousins, the Dark Brahmas, are also splendid fowls, but they do not seem to quite rank in popularity with the Lights. Other good Asiatics are the Cochins, Black, White, Buff and Partridge, and the Langshans.

Rose-Combed White Leghorns



The Leghorns stand first among the egg producers or layers. They are White, Brown and Black and Rose and Single Comb. They are classed as non-setters, but Leghorn hens do sometimes set well and make excellent mothers. They are great rangers and are better adapted to the open farm than to close quarters in town or village. The writer has had a great deal of experience with Leghorns, his preference being the Rose-comb and Brown—the Rose-comb because it is less liable to freeze than the Single-comb, and the Brown because that color does not show dirt like the white.

Leghorns are restless and nervous, but they are hardy and easily raised, require less food than the larger breeds and mature early, but they are too small to sell by weight. They are bountiful layers of pure white eggs of good size. Other layers are the large family of Hamburgs and the French Houdans and Black Spanish, the latter being the largest of the so-called laying breeds. In this list may also be included the Polish, the Sumatras and some others.

Plymouth Rocks



The lordly Plymouth Rock leads the Americans, but it must not be understood that the fowls called Americans are aborigins of this country. They were produced here and are the result of skillful crosses and careful breeding until their characteristics became fixed and they were classed as distinct breeds.

The Plymouth Rock and its worthy cousin, the Wyandotte, are truly all-purpose fowls. They are large-bodied and plump, rapid growers, make excellent broilers and are good on the table no matter how served. They are extremely hardy, of good size, splendid market fowls and are seldom beaten as layers.

Whatever changes are to be made in the flock during the coming season should be decided upon at once, for new stock should be procured early.

Michigan farms are famous as money makers. And Michigan people are all O. K. The F. S. of E. is strong up there. If you are thinking of buying a farm, write to S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich. He has good ones at all prices.

Davis Brothers of Chicago are making a cream separator which is said to be a very high-grade machine (as good as any other made) and which is sold at a very moderate price. It would be well for all readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who are interested to write for their catalog No. 152. Address Davis Cream Separator Co., 56R N. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill. It is sent free and will be valuable to you.



125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10

If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.
Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 62, Racine, Wis.

Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. **B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.**

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.
GEO. H. STAHL, Box 79 C, QUINCY, ILL.

Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders

and save half the purchase price. Any one can do it. I furnish mechanical parts, Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc., at low prices. Over 25,000 in use, not one failure. LAMPLESS BROODER will cost you only $4.00. Complete plans only 25 cents to cover cost. Worth Dollars to you.
H. M. SHEER, 453 Hampshire St. QUINCY, ILL.

40 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 80-page Annual Poultry Book. **R. F. Neubert, Box 818, Mankato, Minn**

A RELIABLE HEN'S NEST

That shuts out all other fowls. A perfect trap nest. All poultry raisers should use them. CHEAP AND DURABLE; for prices address
P. G. TOWNSEND MFG. CO.
629 E. 6th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

Worry Hurts, Work Doesn't

All our troubles are about things which never happen. We suffer through fear about tomorrow. When tomorrow comes the thing we worried about doesn't occur. If we work hard and keep busy we don't have time to worry. There is no real trouble or hard luck in the world but incurable sickness and death. Everything else in the world can be outlived and overcome,

We can shut our eyes and imagine we see a beautiful rose, or we can imagine we see a horrible murder. Both look real, but both are merely imagination. They are only mind pictures. Our worry is always only in the mind. When we think, we either let our minds run into worry or into pleasant thoughts. The great cure for worry is to occupy our minds with our work and with pleasant thoughts and then we kill worry. There is a wonderful book called DOLLARS AND SENSE which tells all about worry and happiness and how to live and act to get joy out of life. This book has 80 great helping chapters that tells us how to think, live, work and act to make our lives happy and full of peace and contentment.

You can get this book by sending 25 cents in stamps to R. Hunter & Co., Oak Park, Ill. The editor of this paper believes this wonderful book has done more to drive away the blues than anything ever published.

Everything in this great book is so simple, so sensible and so plain that you feel better the moment you start reading it. We want all our readers who want comfort and help to read this wonderful book. It brings joy and sunshine and drives away clouds and sadness.

IT STRIKES TO KILL

In the long winter evenings, the farmer has leisure for mental recreation, as no other class of the world's workers. He can find it in the pages of

THE BYSTANDER

an intellectual playground, where he may pass with both pleasure and profit his leisure hours. There is no other magazine in the world like it. It says what it thinks and thinks what it says, and is a friend to the farmer as it is to all producing classes.

Its satires are superb, its humor brilliant, its eloquence surpassing. A potential force in the discussion of current affairs. Sample copies 10 cents. By the year, $1.00. Published monthly. Address

THE BYSTANDER
231 Broadway, N. Y., or Security Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.

FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

WARM FEET FOR FOWLS

In the poultry department of one of our favorite farm papers is raised the question of warm feet for fowls in winter, and no little stress is placed on that one condition as affecting winter egg production. To prove that fowls suffer from cold feet we are reminded that they often stand with one foot drawn up in the feathers, evidently to warm their feet turn about; and that they often sit in the snow if no bare place can be found, so that both feet may have the benefit of the feathers at the same time. That when a fresh snow has fallen the fowls stay on the roost all day rather than go out in the snow, and that they fly as far as they can toward where they expect to find feed rather than walk through the snow. In fact, they will not walk through the snow at all if they can help it. All have observed that hens stop laying for a few days after a fresh snow has fallen. This is attributed largely to suffering from cold feet. In proof it is recited that where hens are housed and have a dry, littered floor to scratch in, without being compelled to go into the snow or slush at all, continue to lay without regard to the snow.

This affords a key to the avoidance of the trouble. See to it that the poultry house has a dry floor; that it is covered with dry, warm litter, in which grain may be scattered and where the hens may scratch at pleasure, and thus keep both their feet and bodies warm; that a dust bath is provided to afford them that coveted luxury. If a portion of the dust be wood or coal ashes, the good effect of the bath will be increased.

It has been noted that hens that have access to a dry barn in daytime, where they may scratch in the trash and obtain for food what is an inevitable waste about feeding places, are invariably the steadiest layers. Poultry is not desirable in a barn and are more than a nuisance if permitted to roost there, and it is not well that the poultry house be attached to the stock barn; but if there can be a way for the hens to pass from their own quarters to the barn in bad weather without being detained too long in the snow and slush, they will pay for the privilege in good, fresh eggs when eggs are worth the most.

A POULTRY SERMON WITH A TEXT

TEXT:—The value of the eggs and poultry produced on the farm is worth as much as the cotton crop, seed included, or the hay crop, or the wheat crop.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Who blames the hen if she sings as well as cackles, or the rooster if he struts as well as crows? Each has a right to do both. And if the diligent hen mother gets her flock of future cacklers and crowers into the garden next spring and scratches up a few peas and beans with the worms she is after, she may be gently driven out, but no clods or sticks should be thrown at her.

Think of the thousands of hands, men and women, boys and girls, black and white, bending their backs in the cotton fields! They are doing good work and profitable, but the modest hen, scarcely noticed in the barnyard, is beating them all.

And the broad meadows of which America is so proud! The harvest hands, the mowers, the tedders, the loaders, the big barns and the carriers, the balers. If they were all swept out of existence, a big hole would be punched out of American industry. Agriculture would take a heavy tumble, manufacturing would suffer, the great steel corporation would shrink a measure, trade would grow less, transportation would miss a few millions, and the money furnishing institutions would have to hustle for other investments. But the old hen is doing as much as these. Secretary Wilson says so.

Dollar wheat? What of it? Men may plow and sow and reap. The small fields of the older States and the broad townships and counties of the Northwest, may become green and golden by turns, and the billions of bowed heads may nod in pride as the breezes caress them. The ten and twenty horse harvesters may rattle over the interminable acres, and the threshers pour out the stream of golden grains, piling up wealth that did not exist before. The bulls and bears on the frantic exchanges may bellow and growl as prices are forced up or down. The mills may shriek and rumble as the golden stream goes in and the snow-white torent pours out. The vessels may rock impatiently at the wharf of lake and ocean while bag and barrel are piled high to take bread to the hungry beyond the seas. What does it all mean? Listen to the cackling of the hen. She does as much as all that moving world of successful industry!

What shall be done for the hen? Give her better housing—she deserves it; more suitable food—she will pay for it; more careful attention—she will acknowledge the kindness and make courteous returns therefor.

Shall she quit her work, and spend three weeks in painful idleness on an uncomfortable nest before she can hear a single peep? And then shall she spend weeks and weeks scratching for and hovering a contrary and ungrateful brood, when all that time she might have been helping to pile up greater treasures than come from the cotton plantations, the meadows or the wheat fields?

Study the incubator. Instead of a brood of ten or a dozen, secure a brood that counts into the hundreds. Instead of stopping the valuable work of the hen, yield a little patient care of your own. Instead of feeding and worrying with a restless few and a number of jealous mothers, have a brooder full of contented chirpers, that soon will all go out together and grow into dollars that in turn may be changed to whatever the need or fancy requires.

Seriously, the more general use of incubators will add to the individual profits of poultry, and build up a far greater aggregate of wealth.

Give the hen
A better chance
To lead the men
A merry dance
In piling wealth
By making food
For better health
And greater good.

The hen is queen
By right of work;
She's never seen
Her task to shirk.
Up hats and cheer
The queenly hen.
From far and near
A glad Amen!

Incubators have been improved every year since they were first made. Now artificial hatching is well-nigh perfect. Perhaps to H. M. Sheer, 453 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill., is due as much credit for the improvements as to anyone else. Mr. Sheer will teach anyone how to build an incubator as good as the best. If you are interested, write him.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ON POULTRY RAISING

One of the most practical works of its kind that has come to our attention is a book entitled "Greider's Book on Poultry." It illustrates sixty of the leading strains of chickens, turkeys, ducks geese and pigeons, and gives information as to their qualities, characteristics, etc., that sould scarcely be had from other sources. Various chapters of the book are devoted to breeding, building houses and equipment, care and prevention of disease, egg production. etc. No important points are left untouched.

One of the special features of the 1909 edition is fifteen chromos, illustrating as many breeds in the attractive colors of their plumage. This book, which is bound to please, will be mailed for ten cents, in coin or stamps by the author, B. H. Grieder, Rheems, Pa.

JOHNSON—Says to Tell You That His New 1909 Old Trusty Fire-Proof Incubator is the Best Chicken Hatcher He Ever Made



M. M. JOHNSON
Incubator Man

Don't let this time go by without sending me your name and address for my Big New 200-page Poultry Book with over 1,200 pictures. I've got great news for you this year. Old Trusty is metal encased Redwood and Fire-Proof top, sides, ends, bottom, legs and all. Certain and Sure, the same as ever. 75% better hatches guaranteed. Practically runs itself. So don't pay two prices for any other when my prices are even lower than last year and you can take 40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial (enough for 3 hatches) with Freight Prepaid to you (east of the Rockies) on my



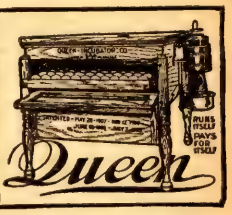
Get My Big New Poultry Book Now Ready

New 1909 Fire-Proof Old Trusty Incubator

No matter whether you are one of my 100,000 old customers and friends, or a possible new friend, I want you to send me your name for my New Old Trusty Book this year sure. Tells you how you can make a big success raising chickens with Old Trusty. Every page of my book is a poultry sermon which with the pictures shows you how you can make the same success that over 100,000 others are making with Old Trusties. Send me your name and address and I'll send the book quick—and also write you personally—Address

M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

QUEEN INCUBATORS and BROODERS



hatch and raise chickens, better than other kinds. Nearly 90,000 of our Machines are proving this right along. They will do the same for you. Write me for proof. With the Queen it is easy to have early "friers" and "broilers" when prices are the highest. Five sizes, from 80 to 360 eggs. $8.00 to $18.50 and I pay the freight. Binding 5-Year Guaranty and 90 days Free Trial. Send today for my free catalog.

Wickstrum, Box 19, Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Nebr.

Poultry Secrets Made Public



Is this cock properly held? "Poultry Secrets" tells you how to carry fowls, and scores of secrets far more important and hitherto unrevealed.

Every successful poultryman knows important facts he never tells. They are peculiar secret methods and records of discoveries he has made in his work with chickens. Some of these he does not regard of sufficient importance to tell, and others he guards with extreme care. They are the foundation of his success and a valuable asset of his business.

We Will Tell You These Secrets

There is no man in the United States who has more friends among poultrymen than MICHAEL K. BOYER. A veteran chicken breeder himself, he knows the business from A to Z, and through his great acquaintance and friendship among poultrymen he has learned many of their most jealously-treasured secrets. This scattered material he has collected in book form, and we are offering it to the poultry raisers of America in order that they may share in the knowledge which these successful men have acquired by long years of study and bitter experience. **Every secret printed in this book has been obtained in an honorable way, either by permission of the owner** or through the experience of Mr. Boyer himself.

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

One of the best-known figures in the poultry world is I. K. Felch. Certainly success has crowned his efforts as a breeder of blooded stock. Many years ago Mr. Felch published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its value, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given Mr. Boyer permission to use this information, and it is included in this book.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth $100 to any big producer of setting eggs. It is something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it.

The Secret of Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for $5.00 and pledging those who buy it not to disclose it to any one else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, Mr. Boyer among them, and the method has been fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

Of course we cannot go to the length of saying that all the information in the book is new to every one. It is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the Egyptians were hatching eggs by artificial heat centuries ago; but we do say that to the great majority of Poultrymen these secrets will be absolutely new.

We are Willing to Name Here Some of the Secrets

1. Burnham's secret of mating fowls.
2. Felch's method of breeding from an original pair, producing thousands of chicks and three distinct strains.
3. Mendel's Chart of Heredity.
4. Secret of strong fertility by alternating males.
5. Secret of knowing what to feed and how to feed it. The secret of having green food in winter.
6. Secret of sprouting oats and barley for poultry feeding.
7. Secret recipes for chick feed; practically the same as is now sold on the market at a high rate.
8. Secret of fatting poultry economically so as to make the most profit out of the crop.
9. Secret of having healthy fowls without the use of drugs.
10. Secret of telling the laying hens of the flock.
11. Secret of detecting age in stock.
12. Secret of knowing how to judge dressed poultry.
13. The only safe way of preserving eggs.
14. A secret of dressing fowls so as to do the work quickly and with little trouble.
15. The fancier's secret of preparing fowls for exhibition.
16. An exposure of the methods employed by some fanciers to kill the fertility of the eggs.
17. The secret of celery-feeding to flavor the carcass in imitation of the canvas-back duck.
18. Scaly-leg treatment—a remedy that really cures.
19. The winter egg crop and how to get it.
20. How to create the ideal roasting fowls.
21. Fatting turkeys for market.
22. Hunter's Secret of Success.

There are Scores of Others

We Will Pay $10 For Any Secret Not in the Book

Provided it is practical and valuable. If it is something good and new, a check for Ten Dollars will be sent at once. Address all communications to the

Poultry Department of Farm Journal

FARM JOURNAL for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. It is the standard farm and home paper of the country, with three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical; boiled-down; cream, not skim-milk. Its contributors know what they are talking about, and can quit when they have said it. Besides its unusually strong poultry section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. It is worth far more than the price asked for it and "Poultry Secrets" together. Its more than half million subscribers pay five and ten years ahead—a remarkable tribute.



Our Offer We will send a copy of "Poultry Secrets" and FARM JOURNAL for 5 years, both for only **$1.00**

And to every one who takes advantage of this advertisement before February 1st, we will send also a copy of the Lincoln Farm Almanac, filled with Lincoln stories and valuable information for everybody for 1909.

WILMER ATKINSON CO., 913 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Pictured in Vivid Soul-Stirring Post Cards

A series of 25 colored photographs that picture the greatest human tragedy since the great flood of Noah. Never before in the history of the World has Nature produced such scenes of devastation; and the heart-breaking contrasts between Smiling Italy of yesterday and the whitened sepulchre of today are portrayed so minutely that the air seems filled with burning cinders. You can almost hear and see quake, tidal wave, and the overwhelming ruin that snuffed out about 250,000 lives in the short space of 32 seconds!

THE beautiful cities and marvelous scenery of Southern Italy are shown in all their splendor before the horrible cataclysm. Proud churches centuries old, vineyards famous for their vintage throughout the civilized World and thriving cities of great commercial importance are included in the photographic symposium. And the same set contains like a realistic story, the unseparably sad pictures that followed the swift ruin. These photographs, taken on the spot, have been rushed to America and reproduced in colors by the new color-gravure photo-processes on post cards. Such a set of cards, both for timely interest and because of the tragedy they portray, are a unique example of modern enterprise in the publisher.

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A Quarter-Century of Unparalleled Success

Page Fence is the Pioneer—the oldest woven wire fence on the market. Twenty-five years of test prove the supremacy of Page Woven Wire Fence in tensile strength, elasticity, durability and economy. Over 800,000 farmers, stockmen, dairymen and poultrymen use and praise it. The Government uses Page Fence as the highest standard of quality. The first Page Fence sold is still in service—never has needed repairs. The Page Fence we are selling today is vastly better. It is a genuine High-Carbon, Basic Open-Hearth, Steel Wire Fence. Money cannot buy better. Send for a free copy of the "Jubilee Edition" of the Page Catalog.

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Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

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BROWN FENCE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.

SAMPLE **The BROWN Fence & Wire Co.** FREE
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15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

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48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. **FREE** Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to **MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, LEESBURG, O**

ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND STEEL FENCE

Cheaper than wood, combining strength and art. For lawns, churches, cemeteries. Send for FREE CATALOG. Address.
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$10 For a Machine

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The simplest, most durable, most economical of all Cream Separators. Meet every requirement of the most modern dairy methods. Holds World's Record for clean skimming.

THE 1909 MODEL has solid, low frame, enclosed gearing, ball bearings, and is the easiest runing separator made. Don't buy a separator without first seeing our FREE Catalogue No. 77

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
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Raw Furs I pay highest prices. Write for price list.
J. I. GLEED
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SKUNK MUSKRAT, MINK. We have large orders for these furs and will pay you the highest market price. Write today what you have to offer and we shall be pleased to quote you our highest prices.

—JASPER POTTS, Wellsburg, W. Va.—

POULTRY THOUGHTS

Fowls housed in winter must have grit or their digestion and assimilation of food will not be good. They must have a dust bath or their feathers and skin will miss something nature seems to require for them. They must have some place to scratch or they will lack exercise. A dry floor littered with clover hay, with corn or wheat or oats scattered therein is an ideal scratching place.

Can you tell what was the income from the poultry yard during 1908? It would be interesting to know, and it would be very little trouble to keep a record of every sale. We wish Our Up-to-Date People would do that for 1909 and report to us a year hence.

We do not advise any attempt to start a new breed of fowls, but few sights are prettier than a flock of chickens uniform in size, make and color. Next season select your breeding stock for this uniformity, and in a year or two you will have something to be proud of.

Vegetable wastes, such as potato or turnip peelings, outside cabbage leaves, beet or parsnip refuse — everything of that kind in winter is worth more in the poultry yard than in the pig pen. If time is taken to cut such things into small bits that the fowls may swallow, the work will be well paid for.

We believe the guinea is a coming fowl. The game birds are disappearing, and the guinea is the nearest substitute. It is almost always abroad in the fields and it is as great a "bug hunter" as the quail. It is no mean layer in its season and it raises its young with little or no assistance. Its flesh possesses almost all the coveted qualities of the game bird.

Don't forget that the hen needs some meat scraps during the winter. The cracklings from the season's lard rendering are worth more in light feeds for the poultry about twice a week than they are for soup grease. These scraps fed thus, and with crushed shell or lime where they can get to it at pleasure, with the ordinary feed, leaves the hens very little excuse for not laying.

The goose is not estimated at her full value. Geese are not hard to raise nor are they troublesome when their lot is enclosed in a fense they cannot get through. A pond is not necessary. In fact they are better off without it, especially later in the season when the tadpoles appear. But geese need water, and a trough or shallow vessel of any kind, kept full and clean, serves them better than a pond. Geese are in better demand at higher prices than in former years.

Ducks? Yes, ducks are said to be profitable. There is for them in season a ready market at good prices. But we never think of ducks without being reminded of their ability to eat. We think we never saw a duck that was not hungry.

In studying profits it is well to remember that a pound of chicken or turkey can be made at less cost than a pound of beef or pork, and it always brings a better price.

The hens that are to be stimulated to the production of winter eggs are not the best ones to lay the eggs for spring hatching. They are bound to be more or less exhausted, and the chicks will not have the vigor and vitality of those hatched from eggs laid by hens that were not pushed during the winter season.

Don't neglect water for the laying hens. Eggs are nearly three-quarters water; to be exact, 73.7 per cent. The remainder is 13.4 per cent protein, 10.5 per cent fat, and 1 per cent ash. This indicates the feed the laying hen needs and it also shows the value of the egg as human food. The shell is lime.

A dozen eggs to the month is a very good average for a hen, though many hens beat that. Eighteen cents is a good average price. That makes $2.16 worth of eggs to the hen per year. The hen herself is worth in the market from 50 to 75 cents, and what she does is worth three times her own value.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE

When you buy our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence** you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wiggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to the user

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for contraction and expansion and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We make a full line of **FARM AND POULTRY FENCE.** Our Wholesale Prices will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalog.

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We teach you the work at home in three months of your spare time by Illustrated Lectures, and grant Diploma with Degree. Small cost. Easy to learn Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated book FREE. Write at once.
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Made of wire that is all life and strength — wire that stretches true and tight and yields just enough under impact to give back every jolt and jam it receives.

Made of materials selected and tested in all the stages from our own mines, through our own blast furnaces and rolling and wire mills, to the finished product. Our employment of specially adapted metals is of great importance in fence wire; a wire that must be hard yet not brittle; stiff and springy yet flexible enough for splicing—best and most durable fence material on earth.

To obtain these and in addition apply a quality of galvanizing that will effectually protect against weather conditions, is a triumph of the wiremaker's art.

These are combined in the American and Ellwood fences—the product of the greatest mines, steel producing plants and wire mills in the world. And with these good facilities and the old and skilled employes back of them, we maintain the highest standard of excellence possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce.

Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them.

American Steel & Wire Co.
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ELLWOOD FENCE

For 16c.



Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore, to gain you as a customer we offer:

1000 kernels Fine Onion Seed.
1000 " Rich Carrot Seed.
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1000 " Juicy Radish Seed.
1500 " Buttery Lettuce Seed.
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1200 " Brilliant Flowering Annuals

In all 10,000 kernels of warranted northern grown seeds, well worth $1.00 of any man's money (including Big Catalog) all postpaid for but 16c in stamps.

And if you send 20c we add a package of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn. Big Plant, Tool and Seed Catalog free to intending buyers. Write for same today.

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SPECIAL OFFER:

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FANCY MONTANA SEED



"The Montana Alfalfa seed I have tested for you is absolutely free from dodder or any other noxious weed seeds. Montana seed is probably the best which could be used in Wisconsin."
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Mr. Stone found our alfalfa 99.9 percent pure. We have a large stock identically the same seed.

Send postal for Free Sample and for 88-page Catalog showing Potatoes, Field Seeds and Garden Seeds of all kinds.

Ask for "Sample Collect'n" 10 Vars. Field Seeds FREE.

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SEEDS GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away seeds of these 10 Kinds as Free Samples for trial to introduce among new customers, to test our seeds, which will produce bushels of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers worth many dollars.

1 pkg. Mammoth Blackberry, Big Kind; grows from seed.
1 pkg. Beets Scarlet Globe; grows beets in a few weeks.
1 pkg. Cabbage, Early June; forms good heads in June.
1 pkg. Garden Lemon, fruits color and size of lemons.
1 pkg. Radish, New Lightning, Scarlet; quickest grower.
1 pkg. Tomato, Early July; ripens by July 4th in North.
1 pkg. Giant Field Corn, Biggest in the World; 14 ft.
1 pkg. Baby Pop Corn, Smallest, 1 ft. high, perfect ears.
1 pkg. German Soup Beans, New from Germany.
1 pkg. Sweet Peas, 80 Named Kinds in a Mixture.

These 10 Sample Lots growing in your garden, will be your delight to show and surprise your neighbors, and we will mail all 10 pkgs in a Coupon Envelope for 6c. postage and packing, and this Coupon Envelope when emptied will be accepted as 10c. payment on anything in our catalogue.

1909 Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Fruits, Novelties, with 10 Colored Plates, mailed free with every Sample lot.

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All the best novelties and standard varieties of Garden and Farm seeds. Send for handsome, illustrated catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Nursery Stock, etc., and special Bargain List of Vegetables and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per packet and upwards. Mailed to you, if you mention this paper, FREE

IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

SEEDS THAT GROW

Best quality Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Seed Potatoes. We will send free with catalogue a pkt. of new lettuce seed "May King" the best head lettuce ever introduced. 1f

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CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

you ask for it. Write us to-day. Also have full line of Nursery Stock, Roses, Plants and Bulbs.

German Nurseries,
Box 62 Beatrice, Neb.

Test My Seed Corn

I grew 10,000 bushels of corn this year, because at last I succeeded in selecting the finest type of corn I ever saw—full size, perfect ears, every stalk bearing an ear or more. I have selected the best of it for seed—I guarantee it. I will refund your money if not satisfactory. An order today means a full corn crib next fall. My new oats and seed potatoes are as good. Catalogue free. If interested in fruit I will send you a new plant free. W. N. Scarff, Dept. W, New Carlisle, O.

up to Date ORCHARD AND GARDEN

No class of producers suffer more frequent and bitter disappointments than fruit growers. Organization, pledging of their crops and wise direction in marketing is what they need.

BEN DAVIS AND BALDWIN

If Ben Davis were running for president of the apple republic, he would get very few votes in the East. In many places they would "speak all manner of evil against him," and would not even deign to squeeze the the cider out of him.

But they would be up in arms for Mr. Baldwin. There are places, however, where Baldwin is in bad repute, and those who have not too much prejudice are beginning to admit that it is all a matter of soil, location and climate. In many places the Baldwin is hard to beat as an all round, good apple, and in other places it leaves all its good qualities behind, and becomes a very undesirable fruit. And it is so with Ben Davis. In many places a more profitable apple cannot be grown—large, red, firmly formed, juicy enough, and, in its proper season, having a good flavor--while in other places its name is enough to make people not want apples at all. Judgment and knowledge of adaptability to location are necessary in selecting varieties for on orchard.

THE CENTER OF FRUIT PRODUCTION SHIFTING

The Fruit Trade Journal tells us that more than 3,000,000 fruit trees, principally apple, were set during the year just closed, in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Most of these trees are set in commercial orchards, many of such orchards comprising not less than 5,000 trees. It is further said that this heavy setting of 1908 will be duplicated in 1909, and it is estimated that by the year 1912 these trees will produce not less than 60,000,000 bushels of apples. This indicates that the center of apple production is shifting to the Northwest, where many conditions are more favorable to orchard culture than in the Eastern and more Central States.

NO MORE DISTANCE

Last month Theodore Roosevelt, in the White House at Washington, D. C., pressed an electric button and immediately the factory and locomotive whistles in Spokane, Wash., sounded, the church, school and fire bells rang and other noise-making apparatus were turned loose until, we are told, "the air trembled with vibrating sounds from Cannon Hill to the timbered bluffs on the north." And the great apple show at Spokane was opened.

Distance is annihilated. Men do not have to go places in order to do things. Electricity travels on the wings of thought. It only needs a medium to keep it in the "narrow way" and it goes where it is sent and performs the work it is required to do. And it is no laggard servant — it does it now. Could disembodied spirits do much more?

Note the "impossible" things that have been done since fifty years ago. What things now thought impossible will be done within fifty years to come? Only those can know who are alive fifty years hence. Let us hope that, for one thing, farmers will bring the neglected half of their business fully abreast of the progressive half and be as wise and prudent in marketing as they now are, or may be, in production.

AMERICA'S APPLE ORCHARD

According to the Government census of 1890 the apple orchard of the United States comprised 120,000,000 trees. Ten years later the census showed the orchard had grown to 201,000,000 trees. The product of the United States apple orchard in 1890 was 143,000,000 bushels. Six years later this had increased to 175,000,000 bushels.

The apple crop in this country has no competition from abroad. We have never imported any apples from any other country, but all other countries do import them. We may always be sure, therefore, of an export demand for apples whenever we have them to spare and of a quality that will bear exporting. This demand is increasing rapidly. In 1902 we marketed abroad 2,800,000 bushels; in 1906, 5,800,000 bushels, and in 1907, 7,800,000 bushels.

"The apple is the greatest fruit that the temperate zone produces," said a Western orchardist recently, "and in a generation it will exceed in value the combined output of the lumber mills, the dairy and all the other industries and resources." That is putting it pretty strong, but the apple is a great fruit with still greater promise, and we rejoice at its increase in the far Northwest. In the old fruit belt a few of the recent years have been decidedly discouraging, but we are unwilling to believe those are anything more than incidental "bad years," and that the fine fruit of other years will soon be seen hanging in their accustomed places. We can only wish that farmers may meanwhile get wide enough awake as they gather the fruit to gather the profits that are rightly theirs.

Is there money in potatoes at two hundred bushels per acre? Many subscribers regularly raise more. The people who make money in potatoes usually use Aspinwall potato machinery to cut, plant, spray, dig and sort. If any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants a free book telling how to make more money in potatoes, write the Aspinwall Mfg. Co., 427 Sabin St., Jackson, Mich.

Free to Farmers

By special arrangements Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalog, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The U. S. POMOLOGIST
COL. GEO. B. BRACKETT, says:
"I always told you I consider Delicious the best of all varieties you have introduced."
COMPLIMENTARY SPECIMENS

of this famous Stark Delicious apple will be sent on request. Delicious is the **greatest quality apple** of the day; selling at 50% more than Jonathan. Delicious trees are healthy, hardy, dependable everywhere, and bear **incomparable** quality fruit. Without Delicious no orchard is complete. Send for the apples and our book "The Apple Delicious" which shows Delicious and King David in **full color** and tells about other profitable sorts. **Stark Trees** are best; grown on scientific principles in our 10 nurseries and **each** tree has the Stark reputation of 84 years behind it. Stock is most complete and of highest quality; apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, grape, gooseberry, currant, blackberry, roses, Norway Maple, etc.,—everything Write **today** for the Stark Fruit Book.

STARK BRO'S Box 47, Louisiana, Mo.



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FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY

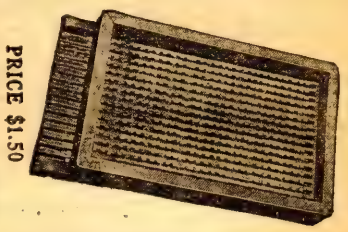


A practical treatise on Strawberry Culture by L. J. Farmer, who has spent 25 yrs. among berries. "Worth its weight in gold" but costs only 25c, coin or stamps. Money back if not satisfied. Send for complete catalogue of Berry Fruit plants, FREE. Ad. L. J. Farmer Nurseries, Box 935, Pulaski, N. Y.

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS —grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings $1.25 per 1000. Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free GALBRAITH NURSERIES & SEED CO., Box 21, FAIRBURY, NEB.

300,000 Cherry Trees 2 years old 4 cents each. Boxing Free. Catalog free to Everybody SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y

The Planter Patent Seed Corn Grader



PRICE $1.50 Delivered any Point in U. S.

DOUBLE SCREEN

Simplest, Perfect Grader
Absolutely Substantial
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Endorsed by all Corn Growers and Planter Manufacturers

For sale by your local dealer or write us. Insist on the grader with the corrugated bottom screen. Mfg. by

BROWN & GASTON, Cochranton, Pa.

PRATT'S

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Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than Lime Sulphur. Not an experiment.

Write for FREE sample and endorsements of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years. "POCKET DIARY WITH SPRAY CALENDAR FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER."

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B. G. PRATT CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Dept. X, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FREE

SEND NO MONEY

LADY'S OR GENT'S SIZE



Write Quickly

IF YOU WANT ONE.

We want to place one of these free Watches and Fobs in each and every county of all the States in the Union. You can have them if you write us at once. This beautiful Watch has American movement; stem wind and stem set and **warranted.** The handsome leather **Swastika Fob,** the emblem of **good luck,** is also free to those who act promptly. Fob is 51-2 inches long. Can be used as fob or belt ornament; suitable alike for old or young. **Both Free.** All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 10 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Send the $2.50 collected and we will then forward the watch. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost to you—just an hour's easy work. If you prefer it you can have a lady's watch, a perfect little beauty, for distributing 12 packages for $3.00. Send no money in advance. Only one watch to a family—no more. Don't delay. Address

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A Quarter-Century of Unparalleled Success

Page Fence is the Pioneer—the oldest woven wire fence on the market. Twenty-five years of test prove the supremacy of Page Woven Wire Fence in tensile strength, elasticity, durability and economy. Over 800,000 farmers, stockmen, dairymen and poultrymen use and praise it. The Government uses Page Fence as the highest standard of quality. The first Page Fence sold is still in service—never has needed repairs. The Page Fence we are selling today is vastly better. It is a genuine High-Carbon, Basic Open-Hearth, Steel Wire Fence. Money cannot buy better. Send for a free copy of the "Jubilee Edition" of the Page Catalog.

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Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.

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15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 31c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

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48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. **FREE** Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to **MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, LEESBURG, O**

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The simplest, most durable, most economical of all Cream Separators. Meet every requirement of the most modern dairy methods. Holds World's Record for clean skimming.

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has solid, low frame, enclosed gearing, ball bearings, and is the easiest runing separator made. Don't buy a separator without first seeing our FREE Catalogue No. 77

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A 16 Distributing Warehouses in U. S. and Canada.

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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.

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Raw Furs I pay highest prices. Write for price list.
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East Aurora, N. Y.

SKUNK MUSKRAT, MINK. We have large orders for these furs and will pay you the highest market price. Write today what you have to offer and we shall be pleased to quote you our highest prices.

—JASPER POTTS, Wellsburg, W. Va.—

POULTRY THOUGHTS

Fowls housed in winter must have grit or their digestion and assimilation of food will not be good. They must have a dust bath or their feathers and skin will miss something nature seems to require for them. They must have some place to scratch or they will lack exercise. A dry floor littered with clover hay, with corn or wheat or oats scattered therein is an ideal scratching place.

Can you tell what was the income from the poultry yard during 1908? It would be interesting to know, and it would be very little trouble to keep a record of every sale. We wish Our Up-to-Date People would do that for 1909 and report to us a year hence.

We do not advise any attempt to start a new breed of fowls, but few sights are prettier than a flock of chickens uniform in size, make and color. Next season select your breeding stock for this uniformity, and in a year or two you will have something to be proud of.

Vegetable wastes, such as potato or turnip peelings, outside cabbage leaves, beet or parsnip refuse — everything of that kind in winter is worth more in the poultry yard than in the pig pen. If time is taken to cut such things into small bits that the fowls may swallow, the work will be well paid for.

We believe the guinea is a coming fowl. The game birds are disappearing, and the guinea is the nearest substitute. It is almost always abroad in the fields and it is as great a "bug hunter" as the quail. It is no mean layer in its season and it raises its young with little or no assistance. Its flesh possesses almost all the coveted qualities of the game bird.

Don't forget that the hen needs some meat scraps during the winter. The cracklings from the season's lard rendering are worth more in light feeds for the poultry about twice a week than they are for soup grease. These scraps fed thus, and with crushed shell or lime where they can get to it at pleasure, with the ordinary feed, leaves the hens very little excuse for not laying.

The goose is not estimated at her full value. Geese are not hard to raise nor are they troublesome when their lot is enclosed in a fense they cannot get through. A pond is not necessary. In fact they are better off without it, especially later in the season when the tadpoles appear. But geese need water, and a trough or shallow vessel of any kind, kept full and clean, serves them better than a pond. Geese are in better demand at higher prices than in former years.

Ducks? Yes, ducks are said to be profitable. There is for them in season a ready market at good prices. But we never think of ducks without being reminded of their ability to eat. We think we never saw a duck that was not hungry.

In studying profits it is well to remember that a pound of chicken or turkey can be made at less cost than a pound of beef or pork, and it always brings a better price.

The hens that are to be stimulated to the production of winter eggs are not the best ones to lay the eggs for spring hatching. They are bound to be more or less exhausted, and the chicks will not have the vigor and vitality of those hatched from eggs laid by hens that were not pushed during the winter season.

Don't neglect water for the laying hens. Eggs are nearly three-quarters water; to be exact, 73.7 per cent. The remainder is 13.4 per cent protein, 10.5 per cent fat, and 1 per cent ash. This indicates the feed the laying hen needs and it also shows the value of the egg as human food. The shell is lime.

A dozen eggs to the month is a very good average for a hen, though many hens beat that. Eighteen cents is a good average price. That makes $2.16 worth of eggs to the hen per year. The hen herself is worth in the market from 50 to 75 cents, and what she does is worth three times her own value.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE

When you buy our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence** you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wiggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to the user

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for contraction and expansion and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We make a full line of **FARM AND POULTRY FENCE.** Our Wholesale Prices will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalog.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY,
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Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS

The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never fails—always ready. Also **HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps.** Write today for Circulars and Prices.

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Absolutely Safe 6% Bonds

We sell strictly safe OKLAHOMA School County, Municipal and Street Improvement Bonds. We pay 4 per cent on deposits.

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Capital $200,000
Write for Bond Circular A 69

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$5 A DAY MADE BY VETERINARY DENTISTS

We teach you the work at home in three months of your spare time by Illustrated Lectures, and grant Diploma with Degree. Small cost. Easy to learn Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated book FREE. Write at once.

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FARMERS SOCIETY wants organizers. Objects: Entertainment, closer social relations, marketing crops, more profits, freedom and independence. Permanent position, good pay. Good men only apply.
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Great American Fence

Made of wire that is all life and strength — wire that stretches true and tight and yields just enough under impact to give back every jolt and jam it receives.

Made of materials selected and tested in all the stages from our own mines, through our own blast furnaces and rolling and wire mills, to the finished product. Our employment of specially adapted metals is of great importance in fence wire; a wire that must be hard yet not brittle; stiff and springy yet flexible enough for splicing—best and most durable fence material on earth.

To obtain these and in addition apply a quality of galvanizing that will effectually protect against weather conditions, is a triumph of the wiremaker's art.

These are combined in the American and Ellwood fences—the product of the greatest mines, steel producing plants and wire mills in the world. And with these good facilities and the old and skilled employes back of them, we maintain the highest standard of excellence possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce.

Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them.

American Steel & Wire Co.
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ELLWOOD FENCE

For 16c.



Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore, to gain you as a customer we offer:

1000 kernels Fine Onion Seed.
1000 " Rich Carrot Seed.
1000 " Celery, 100 Parsley.
1000 " Juicy Radish Seed.
1500 " Buttery Lettuce Seed.
1500 " Tender Turnip Seed.
1500 " Sweet Rutabaga S'd.
100 " Melons, 100 Tomato.
1200 " Brilliant Flowering Annuals

In all 10,000 kernels of warranted northern grown seeds, well worth $1.00 of any man's money (including Big Catalog) all postpaid for but 16c in stamps.

And if you send 20c we add a package of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn. Big Plant, Tool and Seed Catalog free to intending buyers. Write for same today.

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SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.

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Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

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to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

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"The Montana Alfalfa seed I have tested for you is absolutely free from dodder or any other noxious weed seeds. Montana seed is probably the best which could be used in Wisconsin."
A. L. STONE,
Asst. Agronomist Wis. Agt. Coll.

Mr. Stone found our alfalfa 99.9 percent pure. We have a large stock identically the same seed.

Ask for "Sample Collect'n" 10 Vars. Field Seeds FREE.

Send postal for Free Sample and for 88-page Catalog showing Potatoes, Field Seeds and Garden Seeds of all kinds.

L. L. OLDS SEED CO.
DRAWER 45, MADISON, WIS.
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SEEDS GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away seeds of these 10 Kinds as Free Samples for trial to introduce among new customers, to test our seeds, which will produce bushels of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers worth many dollars.

1 pkg. Mammoth Blackberry, Big Kind; grows from seed.
1 pkg. Beets Scarlet Globe; grows beets in a few weeks.
1 pkg. Cabbage, Early June; forms good heads in June.
1 pkg. Garden Lemon, fruits color and size of lemons.
1 pkg. Radish, New Lightning, Scarlet; quickest grower.
1 pkg. Tomato, Early July; ripens by July 4th in North.
1 pkg. Giant Field Corn, Biggest in the World; 14 ft.
1 pkg. Baby Pop Corn, Smallest, 1 ft. high, perfect ears.
1 pkg. German Soup Beans, New from Germany.
1 pkg. Sweet Peas, 80 Named Kinds in a Mixture.

These 10 Sample Lots growing in your garden, will be your delight to show and surprise your neighbors, and we will mail all 10 pkgs in a Coupon Envelope for 6c. postage and packing, and this Coupon Envelope when emptied will be accepted as 10c. payment on anything in our catalogue.

1909 Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Fruits, Novelties, with 10 Colored Plates, mailed free with every Sample lot.
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SEEDS

All the best novelties and standard varieties of Garden and Farm seeds. Send for handsome, illustrated catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Nursery Stock, etc., and special Bargain List of Vegetables and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per packet and upwards. Mailed to you, if you mention this paper, FREE

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SEEDS THAT GROW

Best quality Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Seed Potatoes. We will send free with catalogue a pkt. of new lettuce seed "May King" the best head lettuce ever introduced. 1f

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

you ask for it. Write us to-day. Also have full line of Nursery Stock, Roses, Plants and Bulbs.

German Nurseries,
Box 62 Beatrice, Neb.

Test My Seed Corn



I grew 10,000 bushels of corn this year, because at last I succeeded in selecting the finest type of corn I ever saw—full size, perfect ears, every stalk bearing an ear or more. I have selected the best of it for seed—I guarantee it. I will refund your money if not satisfactory. An order today means a full corn crib next fall. My new oats and seed potatoes are as good. Catalogue free. If interested in fruit I will send you a new plant free. W. N. Scarff, Dept. W, New Carlisle, O.

up to Date ORCHARD AND GARDEN



No class of producers suffer more frequent and bitter disappointments than fruit growers. Organization, pledging of their crops and wise direction in marketing is what they need.

BEN DAVIS AND BALDWIN

If Ben Davis were running for president of the apple republic, he would get very few votes in the East. In many places they would "speak all manner of evil against him," and would not even deign to squeeze the the cider out of him.

But they would be up in arms for Mr. Baldwin. There are places, however, where Baldwin is in bad repute, and those who have not too much prejudice are beginning to admit that it is all a matter of soil, location and climate. In many places the Baldwin is hard to beat as an all round, good apple, and in other places it leaves all its good qualities behind, and becomes a very undesirable fruit. And it is so with Ben Davis. In many places a more profitable apple cannot be grown—large, red, firmly formed, juicy enough, and, in its proper season, having a good flavor--while in other places its name is enough to make people not want apples at all. Judgment and knowledge of adaptability to location are necessary in selecting varieties for on orchard.

THE CENTER OF FRUIT PRODUCTION SHIFTING

The Fruit Trade Journal tells us that more than 3,000,000 fruit trees, principally apple, were set during the year just closed, in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Most of these trees are set in commercial orchards, many of such orchards comprising not less than 5,000 trees. It is further said that this heavy setting of 1908 will be duplicated in 1909, and it is estimated that by the year 1912 these trees will produce not less than 60,000,000 bushels of apples. This indicates that the center of apple production is shifting to the Northwest, where many conditions are more favorable to orchard culture than in the Eastern and more Central States.

NO MORE DISTANCE

Last month Theodore Roosevelt, in the White House at Washington, D. C., pressed an electric button and immediately the factory and locomotive whistles in Spokane, Wash., sounded, the church, school and fire bells rang and other noise-making apparatus were turned loose until, we are told, "the air trembled with vibrating sounds from Cannon Hill to the timbered bluffs on the north." And the great apple show at Spokane was opened.

Distance is annihilated. Men do not have to go places in order to do things. Electricity travels on the wings of thought. It only needs a medium to keep it in the "narrow way" and it goes where it is sent and performs the work it is required to do. And it is no laggard servant — it does it now. Could disembodied spirits do much more?

Note the "impossible" things that have been done since fifty years ago. What things now thought impossible will be done within fifty years to come? Only those can know who are alive fifty years hence. Let us hope that, for one thing, farmers will bring the neglected half of their business fully abreast of the progressive half and be as wise and prudent in marketing as they now are, or may be, in production.

AMERICA'S APPLE ORCHARD

According to the Government census of 1890 the apple orchard of the United States comprised 120,000,000 trees. Ten years later the census showed the orchard had grown to 201,000,000 trees. The product of the United States apple orchard in 1890 was 143,000,000 bushels. Six years later this had increased to 175,000,000 bushels.

The apple crop in this country has no competition from abroad. We have never imported any apples from any other country, but all other countries do import them. We may always be sure, therefore, of an export demand for apples whenever we have them to spare and of a quality that will bear exporting. This demand is increasing rapidly. In 1902 we marketed abroad 2,800,000 bushels; in 1906, 5,800,000 bushels, and in 1907, 7,800,000 bushels.

"The apple is the greatest fruit that the temperate zone produces," said a Western orchardist recently, "and in a generation it will exceed in value the combined output of the lumber mills, the dairy and all the other industries and resources." That is putting it pretty strong, but the apple is a great fruit with still greater promise, and we rejoice at its increase in the far Northwest. In the old fruit belt a few of the recent years have been decidedly discouraging, but we are unwilling to believe those are anything more than incidental "bad years," and that the fine fruit of other years will soon be seen hanging in their accustomed places. We can only wish that farmers may meanwhile get wide enough awake as they gather the fruit to gather the profits that are rightly theirs.

Is there money in potatoes at two hundred bushels per acre? Many subscribers regularly raise more. The people who make money in potatoes usually use Aspinwall potato machinery to cut, plant, spray, dig and sort. If any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants a free book telling how to make more money in potatoes, write the Aspinwall Mfg. Co., 427 Sabin St., Jackson, Mich.

Free to Farmers

By special arrangements Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalog, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The U. S. POMOLOGIST
COL. GEO. B. BRACKETT, says:
"I always told you I consider Delicious the best of all varieties you have introduced."
COMPLIMENTARY SPECIMENS

of this famous Stark Delicious apple will be sent on request. Delicious is the greatest quality apple of the day; selling at 50% more than Jonathan. Delicious trees are healthy, hardy, dependable everywhere, and bear incomparable quality fruit. Without Delicious no orchard is complete. Send for the apples and our book "The Apple Delicious" which shows Delicious and King David in full color and tells about other profitable sorts. Stark Trees are best; grown on scientific principles in our 10 nurseries and each tree has the Stark reputation of 84 years behind it. Stock is most complete and of highest quality; apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, grape, gooseberry, currant, blackberry, roses, Norway Maple, etc.,—everything Write today for the Stark Fruit Book.

STARK BRO'S Box 47, Louisiana, Mo.



6 TREES FREE To prove that our Blizzard Belt Evergreens will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 Fine Spruces ¾ to 1½ ft. tall free to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzard Belt Fruits. Write today. The Gardner Nursery Co., Box 19, Osage, Ia.

FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY

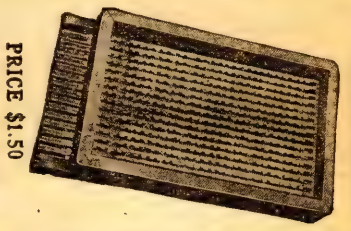


A practical treatise on Strawberry Culture by L. J. Farmer, who has spent 25 yrs. among berries. "Worth its weight in gold" but costs only 25c, coin or stamps. Money back if not satisfied. Send for complete catalogue of Berry Fruit plants, FREE. Ad. L. J. Farmer Nurseries, Box 935, Pulaski, N. Y.

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS—grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings $1.25 per 1000. Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free. GALBRAITH NURSERIES & SEED CO., Box 21, FAIRBURY, NEB.

300,000 Cherry Trees 2 years old 4 cents each. Boxing Free. Catalog free to Everybody
SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y

The Planter Patent Seed Corn Grader



PRICE $1.50 Delivered any Point in U. S.

DOUBLE SCREEN

Simplest, Perfect Grader
Absolutely Substantial
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Endorsed by all Corn Growers and Planter Manufacturers

For sale by your local dealer or write us. Insist on the grader with the corrugated bottom screen. Mfg. by
BROWN & GASTON, Cochranton, Pa.

PRATT'S

"SCALECIDE"

Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than Lime Sulphur. Not an experiment.

Write for FREE sample and endorsements of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years. "POCKET DIARY WITH SPRAY CALENDAR FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER."

Prices: 50 gal. bbl. $25.00; 30 gal. tin $15.00; 10 gal. can $6.00; 5 gal. can $3.25; 1 gal. can $1.00 f. o. b. New York. One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons spray by simply adding water. Order now; spring spraying your last chance.

B. G. PRATT CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Dept. X, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FREE

SEND NO MONEY

LADY'S OR GENT'S SIZE



Write Quickly

IF YOU WANT ONE.

We want to place one of these free Watches and Fobs in each and every county of all the States in the Union. You can have them if you write us at once. This beautiful Watch has American movement; stem wind and stem set and warranted. The handsome leather Swastika Fob, the emblem of good luck, is also free to those who act promptly. Fob is 51-2 inches long. Can be used as fob or belt ornament; suitable alike for old or young. Both Free. All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 10 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Send the $2.50 collected and we will then forward the watch. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost to you—just an hour's easy work. If you prefer it you can have a lady's watch, a perfect little beauty, for distributing 12 packages for $3.00. Send no money in advance. Only one watch to a family—no more. Don't delay. Address
WATCH HEADQUARTERS,
878 Jackson St., Topeka, Ks.

MINIMUM PRICES FOR THE 1908 CROPS



The following minimum prices were agreed upon by the 1908 convention of the Farmers Society of Equity. It is urged that all producers will familiarize themselves with them, keep them in mind, and ask them. If the general markets or local conditions afford higher prices, the seller is at liberty to take them. Where the price is based on a central market, the farm price will be the minimum price less the freight and a fair commission for the home handler, unless the owner ships direct.

Wheat, No. 1 hard at Minneapolis,	$1.25 bu.
Wheat, No. 2. red at Chicago	1.20 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, until Jan. 1,	.60 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, after Jan. 1,	.65 bu.
Oats, No. 2, at Chicago	.45 bu.
Barley, good malting, at Chicago,	.75 bu.
Flax, at Chicago,	1.25 bu.
Timothy Hay, good, at Chicago,	10.00 ton
Clover Hay, good, at Chicago	8.00 ton
Cattle, prime, at Chicago	6.50 cwt.
Hogs, prime, at Chicago	6.00 cwt.
Rye, at Chicago	.80 bu.
Irish Potatoes, at Chicago	.75 bu.
Sweet Potatoes, at home	.75 bu.
Beans, white, at Detroit	2.00 bu.
Beans, red, at Detroit	2.00 bu
Eggs, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.15 doz.
Eggs, at home, balance of year	.20 doz.

Poultry, at home, chicks weighing 1½ lbs.	$0.12½ lb.
Over 1½ lbs.	.15 lb.
Hens	.10 lb.
Geese, feathered,	.10 lb.
Geese, plucked,	.08 lb.
Ducks, feathered	.10 lb.
Ducks, plucked	.08 lb.
Turkeys, hens,	.13 lb.
Turkeys, toms,	.14 lb.
Butter, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.20 lb.
Butter, at home, balance of year	.25 lb.
Milk, at home, May 1 to Sept 1,	.04 qt.
Milk, at home, rest of season	.05 qt.
Buckwheat, at home	.85 bu.
Contract seed peas, an advance of 25c a bu.	
Wool, at home,	30c lb.
Broom Corn	$75.00 to $100.00 ton

GOSSIP

1908 has gone on record as the "drought year." Notwithstanding this, Secretary Wilson says: "Production has been above the average all along the line, with few exceptions." We don't know how this can be so, but it is not given to ordinary men to know the mysteries of crop reporting.

WHEAT—Since the 1908 wheat harvesting there has been the fastest marketing of wheat ever known. Was it because dollar wheat satisfies the farmer, even when $1.20 and $1.25 was set as the minimum price, or have growers of wheat lost their ability to control?

The 1908 world's wheat crop was less than the normal consumption. This will affect the price for the 1909 crop and the top price may not be reached.

The visible wheat supply December 26 was 64,593,000 bushels. This is the highest in many years. The poor crop prospects act as a stop against low prices.

We are frequently asked if wheat will sell higher? Answer: We believe it will. January 8 at Chicago cash No. 2 red wheat was $1.06@$1.07; at Minneapolis, No. 1 hard, $1.10@$1.11. Kansas City is higher than Chicago—No. 2 red, $1.07@$1.07½; and St. Louis higher than either—No. 2 red, $1.10½@$1.12; while New York City is lower than St. Louis—No. 2 red on board ship, $1.08⅞. When price conditions are thus reversed it shows a scarcity in the primary markets and improved prospects for an advance.

Argentinia is marketing her crop now.

The future of wheat prices rests with the farmers. They can have confidence from the fact that no surplus exists.

CORN—The cash price of No. 2 corn at Chicago January 8 was 59½@60 cents. The minimum price after January 1 is 65 cents. If you have corn to sell, hold it up for the minimum price. The conditions favor 75-cent corn this year as much as they did last.

The visible supply of corn on December 26 was 12,012,000 bushels, against 6,670,000 bushels a year ago. This is not a dangerous "visible," but may become so if farmers do not control their marketing.

OATS—Cash price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago January 8 was 50¾@51 cents. F. S. of E. minimum price is 45 cents.

HOGS—January 8, lights, $5.55@$6.05; heavies, $5.75@$6.30. Stockmen regulate the shipping very well to meet the demand and every week hope of the packers for 5-cent hogs is less.

CATTLE—January 8, prime steers, $7.40@$7.75.

PRACTICAL COLD STORAGE FOR FARMERS

(Concluded from page 5.)

proved quality. In the storage of many products temporary packages may be used and the final grading and packing be deferred until the hurry of the picking season is over. The advantages of cold storage as compared with cellar storage or the so-called frost-proof storage without artificial means of refrigerating, are so well understood as to hardly need comment, but a brief consideration of what constitutes a suitable cold storage house may be worthy of consideration.

A cold storage room is not simply a room with ice in it, although such a room has been dignified in the past by the name cold storage. At present, in order to be worthy of the name, a cold storage room must make the control of temperature, humidity and purity of the air possible. To do this the room must be cooled by some means which is under the control of the operator, and which will absorb the moisture and impurities from the air of the room. A room cooled directly by ice will, as generally used, only produce a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees F. under average summer conditions, and the humidity of the air is excessive. Fruit and most other farm products require a temperature of from 30 to 35 degrees F. with a reasonably low degree of humidity. This explains why the old-style direct ice cooling system has not given satisfaction and in many cases has gone out of use.

A refrigreating machine operated on the ammonia system (which is the most prominent mechanical system in use) is expensive to install, complicated to operate, and in the smaller machines especially very likely to get out of order. The ammonia system also requires considerable skillful attention and a large amount of power for its operation.

The gravity brine system, using ice for cooling, was invented by the writer to accomplish all the results to be obtained with the ammonia system, and yet be practically as simple to operate as the old-style direct ice cooling systems. The system consists of a brine circulating system cooled by ice and salt. The brine circulates automatically without pumping on what is known as the gravity principle. The system consists of two sets of pipe coils connected together by suitable supply and return mains. One set of pipe coils is located in a tank and surrounded by ice and salt, and the second set is located in the room to be cooled. As the brine in the tank coils is cooled it flows downward into the room coils and displaces the comparatively warmer brine therein, which rises to the tank coils and is cooled in turn. This circulation is continuous as long as the supply of ice and salt is maintained in the tank. Any temperature needed, down to 10 degrees F., may be produced and maintained with this system, and the labor required in caring for it is very small.

A room of 5,000 cubic feet of space with a capacity of 500 barrels could be completely built and insulated in a building already constructed, and fully equipped with the gravity brine system for about $1,200 to $1,500. This system is not new and untried but has been installed in more than fifty different plants.

In future articles, suitable cold storage plants for the storage of fruit and other farm products will be illustrated and described.

(To be continued)

FINE POST CARDS FREE

A Big Package Sent to All of Our Readers Who Write at Once

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and incloses 2-cent stamp we will mail a set of three most beautiful post cards you ever saw. Our big farm paper on trial 3 mo. and 10 finest Floral, Friendship and Motto cards, all different, in exquisite colors, silk finish, beautifully embossed, etc., for only 10 cts.; one year's subscription and 3 full sets, 30 cards all different, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Postcard Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Western Canada the Pennant Winner

"The Last Best West"



The Government of Canada now gives to every Actual Settler **160 Acres of Wheat-Growing Land FREE and an additional 160 acres at only $3.00 an acre.**

The 800,000 contented American settlers making their homes in

Western Canada

give the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from **25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre, 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley,** besides having **splendid herds of cattle** raised on the prairie grass. **Dairying is an important industry.**

The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.

Low Railway Rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect. Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For Railway Rates and other information apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agt.

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FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 958 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Michigan Land for fruit, stock and diversified farming. Write S. S. Thorpe, 29 McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich

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OHIO FARMER'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Cleveland, O.

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We are offering 15,000 acres of our own lands at very low prices in tracts of 40 acres or more. These lands are in the fertile alluvial districts of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana near railroad. One-fourth cash and balance in equal Annual Payments.
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This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is 21 inches by 28 inches, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a $5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me. ☞You Must Give Me This Information. 1st. State paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd. Give number and kind of live stock you own.

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An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money Or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid $5000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. I paid $60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered $180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

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M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Jan. 5 and 19

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The trip will not cost much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will allow you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. You will see more of the Southwest than you could in any other way, and can better decide where to locate.

Ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham, according to your location.

If you will tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket and send you a map-schedule.

I will also send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

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The Day Dawn

This motto proclaimed the sons of morn
To the kingdoms that lived in night,
"The people of earth are equal born,
Inheriting equal right."

You may seek to efface this truth if you will
At the blind dictation of greed,
But 'twill shine on high in its glory still
Till all of the world shall heed.

The doctrines of force and fraud and blood
Are waning away from earth.
The gospel of love and brotherhood
Is the new creed come to birth.

The day dawn breaks for humanity,
The reign of the Prince of Peace,
When all the people at last are free
To share in the earth's increase.
—*J. A. Edgerton.*

AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE

There is an old remedy warranted to cure very many ills, both of the flesh and of the spirit. That simple remedy is nothing on earth but work.

If several hours of work each day, work which one was obliged to do, could be provided daily for every person, half of the people in the world would get over their various complaints and become as well as the rest of the world, and the whole world would be vastly improved.

Scandal mongers and backbiters cause most of the social aminosities. If these people could only be given some steady occupation which would leave them tired out every evening, the venom in their systems would be greatly reduced.

The depravity of the young is often appalling. They would not have time to think of vice if they were kept busy at some wholesome work or play. Most parents either do not realize the gravity of bringing up children, or they are too lazy or incapable to attend to it. One of the most important things in the raising of children is to keep them busy. For young people, work is worth more than all the preaching and exhortation in the world. If children were only taught to keep busy in some useful employment, the cshances of their evolution into honorable men and women would be greatly increased.

Work is a great cure for grief of any sort. The person who sits down and gives way to grief, only finds it increasing from day to day. Healthy employment takes the mind off of trouble, no matter what its nature, and it is the state of mind which makes happiness or unhappiness for the human creature.

Do not deplore the fact that you have too much work to do. Work seldom kills. It is the idle mind which allows worry to creep in and worry is what kills. The one who works hard is the one who sleeps well, and sleep builds up the body into a healthy condition. The hard worker has no time for nervous fears, for backbiting or for the indulgence of the many vices lying in wait for weak humanity.

* * *

Every normal person starts out in life with a definite amount of possible energy. He can spend it as he pleases; but, even with the best intentions, many people use up a large part of their energy in worry, anxiety and by fretting over trifles which should be given no attention whatever.

If people could only learn to control their thought-force and expend it where it is needed instead of allowing it to leak away on unimportant matters, they could accomplish marvels.

Much energy is wasted in fear, which in all its various phases is the greatest enemy of the human race. People fear failure, they fear they will come to want, they fear something awful is going to happen; they are afraid of unjust criticism, they dread misfortunes which never come. Many promising lives have been utterly wrecked by the gloomy phantom of fear. Most truly has one of our modern writers said: "There is no devil but fear."

* * *

Women often grow discouraged because they realize that they do not manage their households as they should be managed. They cannot make their homes charming because they do not know how to reduce housekeeping to a system. Kitchen work is horrible to them and they sit down and cry over their worries.

Instead of crying they should sit down quietly and plan their work. They should not try to copy their neighbors' houses nor their neighbors' methods. They should try to make their own little homes as they would like to have them, just as far as possible, and then, whatever they do, they should stop fretting. Fretting wears away one's patience as well as the patience of every one else. The making of a home is the most beautiful work a woman can do, and it matters little whether her home be a small one in an isolated place, or a large one in the midst of great activities. Each in her own place, reigning over her own kingdom, is either a noble success or a dismal failure.

Within herself lies that which decides whether it shall be the one or the other. This is a truth never to be

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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Jan. 15, 1909

Keep This Coupon. One will appear in each issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for sometime to come. When you get 10 coupons send them in to us and we will exchange them for a complete set of beautiful rare Souvenir Post Cards. Coupons must be from different issues.

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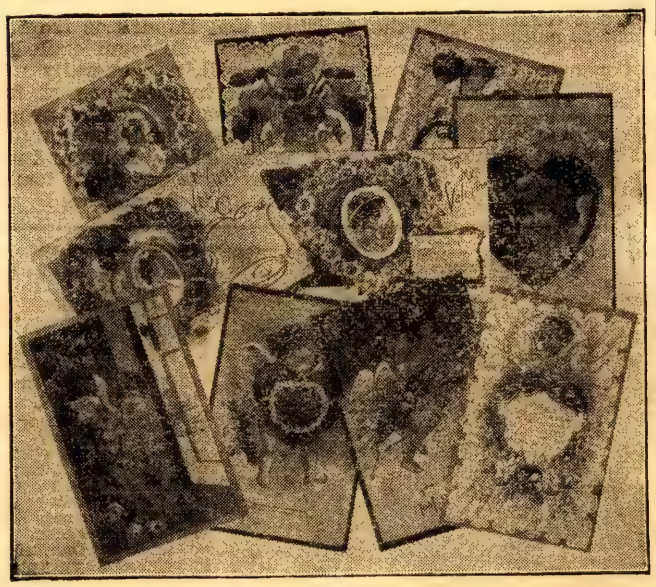
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I will send you the complete set of ten cards as a reward for a new subscriber or for your renewing your subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for another year—provided that you return me the attached coupon at once.

GARRETT WALL, Circulation Manager.

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I enclose 50 cents for your paper one year from.....

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lost sight of. Every woman can make her home beautiful and peaceful if she will only put her whole heart into the operation and resolve "to do or die in the attempt." She will soon find her interest increasing and her home becoming the dearest spot on earth. But system and good nature must unquestionably enter into the making of a happy and beautiful home.

* * *

In these modern days, a well-bred child attracts attention, because he is such a rare exception. Children, as a rule, seem to have asserted themselves in a most wonderful way and it is generally conceded that they "rule the roost." One often wonders where the thing will stop, and serious-minded people are beginning to look for the cause and the remedy.

In the first place, if good manners are expected of children, they should be treated courteously, and the parents should show courtesy to each other. You can't expect a child to be courteous when he has the horrible example of discourtesy constantly before him. Children must be taught by example as well as by precept.

They should be taught that consideration for others underlies genuine courtesy. Mere manners cannot be depended upon to stay with one at critical moments, but true politeness can always be relied on. Veneer in manners can readily be detected, especially in children, who are ever apt to show their real natures.

The least shade of disrespect or impertinence in a child should be promptly checked. What a great many parents consider "cute" in their children, an outsider would justly class as "impudence."

To talk of children in their presence makes them self-conscious and they get an idea that they are very important. The greatest charm in children is simplicity, and when they lose that charm they become very tiresome. A self-important child is an abomination.

The simplest home may show evidences of good breeding, but the child who is not taught to be polite to its parents will not be so to strangers.

It is in America that this growing discourtesy of children is most noticeable. In France, particularly, they do things differently. That is why the French nation has such a world-wide reputation for politeness. Young people there are trained in winsome, attractive manners. They are careful to stand aside to allow their elders to pass first. They do not sit while anyone is standing, and their deference in conversation is always apparent.

In American cities one sees boys sitting in the street cars while gray-haired women hold on to the straps. If you reprove a boy on the street for an act of cruelty, he is just as liable as not to throw a stone at you.

The question is, have American parents become lax in discipline, or is the American nation simply reverting to barbarism?

MENTAL RECREATION

The body needs exercise to make it develop properly and be healthy, and so does the mind. The body needs rest and recreation, and so does the mind. The school days are here, and the boys and girls are at study. Work is being done, not for the present, but for the future, and the usefulness of the future man and woman depends upon the work of the boy and girl in the school.

Therefore, while many of the hours of both day and night are devoted to study, do not neglect proper rest and recreation. Idleness is not always rest. Sitting down with folded hands, doing nothing and trying to think nothing, does not always bring needed relaxation—the kind that invigorates. Provide for proper amusements. The dullest neighborhood need not be without them. Social communion, moral games, literary exercises, historic or literary readings, old fashioned singing socials, spellings bees—anything to improve the mind, broaden the thought, cultivate the social amenities, and bring the relaxation from lesson study both mind and body need. Make the approaching winter a season of pleasure and profit.

EASY ACCESS TO GOOD BOOKS

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Through your courtesy in publishing a notice last year, many people throughout the State became readers of traveling library books sent free from the Public Library Commission of Indiana. This letter may be of sufficient news value to interest your readers, and may lead others to avail themselves of this opportunity to read and study good books:

One of the popular features of the Public Library Commission's work in Indiana is the loaning of the best fiction, history, travel and children's books free of charge to the people. For nine years these books have been sent to every section of the State, but there are many people who are still unaware of the free reading privileges they might have for the asking.

The only expense connected with the books is the prepaid round trip express rate. They are sent to any locality in the State for three months and may be retained for another three without extra expense. The libraries, containing forty volumes, are loaned to Local Unions, granges, reading circles, schools, Sunday schools, stores, clubs, and into homes. The books consist of histories, biographies, agricultural books, volumes on finance, sociology, religion and others. With these are volumes of fiction, both standard and current, also a collection of carefully selected books of a like general nature for the young people, which are read as largely by the adult members of the family. The commission sends out collections of fourteen to sixteen books for use in the study clubs and schools. There are nature study collections, domestic science, Shakespeare, Browning and Tennyson collections, libraries on the history, literature and art of the various countries, music, collections relating to the study of the Bible and others.

Finding lists are furnished on application so that the selections may be made from the different libraries.

The books will be loaned to any locality where five or more citizens will fill out the application blank sent to them by the Public Library Commission Office, room 58 State House, Indianapolis.

Stereoscopic views on the United States, Great Britian, Russia, Japan, China, Germany, France, also folios of pictures on Europe, Asia, Africa, Central America, Canada, animals and birds, famous gardens, etc.

Letters are received from all parts of the State expressing gratitude for the books in the homes and schools.

There are 7,100 books in the Traveling Library department loaned throughout the State.

The Library Commission wishes to urge upon you the value of these books, which in many instances means having the use of forty books for ten per cent of the cost of one.

If you are not interested for yourself endeavor to interest your neighbor and the young people of the locality. The Traveling Library Department receives its appropriation for this work from the State and is therefor supported by the tax payers. Why should not each one receive the benefits of the educational feature of State work he is helping to maintain?

CHALMERS HADLEY.

Souvenir Coupon

This coupon is good for

Twenty Beautiful Souvenir Post Cards

American Girl Series. The gem of a collection and all worth framing; also a *free membership* to the Souvenir Post Card Exchange.

To secure the 20 post cards and have your name put on the collectors' exchange list, send me 10c for a 3 months' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, *together with this coupon.*

GARRETT WALL
Indianapolis, Ind.

New Books for Boys and Girls

Uncle Tom Andy Bill is a teller of tales—Don't you think he must be a wonderful man to have such a wonderful name? And indeed he is, for the the stories are all wonderful and they are all about himself, and wild animals, thrilling adventures and hair breadth escapes, the kind that only happened to our uncles and grandfathers when they were boys.

Uncle Tom Andy Bill already has a large audience of girls and boys, some of them as old as young ladies and gentlemen, to whom he tells these stories in the evenings, round the big fire-place of his big, old house. But he might find room in the circle for you, so that you could know little Nab and the rest of them and hear the wonderful tales. It is all to be had in the book which Charles Major has written and called "Uncle Tom Andy Bill." You may have the book from the publisher, The MacMillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, for a dollar and a half.

SPECTACLES ON FREE TRIAL



We will loan you a pair of our celebrated Trusight Spectacles, **Genuine Gold Filled, Guaranteed for Ten Years,** on **Six Days Free Trial.** No money down—no deposit. If after six days' trial you are not entirely satisfied, if they are not the best fitting glasses you ever wore, send them back and you are out nothing. We also give free our regular $1.00 Orient Spectacle Case, plush lined, leather covered, spring fastener, with special offer. Write today. Address **Trusight Spectacle Co.** 1465 Virginia Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Your Name Tinseled on Five Beautiful Post Cards



Sign and return to me the coupon below and I will send you five handsome flower cards, with your name tinseled in gold and silver. They are new—and very attractive. Your first name is written across the card, and it glitters and sparkles in such a manner as to make all your friends want a set. Send for a complete set of these cards free, and we will tell you how to get many more cards of an equally attractive nature. All we ask is that you show them to your neighbors and get seven of them to subscribe to Up-to-Date Farming for three months at 10 cents. Each person who subscribes will get a set of these cards exactly like yours, except that their name will be on each card.

For your kindness in getting these subscribers we will send you a beautiful set of 50 Trip Around the World cards—there are two sets—the set we will send you is entirely new—never before published. No two cards alike. *Mail me the attached coupon at once.* GARRETT WALL, Cir. Mgr.

..... (CUT OFF HERE) .....

Tinsel Post Card Coupon

GARRETT WALL, Circulation Manager
Up-to-Date Farming, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Please send me at once five tinseled post cards with my first name in print. I will show these to my friends and ask seven of them to give me 10 cents each for a three months' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming and five tinseled post cards with *their* names on. If I succeed you are to send me, prepaid, the Tour of the World on post cards. The tinseled cards will be mine whether I succeed in getting up the club or not, but I agree to do my best. Enclosed please find two 2-cent stamps for postage and packing.

Name .....R. R.....

P. O. ..... Co.....State.....

TOUR OF THE WORLD



On Post Cards Absolutely Free

To every reader of this paper. Thousands have already taken this trip and are delighted with it. Are you going to let this opportunity slip by?

Here are fifty beautifully colored souvenir post cards, no two alike. Reproduced direct from photographs, taken by a noted traveler and expert photographer, on one of his numerous trips around the world. Without leaving your home you can see, with this wonderful collection of cards, scenes and people, both domestic and foreign that would cost you thousands of dollars, and many months of actual travel to visit. These reproductions, from actual photographs, in life colors, are not only wonderful from a mechanical standpoint and the acme of the printer's art, but are entertaining and instructive to each member of the family, from the "little tots" to the "grown ups".

You may take this Trip without any Cost. Do you want it?

HERE IS MY PLAN:—I will make you a present of twenty-four beautiful Flower Language post cards described below. Put your name and address on the coupon and send it to me, at once, together with Ten Cents for Postage and packing, and I will send you, absolutely free and post paid, this entire set of twenty-four Flower Language Post Cards.

If you will show this set of flower post cards to your friends and ask four of them for twenty-five cents each, (twenty cents of which is for a years subscription to my big farm paper the Epitomist) and send this amount to me, I will mail to each of them a set of twenty-four Flower Language Post Cards, just like yours. Then, for your kindness, I will send you immediately, postpaid, this Tour of the World on post cards.

An entirely New Series of Flower-Language Post Cards

FREE

This series of Flower Language post cards shows the language that the flowers speak, worked out in floral letters and mottoes across the sky in the heavens with scenic views in the background. Some of the cards have verses on them, describing the flower language in rhyme. This is not the series of cards that you may have seen advertised before, but it is an entirely new set of twenty-four flower language post cards.

These cards are all different and are exceptionally interesting and each subject is nice enough for anyone's collection and fine enough to command the admiration and approval of the most critical.

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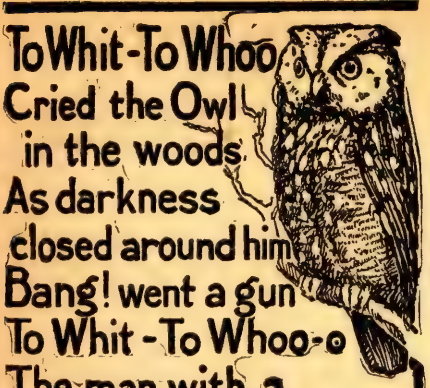
R. W. MACY, 477 Hubbard Bldg. Spencer, Ind.

Send me, absolutely free 24 Flower Language Post Cards and a sample copy of the Epitomist. I agree to show these cards to my friends and ask four of them for twenty-five cents each (20 cents for the Epitomist for a year). And you are to send them the twenty-four Flower Language Post Cords, just like mine. Then for my kindness you are to send me absolutely free and prepaid the Tour Around the World on Post Cards. I understand that the cards belong to me whether I get up a club or not, but I will do my best. Enclose find ten cents for postage and packing.

My Name is.....

Town..... State..... R.F.D.....

This Offer Good in the United States only.



To Whit-To Whoo
Cried the Owl
in the woods
As darkness
closed around him
Bang! went a gun
To Whit-To Whoo-o
The man with a

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found him.

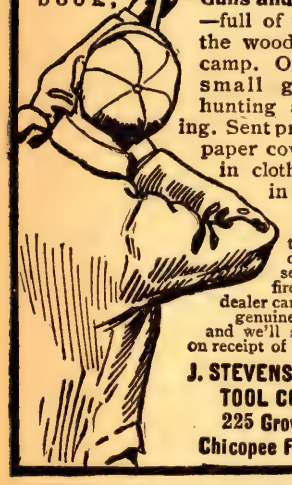
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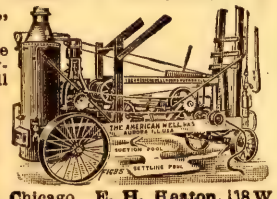
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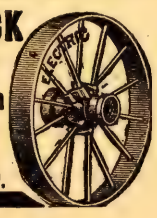
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New wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.
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LOVE AND EQUITY

Or How The F. S. E. Was Established—A Sketch From Life

By B. H. Van Breemen

CHAPTER THE FIRST

In which an Easter hat brings joy to a farmer's wife, and a pair of scales wisdom to a score of grain growers.

The dawn of light is breaking,
The darkness disappears,
The sons of toil are waking
To drive away their fears.
The call sounds loud and louder,
"Up! Up! the fight is on!
Come! forward then to battle
Until our plight is won.

In that part of Indiana's wheat producing district, where the Ohio river runs along the border of the state, and not far from the place where she leaves the land of the Hoosiers to flow towards the Mississippi, sat one cold winter night of February, in the parlor of his spacious house, farmer Williams and his wife near the shining base-burner.

Both were reading. The oldest girl and boy were visiting in the neighborhood, the younger children were to bed and nothing was audible but the regular tic-tac of the large Dutch clock and the tapping of the snowflakes against the windows.

Every now and then during the last half hour Mrs. Williams had looked up from her book in the direction of her husband, apparently ready to ask him a question; but seeing him deep in his daily paper, she every time waited till better opportunity should present itself. At last, having to turn his page, Williams looked up and their eyes met. He read a question in her look, and waited.

"I would like to ask you something, dear."

"Then, please, do it, wifie."

"What is Equity?"

"What do you say?"

"What is Equity?"

"I'll be d——."

Williams paused. His wife's menacing look was too much for him.

"Farmer Williams"—her voice had a solemn sound and a rather damaging ring—"Farmer Williams" (in cases of great importance she called him "farmer") "is it possible that you for a moment could forget that your mother was a godly woman and that your father died a faithful member of the Church of England?"

"What do you mean?"

"Don't you know what you was going to say?"

"Sure!"

"Well, then—"

"I was going to say, "I'll be down to Porter's to-morrow and ask him."

Porter was the proprietor of a large grocery and feed store in the nearest village and known among the farmers of that locality as a wise and learned man.

Mrs. Williams eyed her husband closely. "I must believe you," she said. "Therefore having been, maybe a little too hasty, I ask your pardon. But you didn't answer my question."

"I told you, I was going to ask Porter."

"Don't you know yourself?"

"I don't."

"Will Porter know?"

"Sure! He knows everything. But how do you come to ask me? Where did you get it?

Mrs. Williams was going to answer; just then, however, Frank and Mary came home and had so much news to tell that the topic had to rest for that night.

"Yes, said Frank," continuing his report, "and they are going to build a large elevator near the river. An agent has bought the land already for a Chicago concern."

"Was Porter there?" asked his father.

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"More robbers."

"More robbers—I don't quite understand it; but when he says it, it must be true."

The Dutch clock sounded eleven, and mother and daughter went to bed; which example was followed by Williams and Frank, after they had been in the stable and round the house to see that all was right.

The next morning early farmer Williams was on his way to the village.

When he came home about supper time, he carried two packages, one large and round, the other small and square. The large one he put, with a mysterious smile, in a corner of the bedroom, the small one he laid within reach near his chair at the table.

Supper finished, the two parents were again alone in the room. The rockers were waiting near the stove.

When both were seated, Mrs. Williams was the first to speak.

"Well? do you know it now?"

"What?"

"What I asked you last night?"

Williams took from the mantel-piece the small square package. He put it on his knee, loosened the string, and proceeded to open it.

Mrs. Williams looked on; she was all expectation. She took it, however, that her husband had forgotton all about her question. She repeated it.

"You was going to tell me what Equity is ——."

"Exactly so. I am going to do it right now."

By this time he had unpacked the mysterious object on his knee. He rose from his rocker.

A moment later he stood before his wife, holding up to her view a pair of very rusty, very old fashioned scales. He waited till the scales were perfectly still. Then he turned to his wife.

All the time he had been looking at the scales, Mrs. Williams had looked at him with an anxious, doubting look, not free from surprise, and even terror. With the quickness of a flash it came to her that a great-grandfather of her husband's had died in an asylum, and that one of his cousins during his lifetime had been subject to occasional brainstorms.

"What is the matter?" she asked, her heart bouncing in her throat. "What do you mean?"

"Equity," was the simple reply.

"Is that thing Equity?"

"It means it; it is an emblem of it. Mrs. Williams rose. She went to the door.

"Where are you going?" asked her husband.

"I think you are not well; I will ask Dora to go for the doctor."

"Hah! I see," said Williams, "My method of teaching seems to have the wrong effect. You think I am crazy.. Well! wait a minand I'll show you."

So saying, he reached round the corner in the bedroom, and having dropped the scales, he held the large round package in full view of his wife. She had not seen him bring in the parcel. She eyed the round package steadily. A laugh began to play round her well shapen mouth; there came a twinkling of glad surprise in her eyes. She began to understand.

In the meantime her husband had put the package on the table; he took the cover from the box, which it appeared to contain; put his hand in the box, very carefully—and brought to light the prettiest, finest, daisiest Easter creation that ever adorned the head of an American farmer's wife.

With a gleam of triumph in her eyes, he led her to the dresser; made her put the hat on—and waited.

Bewildered and dumbstricken, her heart too full of joy to utter even one of the many words of thanks she wanted to say, the happy farmer's wife could only stare in glad surprise.

"Well! What do you say? Sound or crazy?"

"Sound, every time," she said, being able to speak at last, and throwing her arms round his neck. "How could you do it, dear? So much money! That hat must have cost at least ——."

"Sh!" he said, putting his hand on her lips. "Don't talk about money. We're going to have plenty of it now. The shells have fallen from my eyes. We and all the wheat growers of America will have a square portion now, and that means prosperity for all of us!"

Mrs. Williams did not follow him closely; her thoughts too much concentrated to the Easter hat. But having understood part of his words, in a vague way, she said: "An inheritance?"

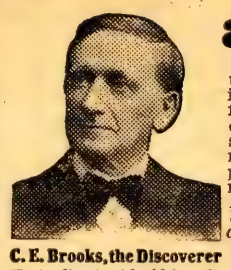
"Something better", Williams answered, and as at that moment the door opened and the large bald head of Porter came peeping in the room, he added, pointing at the entering grocer, "he will explain."

"Easter hats? Alright," exclaimed Porter, who, followed by a score of farmers, now entered the room. "Easter hats, alright! There will be plenty of money to buy them ere long. Hurrah, boys! Prosperity through Equity!"

More chairs were brought in, and the whole party seated themselves in a half circle round the stove. Porter picked up the scales where his host had dropped them and began his talk on "Equity", for that was the purpose for which he had come.

It was all arranged the day before. Williams had entered the store and had asked

Don't Wear a Truss



C. E. Brooks, the Discoverer

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. *Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.* No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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$25.00 secures a membership, and each member is assured of regular employment, a house and lot and an equal share in 8,000 acres of land with industries, live stock, factories, improvements, etc. All profits divided among members. No capitalists permitted to join. We are now in actual possession and operating 10,000 acres of land with stock and equipment. Come at once or later if you wish. Write for booklet. **Calif. Coop. Colony,** 45-49 Kearny St. San Francisco, Cal.

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$1 SOLID GOLD 12c
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We want to give a present of 20 "American Girl" Post Cards to every reader of this paper. Send 10 CENTS for a 3-months trial subscription (6 issues) to Up-to-Date Farming and they will be sent at once. You will be delighted. It is necessary they please because we want all your friends to get them. Your friends will be enthusiastic. Mr. J. Clay Locke, Kearneyville, W. Va., wrote: "American Girl" Post Cards are just as you represented them. I am much pleased with them. Accept my thanks."

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The cards are in beautiful colors.

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Just out, hit of the day, embossed in bright colors. The Cowgirl and the Tenderfoot, etc. Each card has appropriate verse. Highly original scenes. Full set of 8 cards, 20c; half set, 12c; stamps or silver.
Inter-Mountain Post Card Co., Dept. 18, Denver, Colo.

his question. There were farmers in the store from all around the neighborhood. Some had heard about the new movement, but had not been sufficiently interested to inquire; to others it was quite new, and a few, had read papers and books about it and were quite familiar with the aim and objects of the newest farmers society. The last were most interested in what was going to be said and heard that evening. They hoped it would open the eyes of some of the farmers who had been until now more or less prejudiced against a movement, which they failed to clearly understand.

Porter, then holding the scales in his left hand, pointed at them with his right, and said, by way of opening his lesson:

"This is the emblem of Equity."

When the needle was perfectly still, he looked around, and asked: "Do you see that now the scales are what they ought to be—on a level?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Now let us call the left side production and the right one consumption. Both represent a certain value; both, turned into money represent a certain amount. Now when I put more weight on production, consumption goes up; when I do the opposite, production goes up and consumption down."

Here he waited a second.

"Williams," he said, "come here; will you?"

Williams came.

"You just sit down here for a moment on my chair and hold the scales."

Williams did so.

Porter stood up, placed himself near the scales, and imitating a quack, he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to show you a trick—now, mind, I represent the speculator."

Saying this, he put fifty pennies first on one scale and then fifty on the other.

"Now, look! I take ten cents from the scale productio.—What happens? The scales are not leveled any more. But I take also ten cents from the scale 'consumption.' What happens now? Production goes up. The scales are leveled again."

He paused again and looked over his audience.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, here's the trick—I'll show you. Miss Williams will you please come here a moment and hold the scales? So, that's alright. Don't blush! We might think you were bashful. So you are now Justitia, the goddess of right and justice. In the name of the holy virtues you represent, please ask two of the younger men to come and stand near the scales; each at one side, representing production and consumption."

Poor little Miss Williams! Her blush become, instead of light red, purple. There was a moment of struggle in her heart; then her will got the victory, and with just a little trembling in her voice, she asked Jones and Johnson to come forward. With the one she had danced at the last party, and the other had, a few days ago, taken her out for a ride in his buggy.

When the two young men had taken their places, Porter addressed them as follows:

"You, Johnson, represent the farmer; you, Jones, the consumer. Now, Johnson, take ten pennies from your side; of course your scale goes up, and the other down. Now, you, Jones, do the same. Alright! What happens. The scales are at a level again. Johnson, put your ten cents on the scale production. So, up goes consumption. Now you, Jones, put ten cents on your side—they are at a level again.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, the results apparently are the same. In fact, however, there is a great difference.

"But the trick was played so long on farmers and consumers both, that they became accustomed to it—and a custom, my friends, has a long breath, it is a very hard thing to die.

"What did the speculator do when he stood at the scales? He took first ten cents from production and then ten cents from consumption. The scales were leveled, and all seemed alright. Then he did the same thing over again, starting at the other end, and all seemed alright again. But, ladies and gentlemen, did you see the speculator take ten cents from his pockets and put them on either production or consumption? No, you did not! And why? The speculator is there only to take, take, take! From what? From the money-value of that which he did not a penny's worth of work to produce; from the money—value of that which he helps to consume only for a very small fraction of a billionth part of the whole.

"Now ladies and gentlemen, in the name of sound reason and common sense, I ask you; in the name of right and justice, I invite you to answer the question, "What is the speculator's business at the scales? Is he there for the good of the community? For the good of either farmers or consumer? Or for the good of both?

"No!" cried several voices.

"Then, what is he doing there?"

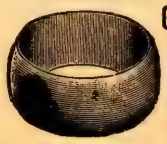
"Fills his pockets!" shouted Williams.

"Is it necessary that he should be there at all?"

"No!" came the answer of the entire company.

"Then why not take your own business in you own hands? Why not stand at the scales with the consumer and make a square deal with him? Why not chase the speculator? Away with the board of trade men! Away with the speculators! Away with the pocket fillers!"

12 VALENTINE POSTALS 10c
Beautiful Colored, Embossed and Gold Stamped. Worth many times the price. Big wholesale price list free with order.
DRAPER PRINTING CO., Des Moines, Ia



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE
Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R.F. MOSER, 332 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

60 OLD TIME SONGS FREE

WORDS AND MUSIC

This magnificent collection of the songs our mothers sang, is durably bound in a scarlet and black cover. New, freshly engraved music plates, and new type set verses, all printed on good quality book paper. These songs will endure for ages, and no home is complete without them. Here are the sixty songs in the collection.

America
Annie Laurie
Auld Lang Syne
Austrian National Hymn
Battle Hymn of Republic
Blue Alsatian Mountains
Bonnie Doon
Bonnie Dundee
Brave Old Oak
Coming Thro' the Rye
Dear Evelina
Die Wacht Am Rhein
Dixie Land
Do They Miss Me At Home
Douglas, Tender and True
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton
Forty-Nine Bottles
Girl I Left Behind Me
Good Night Ladies
Harp That Once Thro'
Her Bright Smile
Highland Mary
Holland's National Hymn
Home, Sweet Home
I Cannot Sing the Old Songs
In the Gloaming
Jingle Bells
John Brown's Body
Juanita
Killarney
Last Night
Last Rose of Summer
Love At Home
Maggie by My Side
Maryland, My Maryland
Massa's in De Cold Ground
Minstrel Boy
My Bonnie
Nelly of the Hazel Dell
Off in the Stilly Night
Old Cabin Home
Old Folks at Home
Old Kentucky Home
Old Oaken Bucket
Robin Adair
Rocked in Cradle of the Deep
Rule, Britannia
Russian Hymn
Scots Wha Hae
See the Conquering Hero
Soldier's Farewell
Stars of the Summer Night
Swanee River
Sword of Bunker Hill
Take Back the Heart
Then You'll Remember Me
Warrior Bold
When the Swallows
Woodman, Spare That Tree
Yankee Doodle

We want to get 50,000 new friends for our great weekly story paper the Chicago Ledger. This paper has over a million readers a week. It is printed in beautiful colors and it is full of most fascinating reading. When it once gets into a home the folks want to subscribe for it right along. We have many subscribers who have read the Ledger over 25 years. We want it to be a friend in your home and to get started we will send the Song Collection described above, absolutely free to every one who sends in 25 cents in stamps for thirteen weeks' subscription. Everybody in the country knows the Chicago Ledger and what a great weekly it is. When a big publishing house makes such a liberal offer as this you may be sure you got big value for your subscription and the fine present of the 60 old time songs will keep us in your mind. Send in your 25 cent subscriptions to the Ledger today. The song collection and the first copy of the Ledger will be sent to you at once. Address CHICAGO LEDGER, 84 DEARBORN AVE., CHICAGO, Ill.

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!



Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. **See what you get**—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Lominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant 13 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards—the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

The Welcome Guest,
Dept. 49 Portland, Maine

"Away with the pocket fillers," shouted all present. "Let's take our own affairs in our own hands! We won't be fools any longer! Away, away with the pocket fillers."

These last words were followed by a loud "Long live Porter! Hurrah!" Just when that last hurrah sounded, there was a noise near as of aclap of thunder. All looked at the spot where up till a few seconds ago pretty Miss Williams had been standing patiently holding the scales. They were now laying under a chair, and the pennies were scattered all over the floor, while Miss Williams, Jones Johnson and some others were busily engaged in picking up the copper coins; Miss Williams' little hand coming rather too often in contact with that of Jones.

It was said that Johnson in the heat of his enthusiasm had with a sway of his arm swept the scales from Miss Williams' tender grasp; and it was afterwards rumored that, after the accident, the chances of Jones had improved ten per cent.

While the search for the pennies was going on, several of the farmers were seen in a lively conversation with Porter, apparently anxious to know more.

When the pennies were picked up and returned to the speaker of the evening, Porter asked the attention of those present just for one more moment, and said: "I am glad to see all of you so much interested in what I hope will lead ere long to a Declaration of Independence fro grain trusts, boards of trade men, speculators and gamblers in all farm crops. The different questions asked me by some of you can easily be condensed into one: "How can we do it?" With the assent of our kind host and wife, I would like to invite you to come here Saturday, next week, at the same hour. I will then show you a sure and easy way to accomplish this great purpose. Will you come?"

"Sure, sure, we will come!"

Not one of the company failed to repeat his promise to be present, and even Johnson, though failing to meet that encouragement in the eyes of Miss Williams, which on other occasions had been his consolation in the hour of parting, declared with a small indication of a lump in his throat, that he would "come sure."

Then the party broke up and a score of farmers went home wiser and wider awake than they had come.

(To be continued)

AGENTS The latest, most useful quick selling novelty ever put out is our



2-PIECE **Dinner Pail Set**

Set consists of steel knife and fork with polished wood handles, brass riveted, sliding each into the other, as shown. Every working man buys one at sight. Get it while it's new. Write today for special proposition.
D. THOMAS MFG. CO. 15 Barney Block, Dayton, O.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed, Write for full particulars.
Empire Medicine Company, London, Ontario, Canada

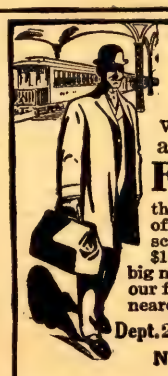
Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association Dept. 12, London, Canada.

JUST OUT Low priced, 3-lb. Mop; turn crank to wring; clean hands. Women all buy; 150 per cent to Agents. Catalog free.
U. S. MOP CO., 302 Main St., Leipsic, O.

POST CARDS FREE

If you will agree to show them to six of your friends we will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw. Simply cut this advertisement out and send with 2c to pay postage to NEW IDEAS Post Card Exchange, Box 3693-F, Philadelphia, Penna.

Cow-Girl Postals, all the rage; something new; great sensation; set of 8 characteristic cowgirl "capers." Can't describe them here—You must see them. Full set 20c, or 4 samples for 12c; stamps taken. Address ROCKY MOUNTAIN POST CARD EXCHANGE Sta. 17, DENVER, COLORADO.



BE A SALESMAN

We will teach you to be an **Expert Salesman** in eight weeks by mail, and assist you to secure a position with a reliable firm. Through our

Free Employment Bureau

the largest of its kind in the world, we have placed hundreds of our Graduates in good paying positions, and always have scores of good openings. Traveling Salesmen earn from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. If you want to make big money, fill out and mail the attached coupon today for our free book "A Knight of the Grip," Address our nearest office.

Dept. 282 National Salesman's Training Association
New York Chicago San Francisco
Kansas City Minneapolis

Name ..... P. O. ..... State ..... R. F. D. 2882

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00. This special dispensation will be effective only to March 1, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood for the good or evil side.
Some great cause, God's new Mesiah, offered each the bloom or blight;
Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right;
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt the darkness and the light.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"Meet me at the local union" should be the popular greeting when neighbors meet, or when conversing over the 'phone.

Local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity afford novelty, entertainment, education and assist farmers and their families in business matters in the broadest sense.

The new features incorporated in the F. S. of E. local union work always furnish an interesting program. However, the work should not be confined to these but all the social amenities of the neighborhood should be enjoyed and concerns of business, whether local, State or national, should be discussed and decided to the satisfaction of the members.

The official paper—this paper—can be a great help in meetings. There will not be an issue that one or more of its editorials will not furnish a good subject for debate. And we do not require that our views shall always be endorsed. If the local concludes to diagree with the editors, it is its privilege, and we would like to have the decision.

In this issue is an editorial on broom corn and on the first page is a picture that vividly portrays the farmer who grew broom corn, sold it and then read the press dispatches. If broom corn is grown in your community, could there be a subject for discussion of more vital interest than marketing future crops? Why not discuss the matter and decide for all time if there is any plan offered except the plan of the F. S. of E. that is practical and which will guarantee profitable prices for future crops. If the decision is in favor of this plan, then proceed to organize and carry it out. There are only a few counties that produce broom corn extensively, hence the problem is a simple one.

* * *

Refer to the list of organizers. (If it is not in this number, it can be found in the issue of January 1.) If you want the help of an organizer, write to those nearest to you. But an organizer is not necessary to establish a local union. With the instructions headquarters will give, any ten or more people can get together and organize.

But there should be a local organizer in every community or a county organizer in each county to carry out the plan of the F. S. of E. Applications for such positions are sought. This is the best time of the year to organize, so don't delay.

* * *

"Love and Equity; Or, How the F. S. E. Was Established in a community. A Sketch from Life."

This is the title of a thrilling story that begins in this number and will continue for three or more issues. We commend it for careful reading. Don't miss reading the first instalment, and we assure you it grows in absorbing interest as the story unfolds. Better renew now.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *Two of our members have complained about not getting their paper—Up-to-Date Farming. The names are (1) C. E. Buskman, R. R. 3, and (2) J. Figuith, R. R. 3. Please correct your mailing list so these parties get the official paper.—G. A. Eutz, Sec., Newton, Kan.*

ANSWER. (1) Name is on our mailing list properly, but R. R. was not given. We have corrected it. (2) In October we received a notice from your postmaster to stop this paper. Reason, "refused." We have reinstated him and you should demand an explanation from your postmaster. All people in reporting members or subscriptions should be sure to write addresses correctly and completely including rural route and county. Frequently we have cases like No. 2.

Q. *Are ladies and boys and girls admitted to the F. S. of E., and on what terms?—Many Inquirers.*

A. Yes. In the first degree the wives of members, the sons over 16 years of age and under 21 years, and the daughters may be admitted without expense and not subject to dues. They will stand only as special members and will not have a vote in any matters of the union unless this right is given them by a resolution of the union, and then only in local matters and not in election of officers or selection of delegates to higher unions. Each union shall decide this point.

Q. *Please tell me where to send my dues and how much they are. I would not take $10 a year for Up-to-Date Farming and do without it. I am a member-at-large. —C. R. Smith, Huron City, Mich.*

A. Send to Chas. Emmerson, Traverse City, Mich. The annual dues are $1.50.

Q. (1) *Who first advocated and taught controlled marketing to make profitable prices on farm products?* (2) *What is the price of "The Third Power" book?* (3) *Who is Newt. Gresham? When did his society get a charter?* (4) *If your teachings had reached Texas before the Farmers Union was started, why did they not adopt the Equity plan?* (5) *How many different farmers' organizations are there today advocating controlled marketing?—W. I. Gustin, Elizabethtown, Ill.*

A. (1) To the best of my knowledge, I was the first person to advocate controlled marketing of farm crops to insure profitable prices and teach a plan to put it in practice. (2) We make an offer now of a "Third Power" book, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING six months for 25 cents. This is an educational offer. (3) Newt. Gresham lived at Point P. O., Raines County, Texas. He is given credit for having started the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union at that place, about the first of 1903. I have not got the exact date, and in their early literature that I have no date is given. In the copy of a paper printed at Dallas, Tex., dated January 13, 1907, they refer to this organization as having been started "four years previously." This is as near as I can determine the date. I have a pamphlet before me entitled "Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America," which is evidently the first document issued by the association. There is, however, no date telling when it was printed nor when the society was organized. Also in the whole of the little pamphlet, which is sixteen pages, with a cover, there is no postoffice or headquarters given; neither is the postoffice address given of any of the people who signed the declaration. The signatures are as follows: J. B. Morris, president; W. S. Sisk, secretary; Newt. Gresham, organizer; Lee Seamster, O. H. Rodes, J. S. Turner, Jesse Adams, T. J. Pound, T. W. Donaldson, W. T. Cochran.

The objects of the organization, as given in the pamphlets, are as follows:

1. "To discourage, as much as possible, the present mortgage and credit system.
2. "To assist our members in buying and selling.
3. "To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of crop diversification and scientific agriculture.
4. "To constantly strive to secure harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.
5. "To form a more adequate union with those in authority for a more rigid and impartial endorsement of the law, that crime, vice and immorality may be suppressed.
6. "It would garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of martyrs, the laugh of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor and the virtue of a happy home as the brightest jewels known.
7. "This is in no degree a political party, and shall forever abstain from even so much as a discussion of partyism. Yet we do not feel that it is our right to place the shackles upon the mind nor the padlock upon the lips of anyone who may wish to discuss, for educational purposes, the science of government, because upon this great rock all important structures must rest for either mental, moral or financial development."

In the early career of this association, it did not teach controlled marketing, and as far as I have been able to determine, had no idea that through controlled marketing, prices could be made. True, it says in Article 2, "To assist our members in selling"; but it had no well-defined plan for assisting them, and its activities were directed to organizing the farmers for the main purpose of buying their supplies co-operatively. To this end, its plan was to organize an exchange in every town or in every important market town, where the farmers' produce would be taken and they would receive the supplies that they needed to buy. It was only after the Equity plan had been published, that the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union gradually began to advocate controlled marketing, and it was not until after three or four years after they had organized that they began to name minimum prices. There has always been a demand from the organizers of the union for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and "The Third Power" book.

(4) Ours is a very large country, and it is not surprising that the society that would expend its efforts in the South would develop there, while another society, expending its efforts in the North, would develop there. I will also say that one secret of the Farmers Union being popular with the farmers was the fact that it did not discourage buying co-operatively, but rather made it the chief object. Buying co-operatively gives slight benefits immediately and the farmers have always organized for this object much more rapidly than they have yet organized for the object of selling co-operatively to secure profitable prices, because, in the latter case, the time for the chief benefit must necessarily be somewhat delayed. Also, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union has always been what is known as a "secret" organization, while the Society of Equity was not. I am inclined to think that this feature also attracted some members that would not join otherwise. The Farmers Society of Equity now gives local unions the option of being an open union or a secret union, in the "Four Degrees" or "Four Great Lessons" that are provided. However, it is not a secret organization in the sense of any of the old secret societies, and where they would be objectionable to some people and some religious denominations, the Farmers Society of Equity should not be objected to by any of them on account of its ritual and degree work.

Until this day the Farmers Union has no well-defined plan for accomplishing its objects. This cannot be illustrated better than in its recent convention held in New Orleans, an account of which is given in the December 15th number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, in which they failed to put forward any definite plan for handling and marketing the cotton crop, and expressed themselves as placing much dependence upon the Cotton Exchanges to help them maintain good prices.

(6) I cannot answer this question, except to say that Secretary Wilson, in his latest report, stated that there were about 75,000 farmers' economic associations in the country. I believe practically all of these, except insurance companies, now have the idea of securing profitable prices for crops, but the mistake they make, is in not having a practical plan to accomplish it. Farmers have been in the habit of trusting so implicitly in Providence, or luck, or chance, that they are slow to adopt a system and make marketing crops a business matter.



BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241. Dayton, Ohio

Business Chances

Feeding at greatly reduced cost. As much as half the grain saved. For details and testimonials from representative feeders address F. Goetz, 1575 Lill Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dogs

Dogs Bloodhounds, foxhounds, imported Norwegian bearhounds, Irish wolfhounds, deerhounds. Illustrated forty page catalogue on receipt of 4 cent stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Farm Lands

Do you want to sell your farm or business? Anywhere? Anyplace? We do it for you without commission. Just send lowest price with full description and terms. Buyers Co-operative Co., 7th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Excellent markets, abundant forage crops, ideal climate, makes Baldwin County, Alabama, the best of dairy countries. Fine lands at moderate prices. Gulf-Bays Co., Foley, Ala.

Farm for sale, 111 acres. Black sandy loam, level prairie, well improved. Write me for description and price. O. S. Snapp, Rochester, Ind.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

Florida Make $300 from one acre. $350 buys 10 acres, $50 cash; 6 per cent interest. Bruce. Martin, Sebastian, Fla.

For Sale good stock and grain farm. 170 acres in cultivation, 70 pasture. All fenced. Good buildings. $46 per acre, part time. Address owner for particulars. Isaac Bowles, Rock, Kan.

For sale, Michigan farms of all descriptions. Write for new catalog. Isaac Kouw & Co. Holland, Mich

For Sale 160 acre homestead, good soil, fine climate, cheap. Elmer Sorum, Wagner, So. Dak.

For Sale, 320 acre farm in the famous Sturgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

For sale, 320 acres of land near Houston, Texas. Suitable for rice, cotton, corn, oats, figs, oranges, strawberries, vegetables, etc. Price $25 per acre. 1-5 cash, balance in 1 to 10 years, Write D. C. Brown, 704 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Landseekers Our land in the Rosenberg district is the best corn land, the best cotton land, the best drained land, the surest crop land in the Gulf Coast Country. It has 45 inches of rainfall, it has richest soil in Texas, it has lowest freight rates, it has Gulf breezes summer and winter. It is called "The Nile of America," "The Texas Sugar Bowl,," "The famous Brazos Valley." Its crops made Texas famous. It is shown from Rosenberg, Texas, the price is $17.00 to $25.00 per acre. Map and illustrated folder free. Hiland P. Lockwood, owner, 401 Kiam Building. Houston, Texas.

Michigan Farms. In the greatest fruit belt in the U. S. Just as good for all heavy farming. Wheat 40 bushels per acre, corn 40 bushels per acre, potatoes 200 to 300, timothy 2 to 3 tons. Lands sell, unimproved. $10.00, improved $20 to $50. Write for my list of farms and further particulars. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Michigan.

Michigan Farms, southern counties, stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo.

Rich Texas land for sale. Open prairie, ready for plowing. Near several railroad stations, and beautiful Victoria, Texas. J. Wellington Fort Worth, Texas, gives full information.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota; send for list A. Murray, Wadena, Minn.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mitten to order. Ship us your hides. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford, Ind.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Fine Stock at attractive prices. Write for circular of Imp. and Am. bred Berkshire pigs, all ages. Rambouillet rams, White Holland turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, White Wyandotte, R. I. Reds, S. C. Br. and Wt. Leghorns, and Gray Guineas. Scotch Collie Pups, $5.00. One of the largest and best Berkshire herds in N. E. Ohio. Sired by two of the largest and best boars in U. S. Prices to suit times. Everything guaranteed. No inferior stock shipped. Mahoning Stock and Poultry Farm. (H. K. Rose, Mgr.,) Diamond R. F. D., Palmyra Sta., (Portage Co..) Ohio.

For Sale Standard Delaine rams; Angus cattle; two Duroc sows and a boar—sows bred—Low price. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, boars, bred sows, September pigs $8; pedigrees free. Stock mated; large kind. Fred Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

Poland Chinas with quality. Priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, R. R. 1, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Poland China sows; large kind. E. D. Bishop, R. R. 38. Lake Odessa, Mich,

255 head 1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives. dehorned; must sell at once. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-63 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C

Post Cards

15 colored post cards 5c. Beautiful art scenery, flowers, birthday, etc. Big illustrated wholesale catalog free with order. Draper Ptg. Co., 600 Park Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

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40000 poultry keepers use the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry Fixtures. This system teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in your flock and how to make more money on your flock. Send for full particulars and large 64-page catalog on Potter Fixtures, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. Write us today. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? T. F. Potter & Co., Box V, Downers Grove, Ill.

Leading varieties Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas. Catalog free. William A. Derstine, Sellersville, Pa.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, $1.00 and $1.50 each while they last. Over 200 to select from. Order at once. Write for show birds. W. W. Faigley, Lancaster, O.

Winter eggs and how to get them. A guaranteed method. Receipt free. Send for it. Schild Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Produce Commission Merchants

Take Notice Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less, T. J. Hoover, 845 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Schools

Wanted Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute. Dept. B 37, Rochester, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

Boys and girls use our metal "Play Coin" when playing store, 25c per box. Postage 10c extra. Glenwood Supply Co. P 393 Yonkers, N. Y. Order now!

Brother accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. George Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

Debts collected anywhere. Legal advice $1.00 Fidelity Credit Co., Atty's Washington, D. C.

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago. Ill.. R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

THE FIELD

MR. I. C. ROUS, Secretary:

Enclosed I send $1.50 dues for 1909. I am a member at large and I am certainly glad that the trouble in our society is over and that it is saved to the original and true Equity plan. I feel that this year is going to be a successful year for our society. I know that if it had not been for the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and "The Third Power" book, the business of agriculture would not be so prosperous as it is now. It is a great satisfaction to me that those who conspired to destroy the true teachings of Equity and ruin our beloved president were brought to their just reward. I do also rejoice in Mr. Everitt's vindication and that he again directs our society.

W. L. ROBISON, R. R. 3, Springfield, O.

MR. EVERITT:

First I hope you are enjoying good health and that you may live many more useful years to continue your good work. Farmers know they can never repay you, but you can have the satisfaction of knowing that you are great among men. Success attend your efforts!

CHAS. GROSSE, Columbia, Ill.

MR. EVERITT:

I have carefully read your writings and your ideas are good; yes, very good as far as they go. But only so far as they go. I think if you were on this end of the route and if you had only workman's wages and had to pay $1.75 per hundred pounds for corn, as we do here, and the rest of Western farmers' products in proportion. Why not eliminate the middleman entirely or nearly so by co-operation? The middleman helps none, adds nothing to the value, but it costs good money to support him.

(NOTE—The Farmers Society of Equity is as necessary to Eastern farmers as to the Western. Through it those in the East who buy grain to manufacture meat, milk, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, etc., can secure profitable prices for *their* products and thus always protect themselves even if the grain costs more. But, when the society is established and uniformity of prices prevail, we believe cost to consumers will be less. For instance, if we can prevent very low and unprofitable prices sometimes, there will be no need for very high prices any time. Also by the simple, scientific and economical system of marketing crops that the Equity plan embraces, middlemen's margins will be wonderfully reduced. It will prevent loss on the part of the handlers any time and consequently make it unnecessary for them to make enormous profits sometimes. We will soon publish the plan in this paper again, with illustrations, so all may see that what we claim is true.

The idea of doing away with middlemen is attractive to some, but it is impractical. The number should be lessened and the producers and consumers should have all to say as to what will be allowed them, but they cannot be dispensed with. For instance, if the middlemen were dispensed with in any city, would it be practical for the consumers to get their milk, butter, eggs, potatoes, bread, etc., from the farmers direct, and clothing, shoes, groceries, etc., from the factories direct? Would the man who now works for wages hang around home to meet the farmers or the agents of the factories as they would be supposed to visit him to deliver goods direct? Or would they order all their supplies from the mail-order houses — milk, butter, eggs, ice, coal, etc.? If the latter, then the mail-order house would be the middleman, and may God have mercy on consumers when the home merchant (middleman) is eliminated.—*Ed.*)

The Hapgood Plow Co., 154 Front St., Alton, Ill., has for years sold plows and implements direct from their own factory to the consumer. They claim to be the only manufacturer in this line in the United States selling direct. It is certainly worth while to send for their big catalog of plows, cultivators, planters and other implements; also stoves, buggies, wagons, etc. Send for the catalog.

Let Us Help You To Be A Manufacturer And Factory Owner



Under Our New Plan **We Give You Tools And Equipment FREE**

We Will Start You in the Canvas Glove Business and give you without cost the necessary tools, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and material from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

Immense Profits are made in this fascinating business. The McCreery Brothers started only a few years ago without a cent. They actually borrowed $100 to start with. Today they have thousands of dollars. They own their own large factory, have extensive interests in others, and do an enormous business. They have started a few other men in the glove business, and they will help you to start too, furnishing you with tools and equipments free, and teaching you the secrets of the business.

Our New Plan makes it easy for any man to start in business for himself. We give you free the necessary tools, such as expensive handmade dies, cutting table, maple cutting block, turning machine, cloth rack, rawhide maul, knife, pattern and equipment. No matter how small or how large your town—no matter what section you live in—there is always room for a factory. Any merchant can make the gloves he sells himself, and soon be making gloves for other stores.

No Experience is required. We teach you the secrets of the business and furnish you tools and equipments free. We have taken men who had never had a day's practical business experience, and started them on the road to wealth. These men started in a modest way, but soon built large factories, work lots of help, have a big stock of cloth and machinery on hand and a good balance in the bank. What these men have done, you can do.

Unlimited Demand — There is no class of goods for which there is such a steady demand as for canvas gloves and mittens. They are the popular glove for the masses. Everybody uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant, the laborer—in all sections of the country—from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to the Gulf. There is actually room today for ten canvas glove factories where we only have one now.



Our interesting book which we send free. Write for it.

We Mean Business when we say we furnish tools free, we mean exactly what we say. All we ask is that you buy your cloth from us, but we don't even ask that unless we can furnish it as low or lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

Don't Miss This opportunity, even if you have to borrow the small amount of money necessary to buy a stock of cloth to start with. You should be able to pay it back in a very short time and have money in the bank besides. There will be many fortunes made in the canvas glove business in the next few years. You can start a factory in any spare room at home, or small store room, and enlarge it as your business demands.

This Liberal Offer Your Stepping Stone to Success

We Start You in a business of your own, right in your own town. Every man, no matter how humble, is entitled to at least the profits of his own labor. If you have the ambition to better your condition—to be somebody—to provide for yourself and family—to enjoy success, happiness and prosperity—we can help you.

Come With Us and let us start you in this profitable, legitimate business, which, with a reasonable amount of light work and attention, should make you a prosperous factory owner in a very short time. The small amount of money which is required to be invested (from $50 upwards) is spent entirely for cloth, supplies and other necessities of the business. We furnish you the tools and equipment free. There is no waste material, no dead stock. Every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash.

OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR

Here Is a Chance where you can with our help start on an honorable career as a successful business man. You cannot possibly lose any time by investigation, and it may mean great financial success for you. **Do not delay.** Today the opportunity is open to you; tomorrow may be too late. Our ability to assist others in starting factories is limited to our ability to furnish them with raw material, and just as soon as enough have become associated with us to absorb our capital, we shall be obliged to withdraw this offer. **IT IS SO VERY EASY TO GET THE FULL DETAILS OF OUR PROPOSITION. SIMPLY SIGN AND SEND US THE COUPON.**

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THE RELIABLE LAND BUILDER

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Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

Catalogue of genuine Rogers Silverware. Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 4, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted. Salary according to ability.

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Fits Epilepsy. Only CURE. I insure an entire and rapid cure to stay cured for life. I ask no fee. **DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo.**



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10 Fine Valentine Post Cards, 10 cents. Package Sentimental Valentines, 10 cents. **20** Comic Valentines 10 cents. The three packages mailed for 25 cents.
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We will send you our great farm paper absolutely free three months, if you do us a small favor. Just send names and addresses of 10 good farmers and inclose 2-cent stamp. Address Valley Farmer, 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Michigan Ladies Society *of* Equity

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan.
Vice-President, Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant.
Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Traverse City.
Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, East Jordan.

At the convention of the Michigan State Union of the Farmers Society of Equity, held at the Bridge Street House in Grand Rapids December 29, 1908, Hon. H. B. Sherman, national organizer, delivered an excellent address on the work that is being accomplished by the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity and the stand they have taken and the help they have given to the Farmers Society of Equity in Michigan, and predicted that their society would yet spread from the shores of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. This society would become one great sisterhood of farm women and would yet become the strong right arm of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Mr. Sherman recommended that a committee be appointed on ways and means to put this society before the people and help to perfect the organization.

State President W. E. Greilick also made a good speech highly endorsing the ladies' society and named a committee to look up ways and means to aid the ladies, with instructions that they keep at work until the next convention and report.

Resolutions were made and passed that the ladies' society work toward the organization of a national union, and also that our headquarters should remain at East Jordan.

This action of the Farmers Society of Equity should give us strong encouragement to redouble our efforts, so that East Jordan may become a household word because of the work done here for the farm women.

MRS. JAMES HOWEY,
National President.

A LETTER FROM THE STATE SECRETARY

Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 21, 1908.

Dear Equity Sisters:

We have done much in the past; let us do more in the future. Let this society become a fad, that outsiders will see what they are missing by not becoming members of this organization, so that every farmer's wife will seek admission.

Let it be a social as well as a fraternal society. Work in harmony with each other, and let us make it an industry standing in rank with those of the men. It is knowledge which must govern the lives of women as well as those of men, and it is knowledge in this special work of the M. L. S. of E. which will help our society and make it genuine.

Now, dear sisters, when you have become members of the society, do everything to make it a success. See that your dues are promptly paid and do everything you can for the good of the society. Be prompt at your meetings, for this is of the greatest importance; and if you have any suggestions to make or any bright ideas, make them freely at your meetings, so that the society may be benefited by them.

And I would say to the officers of the locals, never leave your homes feeling dull to go to a meeting. Leave all your cares at home, so you can meet the members with good cheer and a hearty greeting; and to the members of the locals, to be ready to assist and give a helping hand whenever called upon.

Will close by wishing you one and all a new year of prosperity and success.

BERTHA M. HAMMOND,
State Secretary.

MEETINGS

Rose Local No. 3

Our local met at Mrs. Birthia Myers' on December 22, with seven members and three visitors present. Our ladies' society is displaying an increased interest since the Indianapolis convention, and the men's Farmers Society of Equity has grown wonderfully since then through this section. I want to say to the members of the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity, let us fight for our order and also for the F. S. of E., because we are right. Let us work for the up-building of both and labor hand in hand as our hearts beat for the same uplift on the American farms. We will even surprise ourselves at what we can do if we work with brain, hand, word and pen. Let us try and ever keep in mind the motto from our union, "Dare to do right."

MRS. MINNIE MAY HOSLER,
East Jordan, Mich.

Goldenrod Local

Christmas is always the season for joy and gladness, and our locality has been the scene of many pleasant entertainments and happy gatherings. One of the most pleasant occurred on the 23d at the home of Mrs. John Hackett, when the Goldenrod Local ladies accepted the invitation of Mrs. Hackett to eat Christmas dinner with her. The ladies arrived early and assisted in preparing dinner. When dinner was ready Mrs. Hackett presented each of her friends with a Christmas gift. Then twelve were seated at this beautiful and bountiful table, with four men as guests of honor. The happy and smiling faces of our kind host and hostess added much to our Christmas cheer.

Dinner over, our president called the meeting to order and opened with prayer by Elder Tonders. The usual order of business was carried out. This local will aid the Beulah Home by sending towels and making a quilt. Several select readings were given and then the meeting adjourned to meet with Mrs. Nellie Thompson in two weeks. We did not have a Santa Claus, but a Merry Widow created an endless amount of amusement. This meeting will long be remembered by those present and the members who stayed at home missed very much.

LADIES' EQUITY NOTES

James Howey went to Grand Rapids on Monday to attend a meeting of the Michigan State Union held there on Tuesday. Plans are to be made to organize Michigan during the coming year. Mr. Howey will report on this meeting at the local meeting.

N. M. Ashley, national director of the F. S. of E., of Sebree, Ky., writes headquarters that he very highly endorses the ladies' organization and says: "The ladies' organization can be of great help to the country at large in many ways. They can provide ways and means to meet the wants of their communities and improve the methods of sociability and provide for the general uplift of their associates, which in its result will benefit the entire community. We believe it would be to the greatest interest of the ladies of the whole country if they would give this more of their earnest support. The ladies ought to know more about many articles that go to make quite a large part of our production and has to do with our marketing very greatly, viz.: poultry, eggs, butter, etc. These subjects should be considered by the ladies' society and recommendations made to the F. S. of E. for them to act on from time to time in their meetings when prices have to be made. This character of work would be much appreciated by the F. S. of E. I will send you names of ladies in Kentucky that you may interest sufficiently to act when occasion offers, and I will suggest that you will send them literature of your society.

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Where the summers are long and delightful; where the winters are short and mild. Here you can grow splendid crops at small cost. Rich soil, abundant water, excellent markets and good neighbors.
Desirable Farms can be secured for
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50 **Handsome Colored Post Cards** **15¢**
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DAVIS BROS. Post Card Dept. Chicago.

Cowboy SOUVENIR POSTALS, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 20 subjects in the set, 40c; set of 12, 25c; or four dandies, 20c. Stamps taken.
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THE LANKFORD COLLAR is a *Pad* and *Collar* combined. Being open at the bottom, it rolls back and forth on the shoulders in hauling, thus preventing friction. It is made of heavy sail duck, reinforced with leather bearings, stuffed with clean, specially treated cotton fiber. It absorbs sweat, keeps the shoulders from galling, and never packs or hardens. Write at once for booklet on the "Lankford" humane collar.
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Auld Lang Syne
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He Leadeth Me
Home Sweet Home
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My Maryland
Old Black Joe
Robin Adair
Comin' Thro' the Rye
Darling Nellie Gray
Good Night Ladies
Just Before the Battle, Juanita [Mother
How Can I Leave Thee
Loves Old Sweet Song
My Old Kentucky Home
Marching Thro' Georgia
Nearer My God to Thee
Battle Hymn of Republic
Columbia the Gem of the Ocean
Uncle Ned [Ocean
Dip Boys, Dip the Oar
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton
Lead Kindly Light
Stars of the Summer Night
Suwanee River [Night
The Last Rose of Summer
The Old Oaken Bucket
Old Folks at Home [Deep River
Rocked in the Cradle of The Deep
When The Swallows Homeward Fly
Yankee Doodle
The Battle Cry of Freedom
The Blue Bells of Scotland
Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground
Those Evening Bells
We're Tenting Tonight
The Star Spangled Banner

Songs that our mothers sang. The best collection of the sweetest, tenderest home songs ever gathered together. Each and every song has complete music for all four parts. This collection will be **given free** to introduce our magazine, The **Home Instructor.** We know you will like it because it is bright, entertaining, clean and instructive—just the sort of a paper you should have in your home. It has departments for every feature of home life, and prints the choicest fiction every month. Every issue has several pages devoted to the latest fashions, fully illustrated. Send 25 cents at once and you will receive the **Home Instructor** for **two years** and we will send you the Famous Songs of a Bygone Day FREE. Address, **HOME INSTRUCTOR, Song Dept., U QUINCY, ILL.**



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Never again will Lumber be offered at the low price we are selling it for today. This is not an idle statement. It is made after the most careful thought. Every year the supply is diminishing and the manufacturers must get more money for it, but we say to you that if you are ready to buy now, you can save from 30 to 60 per cent.

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That's what thousands of people know us as. And there's merit to it. We buy our goods at Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales, and in fact from every source that gives us a chance to be below the market. We don't buy trashy goods. Our stock consists of *millions of dollars* worth of high-grade manufactured articles which we can sell at prices 30 to 60 per cent less than any other merchant in the world and the goods will be "*right*" in every way. Our *enormous* business and the wonderful institution we conduct gives us an *advantage* over the ordinary merchant.

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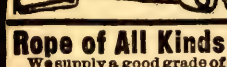
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You can buy every article you need to furnish your home. Every article is covered by a guarantee so broad that you cannot go wrong. Favor us with your order. Write for our wonderful Bargain Catalog and let's convince you our prices are right. Write us today.

Hardware Bargains!

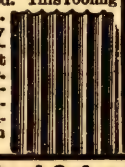
Steel Shovels 30c, Steel Hammers 25c, Handled Axes 50c, Steel Hatchets 30c, Electric Door Bells 60c, Hot Lunch Dinner Pails 20c, Meat Cutters 75c. These are but samples of our ability. We have everything complete in the hardware line, Door Locks and Knobs, Builders' Hardware in general—a new clean stock of hardware at wreck prices.





STEEL ROOFING, $1.60 PER SQUARE

That's our price on our *new* high grade, *semi*-hardened steel roofing. $1.60 is our price for first; $1.85 for corrugated or V crimped. This roofing is light weight. It comes in sheets 32 in. wide by 6 or 8 ft. in length. It is strictly brand new class. At this price we prepay the freight in full to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to these and other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition applies only to this roofing advertisement and has nothing to do with any other offer. Write today.

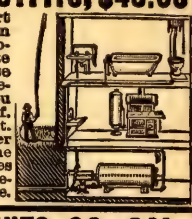


Galv. Rust-Proof ROOFING, $3.25

Here is a Roofing that will outlast any other kind on the market. It is made with a thorough coating of *non-corrosive metals* consisting of *tin, lead and zinc* called spelter and is the best galvanized material known. It will not rust and does not require any painting after it is on the roof. It positively does not taint your rain water; is never injured by contraction or expansion. $3.00 is our price for the flat material. Our price for the corrugated or V crimped is $3.25 per square. Sheets are all *6 ft. long* and *24 in.* wide. At this price we prepay the freight in full to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to these and other points on application. This proposition applies only to this offer.

WATER SUPPLY OUTFITS, $48.00

You can live in city comfort even though your home be on a farm. From $48.00 upwards you can buy a complete outfit needed to give you these comforts. With our comprehensive instruction book you can install the outfit yourself. Let's tell you more about it. Our interesting book on water works systems is free for the asking. Remember it gives ample fire protection and reduces your rate of insurance.



Rope of All Kinds

We supply a good grade of overhauled selected manila rope in sizes from ⅜ in. up at the rate of 8c per lb. Also new manila rope at less than market prices. Wire rope of six strands, 19 wires to the strand, ⅝ in. in diameter. Price, per foot 3½c. Let's send you a list.



BEADED CEILING, $1.85 PER SQ.

Brand new, high grade, light weight beaded ceiling at $1.85 a square. It is in sheets 24 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long. It makes an ideal ceiling for stores, kitchens, restaurants, etc. Can also be used for siding purposes. Always neat and attractive, economical and lasting. We send it ready to put on. Requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. At this price we prepay the freight in full to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to these and other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition applies only to this advertisement and has nothing to with any other of our offers.

Rubberized Galvo Roofing, $1.25 PER SQ.

The best ready roofing on the market. Its base is pure mineral wool and genuine asphalt. No tar, residium or other injurious matters used in the construction of this roofing. It is positively guaranteed to give lasting service. We have it in three grades, *1-ply* at $1.25 per square; *2-ply* at $1.40 per square and *3-ply* at $1.75 per square. By a square we mean *108 sq. ft.* or sufficient to lay a square. Our price includes nails, caps and cement to make the laps. At this price we prepay the freight in full to your railroad shipping point to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to those and other points on application.



BRICK SIDING, $1.85 PER SQ.

A practical siding for stores, churches, barns, hotels, basements, etc. It is made of light weight semi-hardened steel built exactly for the purpose. Looks like real brick when on the building. Sheets all 24x68 in. Freight prepaid east of Colorado except Oklahoma and Texas. Price to these points on application.



PAINTS, 30c GAL.

This is our high grade Premier ready-mixed paints put up in strong substantial cans and packages. No better mixed paint on the market at this price. We can furnish it in all colors. Covered by a binding guarantee. Barn paints 80c per gal. Cold water paints 8c a lb.



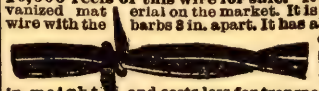
CONDUCTOR PIPE, 3½c PER FOOT



Brand new, clean, fresh, high-grade galvanized conductor pipe and eave trough. Direct from our factory. As good as is manufactured and price lower than elsewhere. We can furnish all roofing and general supplies. Conductor pipe in 10-foot lengths, price per length 3 in. 32c; 3 in. 38c; 4 in. 50c. Slip joint eave trough 10 ft. lengths, 3½ in., per length 30c; 4 in. 32c; 5 in. 40c. Eave trough corners, 3½ in 16c. Galvanized slip ends, 14 in., each 17c. Eave trough hangers, 3½ in. 9c. Elbows, 2 in. 11c; 3 in. 12c. Galvanized roof gutters, 10 ft. lengths, 14 in. girt, length 75c

Barbed Wire, $1.80 for 80 Rod Reel

10,000 reels of this wire for sale. It's the best galvanized material on the market. It is made of No. 14 wire with the barbs 3 in. apart. It has all the strength of the regular grades of barged wire, but is lighter in weight and costs less for transportation. Each reel contains exactly 80 rods, so that you know just how much to buy. It is not sold by the weight. It is made of high-grade tempered steel wire, with the proper tensile strength, and built for barbed wire purposes. You can't go wrong if you buy it. Each reel weighs about 55 lbs. Our price, per reel of 80 rods, $1.80



20-Inch High Galvanized Fencing, Per Rod 15c

30,000 rods of new square mesh and diamond mesh fencing for sale. It is put up in rolls containing 10, 20 and 30 rods to a roll. It's new, clean stock, bought by us at manufacturer's sale and now offered at 50 per cent less than regular prices. Better buy new while our stock lasts. We have but a limited supply for sale and orders are rolling in. 18 in., per rod 15c; 24 in. 18c.

Other heights in proportion. Good galvanized steel wire netting, 18 in. wide, 150 lineal ft. to a bale Bale 60c



DOORS 40c; WINDOWS 29 CENTS

Bargains of all kinds. Our special catalog shows a marvelous aggregation of bargains. You can't be right until you have a copy of it. Here are some quotations from our new price maker. Barn Sash 35c; Storm Sash 70c; Stall Sash 21c; Hot Bed Sash $1.55; Windows 50c; Panel Doors 80c; Glass Doors $1.75; Window Frames $1.25; Door Frames 50c; Base Angles 2c; Corner Blocks 2c; Base Blocks 3½c; Inside Trim 60c; Plate Rails 6c; Stair Newels $1.85; Stair Rails 7c; Porch Balusters 5c; Porch Rail 3c.



Nails Per Keg $1.60

We bought at Salvage Sale 20,000 kegs of new Wire Nails, contents of a barge sunk in the Ohio River and which were damaged by water. Some of them are rusty, but are in usable condition. Sizes 5 to 40D. Also Nails one size only to a keg from 3 to 60D, a keg $2.



BATH TUBS, $6.00

This is a strictly new guaranteed perfect sheet steel bath tub strong and durable. Just the tub to make comfortable the moderate home. Length, 4½ ft. We have tubs 5 ft. at $6.00; 5½ ft. at $6.25. They are finished white enameled inside and light blue enameled on the outside. Legs are removable saving freight and danger of breakage in shipping. $14.50 buys our combination bathroom outfit consisting of 5½ foot steel enameled tub with galvonized steel water heater, burns gasoline. Cast iron enameled tubs $9.00 up.



GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE, $1.50 PER 100 LBS.

At this price we supply our new galvanized wire shorts. They are put up 100 pounds to the bundle. By shorts we mean wire that comes in lengths, ranging anywhere from 50 to 200 ft. It is good for all general purposes. We can supply it in all guages. Our price on guages 11, 12 and 14 $1.50 per 100 lbs. BB telephone wire 50 lb. coils, No. 12, $2.85 per hundred lbs.; No. 14, $3.10 per 100 lbs. Order today.

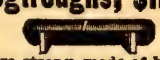


KITCHEN SINKS, $1.40

That's the price of an 18x30 white enameled, cast iron, flat rim kitchen sink. We have blue steel enameled kitchen sinks in one piece, seamless, size 18 x30 at 75c. Kitchen sinks with backs from $4.00 up. White enameled Wash Stands or Lavatories at $4.00 up. A Lowdown Water Closet outfit with a white enameled tank, latest and best closet tank manufactured. Complete with hardwood seat and necessary nickel-plated fittings, vitreous wash-down closet bowl, $11.00.



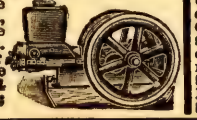
Hogtroughs, $1.50



Extra strong, made of heavy ¼ in. boiler steel. Best shaped tank manufactured; absolutely indestructible, clean and sanitary. All metal, well rivited, stands strong and firm on the ground. Satisfaction guaranteed. Regular price $2.50 to $5.00. Our prices $1.50 to $2.75. Order now, today.

Gasoline Engines, 2 H.P. $49.75

A strictly high-grade, *brand new*, fully guaranteed engine, complete in every respect. Price includes *electric igniter, battery lubricator*, and in fact a complete outfit ready for use. Here is an engine simple to operate, which we sell on 30 days free trial, so you take no chances. We give a five-year binding guarantee against defective workmanship or material. 4 H.P. $96.75; 7 H.P., $177.50; 10 H. P., $265.00.



SCALES OF ALL KINDS

Our Acme Portable Platform Scales, sealed to U. S. standard weights, fitted with solid brass beam and sliding poise, and is guaranteed as good as any manufactured. 600-lb. capacity, $7.50 each; 800-lb. capacity, $8.25 each. Our Pitless Wagon Scale, capacity 5 tons, $89.00; Our Premier Pit Wagn Scale, capacity 3 tons, $82.00; Our Premier Pit Wagon Scale, capacity 4 tons, $85.00; Our Premier Pit Wagon Scale capacity 5 tons, $40.00. We offer 200 Milburn's Computing Counter Scales, nickel plated, $17.50



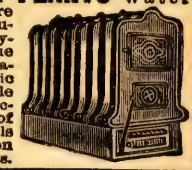
PLASTER BOARD, PER SQ. $2.50

It is used by contractors and builders in place of lath and plaster and frequently on the outside of walls in place of sheeting. Gives practically an air tight wall, continuous hollow space minus the dreadful draft cracks incident with ordinary sheeting. Quick plaster board is a continuous deadner of sound, non-conductor of heat and cold, and is non-crackable.



MODERN HEATING PLANTS

Our Hot Water and Steam Heating Plants are modern and the best manufactured. We furnish everything complete including blue prints and detailed specifications. Any ordinary mechanic can install with our simple and comprehensive instructions. Send us the floor plans of your building and full details concerning its construction and location. Write for facts.

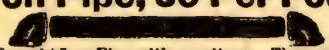


Step Ladders, 80c

The *handiest* combination Step Ladder ever constructed. 4 ft. 80c, 5 ft. $1.00, 6 ft. $1.20, 7 ft. $1.40, 8 ft. $1.60. Order now.



Iron Pipe, 3c Per Foot



Wrought Iron Pipe with couplings. Thoroughly overhauled and practical for further service; in random lengths. Prices per foot: ⅛ in. 2c, ¼ in. 2½c, 1 in. 3½c, 1¼ in. 4½c, 1½ in. 5½c, 2 in. 7½c, 3½ in. 11½c. 3 in. 15c, 4 in. 21c. Larger sizes in proportion. Our high grade lap welded light weight iron pipe, with new threads and couplings is the best used pipe material ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shingles, $3.00 Per M



We are giving a bargain on orders sent us within the next thirty days. We have 20 carloads of Washington Red Cedar Shingles, extra Star A Star, thoroughly kiln dried, well manufactured and first class in all particulars. Ten carloads of thick butted clear Washington Red Cedar Shingles at $3.75 per thousand. No. 2, 4 in. yellow pine matched flooring, $15.00 M.

PUMPS, $1.00 AND UP



Every pump we sell is guaranteed and every pump is tested before shipment. Quality considered, our price is absolutely lower than anyone else can quote you. We can furnish you anything that you may need in this line. Our $1.00 Pitcher Spout Pump with iron cylinder is a good all around pump for general use. Has bearer tops and can be shifted to any desired position. Fitted for iron pipe, but can be fitted for lead pipe at an additional cost.

FORGES, $4.75

We offer an 18-inch round hearth Forge for usual repair work; lever motion extra heavy pipe legs. Stands 30 inches high, 8 in. fan, at $4.75. Other at $6.90 to $16.75. Ask for special list.



FREE CATALOG COUPON

Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Send me free of all charge your large illustrated Catalog. I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming. 204

Name.....

Town.....

County..... State.....

R. F. D..... P. O. Box.....

How to Answer This Advertisement

Read carefully all we have to say about the different articles offered for sale. We would advise you to send us your order at once. We will ship C. O. D. where a deposit of 25% in cash accompanies the order, balance to be paid after material reaches destination. If, however, you do not wish to order at once, then we suggest that you tear this advertisement out of the paper, cross such items on the ad as interests you most, fill in the coupon to the left and mail it to us, and we will give you more detailed information. If you do not wish to mutilate the page, just write us where you saw this advertisement and just what items interest you most, and we will send you free of all cost our Catalog with full detailed information. A postal card will do the work. Write us fully today.

Our Wonderful Catalogue!

We publish a catalog showing illustrations and full descriptions of all the various stocks that we have for sale. It will be mailed free of cost to anyone answering this advertisement and following the directions as noted in the paragraph on the left. You need this catalog. It's a book that every wise person must have in his or her possession. It tells the story of the wonderful business of our Company and of how we have gathered our stocks together, and it shows you the low price at which we supply these articles to the public. Thousands of customers throughout this land will confirm our statement that our business is conducted honest and fair.



OUR GUARANTEE!

This Company has a capital stock and surplus of over one million dollars. That is evidence of our financial responsibility. Ask any express agent or any banker anywhere to look us up in the Commercial Agencies, or write to our depository, the great Stock Yards institution, the Drovers Deposit National Bank of Chicago. In writing our Bank be sure to enclose a two-cent stamped envelope for reply. Or, ask the publisher of this or any other paper. We guarantee positively that all merchandise purchased of us will be exactly as represented, and that in the event it is found to the contrary that we will take back such purchase at our expense and refund the full purchase price. Or, we will adjust it to your entire satisfaction. We recognize the virtue of a satisfied customer and will go far out of our way to satisfy you. We have been in business since 1898 and have been eminently successful because of our square business principles.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO



ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. The advance of his Grand Army into Russia is the turning point in his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. The picture shown herewith from Ridpath's history, the original of which was displayed at the World's Fair at Chicago, marks but one event out of thousands which are fully described and illustrated in the world-famed publication.

RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD

THE PUBLISHER'S FAILURE placed in our hands the entire unsold edition of this monumental work. BRAND NEW, down to date, beautifully bound in Half-Morroco, which we must sell immediately. We are offering the remaining sets

AT LESS THAN EVEN DAMAGED SETS WERE EVER SOLD

We will **name our price** only in **direct letters** to those **sending the coupon** below. **Tear off the Coupon,** write **name and address** plainly and **mail now before you forget it.** Dr. Ridpath is dead, his work is done, but his family derive their income from his History, and **to print our price broad cast,** for the sake of selling these few sets, would cause **great injury to future sales. Send Coupon Today. The sample pages are free.**

President William McKinley said: "I am familiar with the merits of Ridpath's History of the World, and cordially commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally.

Prof. Warren, President Boston University, said: "I should be glad to see it placed in the library of every young person in the United States, and even in the English speaking world. In families where there are bright children it will render excellent service to the cause of popular intelligence."

Prof. Long, Supt. Public Schools, St. Louis, said: "I unhesitatingly commend Dr. Ridpath's History of the World as the ablest work on that subject which I have ever examined. The engravings, maps and charts are alone worth the entire cost of the set."

The Boston Post said: "John Clark Ridpath is above all things an historian. His historical works are accepted as standards in schools and colleges, as well as in business houses and homes. His style is simple, his manner charming."

The Christian Herald said: "No other work of its kind has ever supplied a history so well suited to the needs of all classes and conditions of men. We cheerfully commend this most popular and complete of all world histories to our readers.



9 massive volumes, weight 50 lbs.

4,000 double column pages. 2,000 superb illustrations.

RIDPATH'S enviable position as an historian is due to his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian has ever equalled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against **Saladin** and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with **Drake;** to circumnavigate the globe with **Magellan;** to watch that thin line of Greek spearmen work havoc with the Persian hordes on the field of Marathon; to know **Napoleon** as you know **Roosevelt.**

RIDPATH in your home means you need never spend a lonely evening. You can associate with the world's heroes; you can cross the Rubicon with **Caesar,** after which Rome was free no more. You can sit at the feet of **Socrates,** the loftiest genius of the ancient world. You can kneel at the shrine of **Lincoln,** "the greatest character of all time; the gentlest memory of our world." It is ennobling to commune with these children of destiny. To be associated with great men and events is to be great one's self, and you will add to your store of knowledge, which is power, and to the richness of your life. You owe it to yourself and family to place this book in your home.

Send Coupon Today

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendour; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers **every race, every nation, every time,** and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing and aspiring was ever written by man.

RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. **Alexander** is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. **Xerxes** from his mountain platform sees **Themistocles** with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sails, and help to mould the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches **Nero** upon the greatest throne on earth, and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty; **Napoleon** fights Waterloo again under your very eyes, and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. **Bismarck** is there, gruff, overbearing, a giant pugilist in the diplomatic ring, laughing with grim disdain at France, which says, "You shall not." **Washington** is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false face friends; clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow-countrymen, and on into another century, the most colossal world-figure of his time.

$1

BRINGS COMPLETE SET

Balance Small Sums Monthly

1
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FREE COUPON

Western Newspaper Association
204 Dearborn St. Chicago

Please mail without cost to me, sample pages of Ridpath's History of the World, containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth. Engravings of Socrates, Caesar and Shakespeare, Map of China and Japan, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, and write me full particulars of your special offer to Up-to-Date Farming readers.

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

Name.....

Address.....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

200,000 AMERICANS OWN AND LOVE RIDPATH

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 1, 1909 | Number 3

Lack *of* Harmony In High Places

Round and round this ceaseless chase
And nothing gained, but senseless waste



The disgraceful conflict between the President and Congress, which has so painfully manifested itself during the present short session, seems to be supplemented by rivalries, jealousies, or, at all events, disagreements between the national Department of Agriculture and the various state departments, experiment stations and individual scientists. While this is a matter of surprise, it is a matter to be regretted. Secretary Wilson is an active, energetic man. He is almost as strenuous as his illustrous chief, and is constantly on the lookout for something else to do. That is a good quality. The men who do things are the ones who upset the old tubs and spill their stagnated contents, and replace them with more modern vessels filled with what is new and progressive. Such people make history and sometimes even change maps.

But the ultra strenuous are almost sure to get on other people's toes; and whether the effect be

(Concluded on Page 4)

GREAT KENTUCKY MEETING

To be held at Owensboro, Ky, on Saturday, February 6, 1909.

Kentucky has had a more complete development of the Society of Equity than any other state and her farmers have realized greater benefits from the organization than those of any other state in the country. We may say the organization reached its zenith in numbers in this state in 1907, and its zenith in benefits in 1908.

Because of not understanding the correct and proven plan of the society, or perhaps because of an uncurbed zeal for power by a few, not too loyal leaders, the confidence of the members in some districts has been weakened, and, as an inevitable result, the power of the trust and other buyers of the farmers' crops, in this state chiefly tobacco, has increased. The results are seen in a decreased number of members in good standing in 1908, and a lower price for the 1908 crop of tobacco in a few districts if the government report printed under Minimum Prices in this issue can be relied upon.

Noting the trend of events, some of the leading farmers joined in the following letter:

MR. J. A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—The farmers of Daviess county, and in fact of the whole Green River district desire your presence at Owensboro, January 22nd. The object of this call is to take steps to reestablish the Equity plan and harmonizing the various factions in this district. The people seem to be anxious to unite.

Mr. Everitt, the writer as well as many others believe beyond a doubt that you are wholly in the right and the only true leader of the farmers' interests and at the same time we realize that the only way for you to prove this is to plead your case in person. Please advise us if you will come.

By order of many of the best farmers of Daviess County.

Mr. Everitt responded to the call with the result that a mass meeting has been called on the above date. This meeting will sound the keynote for a return to the true Equity principles and plan, which include organization, pledging, a profitable minimum price, home storage, co-operative selling, economy of administration and rigid auditing of the accounts of those in positions of trust.

Let everybody turn out. With the experience of the past, the mistakes can be avoided in the future; with the great experience behind us, this is the logical time to reorganize our forces along lines that will guard our interests in producing and selling in the future, maintain the strength of the society in Kentucky without impairment and build it stronger than ever.

Hon. H. B. Sherman and others will address the meeting.

20 OF THESE JAP-SILK CARDS FREE!



We have just secured **20 of these Jap-Silk Post Cards,** all in seven or more beautiful colors, and reproduced direct from the original paintings, by some of the most famous artists in the world. For room decoration or to be sent to your friends, there is nothing to equal them.

Each card is printed in natural colors. Can be framed or made the gem of any collection. Your dealer can't duplicate them. The supply is limited, but while they last we want each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to have a complete set.

WE WANT EVERY READER TO HAVE A SET

It is a rare pleasure for us to be able to offer each reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a magnificent set of Jap-Silk Post Cards. These cards will without doubt be the prize set of your collection.

They are so good you can even afford to frame them. We can't describe them on paper, you will have to see them to appreciate their great value. As far as we are aware no other publisher is offering, or can afford to offer such a rare set of cards.

HOW TO GET 20 JAP-SILK CARDS FREE

We want every person who gets this issue to renew their subscription. No matter when your subscription expires, sign the attached coupon and mail it to me right away. The cards will be sent you by return mail. They are the most attractive cards on the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to offer them to you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the set after you see it, I will refund your money cheerfully and without quibbling. Doesn't that show my sincerity?

ASK FOR THE SURPRISE

For everyone who accepts this offer before February first, 1909, I have a surprise. There is no space to tell you about it now, but it is something good, something worth while, something that will please you.

(CUT OR TEAR OFF COUPON ON THIS LINE)

JAP-SILK SUBSCRIPTION COUPON February 1, 1909

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 50 cents for which please renew my subscription for one year. Send me the 20 Jap-Silk Post Cards for renewing promptly.

My name is .....

My address is .....



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *How much tobacco was raised in our country each year for ten years?—W. B. Compton, Manitou, Ky.*

ANSWER. The United States Department of Agriculture reports as follows:

Year	*Pounds*	*Year*	*Pounds*
1900	814,345,341	1905	633,033,719
1901	818,953,373	1906	682,428,530
1902	821,823,963	1907	698,126,000
1903	815,972,425	1908	718,061,380
1904	660,460,739		

Following are some of the Government comments on the 1908 crop as printed in the *Crop Reporter* for January:

Burley District.—Quality is inferior to a year ago. The average price of 16.5 cents per pound is 5.5 cents higher than was paid a year ago.

Dark Districts of Kentucky and Tennessee.—Paducah District.—The quality of the early part of the crop was much better than last year, but the late cutting was inferior. Taken as a whole, quality is somewhat better than a year ago. The average price of 7.9 cents per pound is less than last year.

Henderson or Stemming District.—The quality is inferior to that of last year on account of damage by wind and hail in a part of the district, and dry weather during the latter part of the growing season and while curing. The average price of 7.7 cents per pound is a little less than a year ago.

Upper Green River District.—Most of the crop delivered was sold at an average of 8.2 cents per pound, which is a little more than the price paid a year ago. Quality is better than in 1907.

Upper Cumberland District.—With good size, color, and body and a sound eure, this is one of the best crops ever produced in the district, and much better than that of last year. The average price of 8.4 cents per pound is a slight increase over that of last year.

Clarksville and Hopkinsville District.—The early cutting, about 75 per cent of the crop, is of good quality, much better than last year. The remaining 25 per cent, cut late, was damaged by dry weather during cutting and curing and is of poor quality. Taken as a whole, the crop is better than a year ago. The average price of 9.4 cents per pound is 0.6 less than last year.

Virginia Sun-Cured District.—With the exception of mold and house-burn, the quality is good, and about the same as last year. The average price of 8.9 cents per pound is slightly more than that paid a year ago.

Virginia Dark District.—Early in the season the crop was believed to be much better than that of last year, but growers have been disappointed in the quality, which is about the same as a year ago. The average price of 8.3 cents per pound is a little more than was paid for the 1907 crop.

Bright Yellow District.—Old Belt, Virginia and North Carolina.—Wrappers and cutters are scarce, but medium grades are of exceptionally good quality, making the average about the same as last year. The average price of 10.3 cents per pound is 0.7 cent less than was paid for the 1907 crop.

Ohio.—Miami Valley.—Quality is much inferior to that of last year because of dry weather during the growing and curing season. A small per cent has been contracted for, and a price of 9.5 cents per pound was paid, which is nearly 2 cents higher than a year ago.

Wisconsin.—Quality is better than last year and there will be a larger per cent of binders, but the quality is inferior and the per cent of binders less than would have been the case under favorable conditions during the growing season. The average price is 10 cents per pound, as compared with 6.5 cents a year ago.

Q. *How can we maintain the county organization when only 10 cents out of the dues of members goes to the county union? —John Bellinger, counyt organizer, Provemont, Mich.*

A. One dollar out of each membership fee of $2.00 goes toward organization. This pays the organizers and other expenses of organizing. The county union is not expected to take a very active part in the work, except as it is represented by the various unions and organizers in the county until the society undertakes the direction of the crops to market. At that time it will have charge of directing the marketing in the county and its expenses will be met out of the receipts from the crops.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

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Shall Farmers Still be Only Half Taught?

More Aids to Farm Education

The National Congress and the State Legislatures have done much for agricultural education. We take it for granted that these high official bodies earnestly desire to promote agriculture; to so legislate as to make farming more successful — more remunerative, farm life more attractive and enjoyable, and farmers better able to discharge their great obligation to furnish the material to feed and clothe the world. They accept the well-founded modern idea that there is no better way to do that than to increase the educational facilities for farmers and their children. Legislation, therefore, has favored agricultural schools and colleges. It has equipped State and national Departments of Agriculture, established experiment stations, and provided for farmers' institutes, all designed to promote agriculture, to make better farmers, to elevate and dignify that calling, and make it more successful.

We give Congress and the Legislatures credit for being sincere in their desire to accomplish these things, but there is connected with farming a feature which applies to no other calling, or, rather, which is lost sight of in no other calling. Heavy production, the growing of immense crops, the piling up of a surplus beyond the demand, is of more benefit to others than it is to the farmers, and those most benefited are not always the consumers of the products. To prove that immense crops do not necessarily mean success for the producers of them, we need only refer to well-known experiences and to the reports of the national Department of Agriculture.

An education, therefore, which applies only to production stops before it reaches the farmers' most vital interest, and cannot accomplish the desirable objects the makers of the laws have in view. Success in all kinds of business depends upon the profit there is in it, upon the remuneration received by those engaged in it. This principle applies to farming as well as it does to merchandising, mining or manufacturing. Unless the farmer is fairly remunerated for his investment and labor he is not a successful man, and his business cannot be rated successful. Up to this time not a school has been provided for, not an experiment station has been established, and not an institute program published, that was not directed solely along lines looking to increased production. To better and easier production, we cheerfully allow, but it all centers upon production. Such has always been the avowed purpose of all the farm product expositions and displays, whether local, State or national.

As we have said, we take it for granted that the promoters of all these educational forces, especially the congressional and legislative promoters of them, are sincere in their desire to benefit the farmers as a class, but the feature and facts to which we have referred leaves room for the suspicion that somewhere lurks a hidden purpose to benefit another class in the name of benefiting the tillers of the soil. To be plain, constant teaching of production, always more production, with no regard to the line or level between supply and demand, were it successful would be of far more benefit and result in greater profits to the small but influential class that buys and stores, commanding both buying and selling prices, than to the larger and more important class that labors in the fields to produce the excessive supplies that give speculation its opportunity and plays into the hand of unscrupulous greed.

It is true, the schools and the influences we have mentioned have done much and lasting good in enlarging the views, broadening the minds, refining the ambitions and aspirations of farmers, and bringing them abreast of the advancing throng of the world's educated people, and for this great achievement we give them all credit. But so far as the financial proposition is concerned, the refusal of the soil to respond to the teaching of the schools is all that has saved the farmers as a class from being still more the victims of unsteady prices and doubtful markets, and the helpless prey of speculation, than they are today. As we showed in a recent article in this paper, in spite of all the teaching of the schools and the boosting of the shows, the increase per acre in the production of crops has been almost imperceptible.

And this kind of education (may we not say the lack of it?) is to continue. Congress is now discussing a measure that involves an unprecedented expenditure in aid of agricultural schools. The plan is briefly outlined in the following paragraph from the Indianapolis Star:

> In spite of the depleted condition of the Treasury, a campaign is being organized in favor of the Dolliver-Davidson bill providing for the establishment of agricultural schools at the expense of the Federal Government. The bill which has been agreed on by the promoters of the movement provides that any State which takes advantage of the law shall receive from the Federal Government, for the support of a normal school to train teachers for farm schools, an amount equal to 1 cent for each inhabitant, and an amount equal to 10 cents for each inhabitant for the establishment of agricultural high schools.

We do not share our neighbor's concern for "the depleted condition of the Treasury." If Congressmen and legislators would forget for a time their personal interests as politicians and imagine themselves statesmen whose duty is to serve the best interests of the country rather than to lay plans and work schemes to secure the success of this or that party, there need be little concern about the Treasury. It is political extravagance that depletes the Treasury.

But the above bill carries a large sum of money. To say that the United States now has a population of 80,000,000 is thought by well-informed people to be conservative. At this estimate the aid carried in the bill for agricultural normal schools is $800,000, and for agricultural high schools it is $8,000,000. It is true much larger sums are appropriated for less important purposes, but still this appropriation aggregates a large sum of money. And the Federal appropriation is to be only an aid. The States availing themselves of it must furnish their part of the fund.

But for all that, it is a good thing and a profitable investment, PROVIDED THE SCHOOLS FURNISH WHAT THE FARMERS SO MUCH NEED, A COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. Farmers must be taught how to get money out of their business as well as how to produce crops. They must know what crops are needed and how much; and they must know how much is to be produced each season in order to not glut the market. How much is being produced as alleged by the Department of Agriculture during the growing season is not enough, for then it is too late for farmers to add to or take from. They must be taught to keep their stuff out of the hands of speculation by marketing it as the demand for consumption requires it, so that those who produce shall have the reasonable profits, rather than to rush on glutted markets to pave the way to exorbitant profits for those who "toil not, neither do they spin." In other words, farmers must be taught the business side of farming as well as the productive side.

Let the promoters of these schemes add marketing with all it means to farmers, covering as it does profitable and steady prices without a penny's increased cost to consumers — add this to their curriculum, and teach it by the side of production, and we shall say hasten the new schools at no matter what cost. But if we are to continue the dull drag of production that does not increase yields, of experiments that make crops no more profitable, of science that stops before returns are received for the surplus — if these are all that are to be taught, the money perhaps would as well remain in the State and national Treasuries, or, better yet, in the pockets of the people.

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THE TARIFF ON LUMBER

UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not wish to be misunderstood as to its position on the tariff. As a means of raising national revenue, perhaps a tax upon imports is one of the best. But the imposing of such a tax "to protect American industries" we do not see a very great necessity for. The United States is a world power, and, if put in that way, would be slow to confess its inability to compete with the world in any particular. Besides, the expression American industries as used in connection with the tariff means little more than large corporate institutions that, through special privileges and commercial advantages conferred upon them by the general government, have grown into gigantic combinations that are, to all intents and purposes, monopolies in control of important articles of public necessity. These institutions can certainly need no further special protection. By means of the tariff protection which they have enjoyed for years, many of these institutions have been able to compel their own people to pay higher prices for their products than they charged the people of foreign nations to which they shipped the same articles and sold them in competition with like goods made in those countries.

But as a special advocate of the agricultural interests of this country, we favor protection for farm products so long as tariff protection is accorded manufacturing or other industrial products. We do not ask this because we think American farmers are unable to stand alone, but we demand it as a matter of equity and justice. If farmers must pay higher prices for what they buy in order to protect other classes of labor, it is clearly proper and right that the prices of their products should have similar protection. Even then the fact that farm products are articles of export rather than of import makes it impossible for agriculture to enjoy the benefits from tariff protection that are enjoyed by other industries.

With our position thus clearly defined, we wish to speak of the tariff on lumber. Timber is becoming scarce in the United States and the Government is engaged in herculean efforts to protect our remaining forests and to induce the planting of trees where the natural forests have been destroyed. It is safe to say that most of our remaining forests are in the hands of milling syndicates that not only control the output but make the prices. These prices have been put so high as to greatly impede the building of the cheaper grade of houses, such as constitute the homes of the common people. These lumber syndicates are protected by a tariff which prohibits without the payment of the duty the shipment and sale in this country of lumber from other countries, even from Canada. That is what enables the lumbermen to make the prices so high. But while Canadian lumber may not be brought into this country and sold in competition with lumber made in the United States, there is nothing to prevent the free shipment of American lumber into Canada. And, strange to say, our lumbermen, pleading all the time a scarcity of timber as an excuse for high lumber prices, have been shipping lumber into Canada and selling it cheaper than the Canadian mills can sell their own lumber made from the great Canadian forests. Only last month the National Forest Conservation League wrote UP-TO-DATE FARMING as follows:

> Although most manufacturers of lumber in the United States object to the repeal of the tariff on lumber, alleging inability to compete with Canadian lumber, the Canadian market has this year been flooded with American lumber to such an extent that the Canadian manufacturers have been undersold at home and have had their market ruined.

As a matter of course that state of affairs induced Canadian manufacturers of lumber to ask the Canadian Government to impose a tariff on lumber coming into Canada from the United States. This the Canadian Government refused to do, wisely arguing that, while they could get their lumber supply from the United States cheaper than they could make it at home, they could save their own forests until the forests of the United States were exhausted, when that nation would be at the mercy of Canada for lumber.

In December of last year, Senator Edwards of the Canadian Parliament, wrote to the National Forest Conservation League of this country, as follows:

> I herewith enclose copy of the telegram I sent Sir Wilfrid Laurier last June after a large deputation of lumbermen had caled upon him and our Minister of Finance, begging for the imposition of a duty (tariff) on Southern pine coming from the United States, which was then, and for the most of the time since, deluging our Canadian markets, produced and sold so cheaply that it has been impossible for us to compete. It is hard of course for the moment on our lumber producers; but it is a great benefit to Canadian buyers and users of lumber. If you Americans are foolish enough to exhaust your forests not only to supply your own wants but ours also, our timber will grow and become more valuable in the meantime, which will result in great ultimate profit to us.

The telegram referred to was an appeal to the Canadian Premier not to permit a tariff upon lumber shipped from the United States into Canada for the reasons given.

The situation, therefore, is this: American manufacturers can ship lumber into Canada and sell it cheaper than Canada can manufacture and sell it at home—lumber that is badly needed here, and that is exhausting our forests for the sole benefit of a few milling companies; but Canada cannot ship lumber here because of the United States tariff. If any tariff should be removed, it would seem to be the tariff on lumber. Enable the common people to build comfortable homes and at the same time save our rapidly disappearing forests. Our Congress ought to be as patriotic as the Canadian Parliament. They admitted a tariff on lumber would be better for their lumbermen, but cheap American lumber was better for their people and it saved the Canadian forests. Oh, for a Congress of patriots rather than of politicians; of statesmen instead of pettifoggers quarreling over imaginary personal insults!

OBEDIENCE TO LAW

The only safety for an American citizen, or for the citizen or subject of any other nation, is in obedience to the laws. If a law is not good, or is displeasing to the people, it is clearly the province of the people to exercise every right or legal power to secure its authoritative abrogation or repeal. But it is never the right of the people, or any portion of them, to nullify, resist or refuse to obey the law. The first and greatest obligation we owe to society or government is to obey its laws. That is the unwritten but irrevocable pledge of every member of society or government. A government, national, state or municipal, whose laws are not obeyed, and that has not the power to enforce obedience, is a government only in name, and should never exercise the power to enact laws. Law must be obeyed or government fails, and society becomes an uncontrolable and dangerous mob. Resistance to law, therefore, is defiance of government, rebellion, treason; and justly and properly brings upon the offender the penalty of the violated law.

These thoughts are suggested by the alleged violations of law on the part of the so-called Night Riders in several of the States. Of these things we know nothing that is not known by the reading public. Our only source of information is theirs also, the reports found in the public press. Many of these reports have been stimulated, no doubt, by interested parties for desired effects; others have been exaggerated for the same purpose and to pander to sensationalism; but others, we are sad to say, are, perhaps, all too true.

At least two State executives have indirectly connected the Society of Equity with these things, but unjustly so, for the teachings of Equity and the practices of the Society are as far from the violation of law, or even the appearance of it, as it is possible for human teaching and action to be. Besides, the so-called Night Rider outrages have been reported from regions where the Society has had very little if any organization, and has not attempted in any way to influence the actions of the people.

Notably so is the murder committed near Union City, Tenn. After a long and painful trial in one of the courts of that State, eight of the so-called Night Riders were convicted by a jury of their fellow citizens, six of them of murder in the first degree, whose penalty is death or life imprisonment, and two of them of murder in the second degree, the penalty for which may be imprisonment for twenty years. Of course every step has been and will be taken, as it is right and proper to take, to save these persons from the penalties that legally follow the crimes of which they have been convicted, and at this writing we are not advised of the final determination. Nor does it matter so far as the purpose of this article is concerned. What we desire to teach is that it is better to suffer personal wrongs than to disobey, resist or violate the laws of the land. This Tennessee murder seems to have grown out of fancied wrongs connected with what was regarded the right of the people to fish in a certain body of water, a privilege that had in some way been denied them. At all events, the acts of the accused were in violation of law. In those acts they were found guilty of a great crime, and the terrible penalty for the crime hangs ominously over them. We close this article by earnestly repeating our opening sentence: The only safety for an American citizen, or for the citizen or subject of any other nation, is in obedience to the laws.

HOLDING OR DUMPING

The hay crop of 1908, very meager in some localities, is reported for the whole country to be large. A prominent farm paper in its market report says: "For some time farmers were conservative and marketed the product gradually, but lately they have shown a disposition to crowd the market faster than the outlet would warrant, with the result that prices have been quite seriously depressed."

The above quoted sentence affords a life picture of farm marketing, no matter what the product. Eagerness to realize on the season's labor, farmers rush their stuff to market "faster than the outlet warrants, with the result that prices are seriously depressed." These depressed prices are direct losses to the producers, and they are corresponding gains to the speculators, for one seldom hears of the consumers getting any benefit from them. The prices are depressed only while the farmers are rushing the stuff to market. When that rush is over, which generally takes but a small portion of the season, prices return to the normal, and often go beyond it.

In the case of the hay crop, admitting that it may be large as reported by the Department of Agriculture there is not a straw more than would be consumed at normal prices. The market report from which we quoted above says the demand has been very good, because consumers have tried to make hay take the place of higher priced feed, and have fed it generously. So if the marketing had been done with judgment, there need have been no depression in prices. The producers all through the season would have received fair prices, and at the same time consumers would have been fully supplied at prices that would have been entirely satisfactory to them and saved money compared with other feeds.

It is this business system of marketing that we are striving to induce farmers to adopt. There is nothing impracticable about it. It is just as easy to sell during the year as the demand requires the stuff at fair prices as it is to sell all at once and ruinously depress the prices. In such cases farmers bear all the loss.

LACK OF HARMONY IN HIGH PLACES

(Continued from page 1)

good or bad depends upon whether or not the strenuousness be exercised wisely. In spite of Mr. Wilson's energy, there has been a great deal of red tape in his Department, and he has been very persistent in ways and methods that people have though not the best. Large sums of money have been expended, and hordes of "experts" have been kept "busy" at this thing and that, but without visible results. Often, it would seem, about the only trial left behind them was the bills rendered and the payments made.

Many terrible things have been discovered and given wide publicity during Mr. Wilson's administration, and large sums of money have been devoted to their destruction, but we do not now think of a single one which is not about as "terrible" as when first brought to light. Even great things to end in greatness must be done wisely and well. A squad of freshly discovered "scientists" penetrating some "stricken district", with note books and—etc., whether chasing boll worms, gypsy moths, or disease germs, cannot be expected to do much more the first round than to wake up the state authorities and the schools, and blaze out the way for another appropriation. People must not expect too much even of the most strenuous. A mosquito cannot draw blood until he has learned how to put in his bill.

State authorities and the heads of universities must be reasonable. Bright stars that have their fixed places in the sky never so much as wink their eyes as passing meteors flit by them. Let the meteors go. They may dart for a moment in some corner where no star has ever shone. Certain it is the stars will be just as bright after the meteors have disappeared and been forgotten. There is no more public benefit in a quarrel between the Department of Agriculture and the scientific world than there is between the President and the Congress of the United tSates.

Practical Cold Storage For Farmers

Editor's Note:—Storage of crops is absolutely necessary in the plan of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices. The crops that present the most difficult problems are fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products. These require cold storage and in the past such storage has not been available except in the cities where it was controlled by middlemen, chiefly speculators. Progress, however, has been made in refrigeration and we are glad to find a system adapted to farmers' needs and which may be installed by local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity at shipping points. It is the Cooper System of gravity brine circulation. As there is a necessity for this, or other satisfactory systems to be provided before the 1909 crops are produced we have arranged with Mr. Cooper to write a series of articles describing this system. They begin in this number.

By Madison Cooper, Watertown, N. Y.

(No. 2.)

In the last number it was suggested how the producers of perishable food products might be able to secure more money from their product if suitable cold storage facilities were available. It was suggested further that where insufficiently large individual production, or lack of means prevented the installing of an independent plant, that several might combine in the form of a corporation or co-operative company and build such a plant. The cold storage house here illustrated and described was built by one man and operated by him to his distinct gain, as will be seen from the facts which follow.



The photograph gives a very clear idea of the situation of the plant. It will be noted that this building was constructed at different times. The owner had an ice storage house with a capacity of about 200 tons and the cold storage plant was built at one end and immediately adjoining the ice storage room. The ice supply is secured from an artificial pond, which may be seen at the left of the building. The cold storage is located in the midst of an orchard, mostly pear and apple. A portion of the pear orchards may be noted in the foreground of the photograph, and in the background a portion of the apple orchard is seen.

Referring to the plan: It may be noted that the buildings consist of five different departments or rooms. One room is used for ice storage only, and there is no connection between this room and any of the cold storage space. The cold storage rooms are cooled wholly by the Gravity Brine System. The secondary coils of the Gravity Brine System are suspended from the ceiling in both storage room No. 1 and storage room No. 2, and these rooms are separate and distinct from each other, and the temperature may be regulated separately. For cold storage of apples a temperature of 29 degree to 30 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. The room marked "Cooling Room" in the plan is used for temporary storage. When taking in warm goods, they are allowed to stand for a few hours or over night in this room, which partly cools the fruit and prevents a rise in temperature in the main storage rooms. After the main storage rooms are filled, late in the fall, the cooling room is also used for cold storage.

The packing room is used for sorting and packing, and might be made much larger. Above the cold storage rooms No. 1 and No. 2 is located the primary tank of the Gravity Brine System and this space has been partially insulated so as to form a fairly frost-proof room, which may be used for the storage of fruit during cold weather. Note what is said in the letter below on this point.

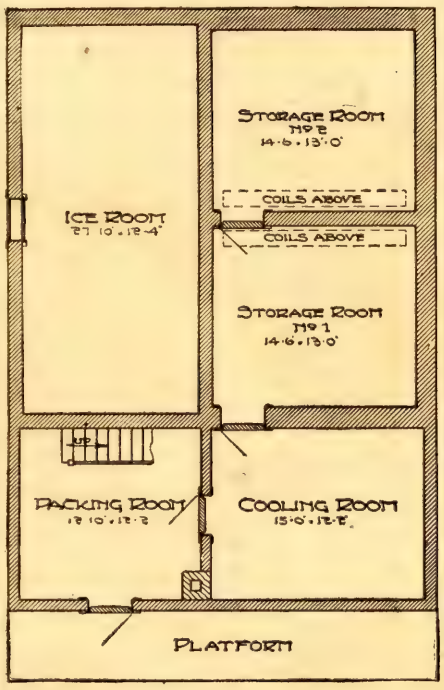
The owner of this plant uses it almostly wholly for the cooling and storage of Bartlett pears in their season, and later on for the storage of winter varieties of apples. He also has large peach orchards, and the rooms are used temporarily for cooling peaches before shipment when necessary.

The following letter from the owner of this plant gives a very good outline of his experience with same:

"Knowing that you would like to have a letter from me regarding the cost of my plant and the result obtained from it so far, I have figured same up roughly and find it about as follows:

"My cold storage rooms have a capacity of about 700 barrels of apples when packed in crates, and on the second floor above the cold storage rooms I have an insulated or frost-proof room with a capacity of about 300 barrels. This plant cost complete ready for business a little over $2,000. The cost would probably be slightly more at this time. The plant was not finished until late in the fall of 1903, so that I only carried a few apples that year. In 1904 I carried just the fruit grown on my home farm so as to get familiar with the workings of the plant and to see what it would do. It worked to perfection, and I made $500 profit on my own crop over what I could have made had I sold the fruit when picked.

"In 1905 I could not get apples enough to fill the plant, but made a profit of over $1,000 on apples and pears. In 1906 I made a profit of between $500 and $600 by storing 500 barrels of Bartlett pears at the time they were picked and holding them for a few weeks. After this the cold storage rooms were filled with Greenings, Northern Spy and Baldwin apples, and I filled the frost-proof room above with Ben Davis apples, and as fast as the Greenings and Spys were sold out I refilled this cold storage space with Ben Davis apples from the frost-proof room above, and find as a result of the season's operations that I have made more than $2,000 on apples, or a total profit on pears and apples combined of between $2,500 and $3,000. It is possible that I might not have as good results from the frost-proof room another year, as the past winter in this locality has been remarkably even and just cold enough so as to maintain proper temperatures in frost-proof storage space.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

"Too much dependence, therefore, should not be placed on a frost-proof room, and it is far better, in my judgment, to keep the high quality stock in cold storage where temperatures can be maintained at all times."

To those interested I will be glad to send the name and address of the owner of this plant, so that the above facts may be readily verified. What this gentleman has done others may do or even improve upon.

In the next paper another type of cold storage plant with but one storage room will be illustrated and described.

(To be continued)

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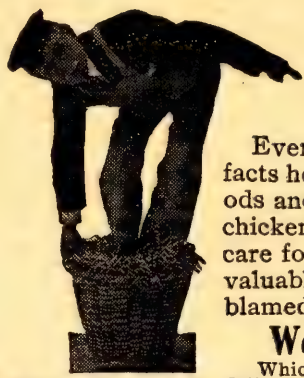
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Poultry Secrets Disclosed



This heaping bushel of winter egg-producing green feed cost 17 cts. "Poultry Secrets" explains fully this secret and many others.

Every successful poultryman knows important facts he never tells. They are peculiar secret methods and discoveries he has made in his work with chickens. As a rule he guards these with extreme care for they are the foundation of his success and a valuable asset of his business. He is not to be blamed for keeping them to himself.

We Will Tell You These Secrets

Which have cost poultrymen years of labor and thousands of dollars. They will cost YOU only a trifle and a few minutes time to write us,

There is no man in the United States who has more friends among poultrymen than MICHAEL K. BOYER. A veteran chicken breeder himself, he knows the business from A to Z, and through his wide acquaintance and friendship he has learned many of their most jealously treasured secrets. This scattered material he has collected in book form, and we are offering it to the poultry raisers of America that they may share in the knowledge which these successful men have acquired by long years of study and bitter experience **Every secret printed in this book has been obtained in an honorable way, either by permission of the owner** or through Mr. Boyer's own experience.

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

One of the best-known figures in the poultry world is I. K. Felch. Many years ago Mr. Felch published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its value, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given Mr. Boyer permission to use this information, and it is included in this book.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth $100 to any big producer of setting eggs. It is something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it.

The Secret of Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for $5.00 and pledging those who buy it not to disclose it to any one else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, Mr. Boyer among them, and the method is fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

We are Willing to Name Here Some of the Secrets

1 Burnham's secret of mating fowls.
2 Felch's method of breeding from an original pair, producing thousands of chicks and three distinct strains.
3 Mendel's Chart of Heredity.
4 Secret of strong fertility by alternating males.
5 Secret of knowing what to feed and how to feed it. The secret of having green food in winter.
6 Secret of sprouting oats and barley for poultry feeding.
7 Secret recipes for chick feed; practically the same feed is now sold on the market at a high rate.
8 Secret of fatting poultry economically so as to make the most profit out of the crop.
9 Secret of telling the laying hens of the flock.
10 Secret of detecting age in stock.
11 Secret of knowing how to judge dressed poultry.
12 The only safe way of preserving eggs.
13 A secret of dressing fowls so as to do the work quickly and thoroughly.
14 An exposure of the methods employed by some fanciers to kill the fertility of the eggs.
15 The winter egg crop and how to get it.
16 Fatting turkeys for market.
17 Hunter's Secret of Success.
18 Secret of the Philo System.

There are Scores of Others

Selecting the Laying Hens.

Since the production of eggs is the very basis of the poultry industry, the ability to tell the laying hens in the flock without the aid of trap nests will put dollars in your pocket. Do not keep on feeding the robber hens. It is well known that some hens never lay an egg, while others often not as good looking produce

200 Eggs a Year.

Of course we cannot go to the length of saying that all the information in the book is new to every one. It is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the Egyptians were hatching eggs by artificial heat centuries ago; but we do say that to the great majority of poultrymen these secrets are absolutely unknown.

We Will Pay $10 For Any Secret Not in the Book

Provided it is practical and valuable. If it is something both good and new, a check for Ten Dollars will be sent at once. In submitting secrets address all communications to the

Poultry Department of Farm Journal

FARM JOURNAL for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. It is the standard farm and home paper of the country, with three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical; boiled down; cream, not skim-milk. Its contributors know what they are talking about, and can quit when they have said it. Besides its unusually strong poultry section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. It is worth far more than the price asked for it and "Poultry Secrets" together. Its more than half million subscribers pay five and ten years ahead—a very remarkable fact.

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A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. **COOMER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis** **FOR 10 cts.**

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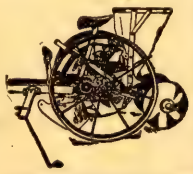
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We are giving away seeds of these 10 Kinds as Free Samples for trial to introduce among new customers, to test our seeds, which will produce bushels of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers worth many dollars.
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This year I grew 10,000 bushels of corn. For years I have been selecting for a more prolific crop—for full sized, perfect ears. I kept at it until I succeeded. That's why I grew this year's big crop. It is the finest type of corn I ever saw and I have selected the best of it for seed. **I guarantee it.** I will refund your money if you do not find it satisfactory. Send us your orders now—before it is all sold. An order means a full corn crib for you next fall.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EXPERIMENTS AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS

We would not decry the work of the experiment stations. They are and have been of great value to the agricultural, horticultural and stock-raising world. But often their methods do not fit the environment and appliances of the average farmer, and, in fact, it is seldom he can avail himself of their feed formulas, either for animals or fowls. The stations have everything necessary to their experiments—whatever kinds of feed they desire, scales to weigh the rations, and men hired to prepare, mix and serve them. When they talk of so many pounds of this or that kind of hay, so many pounds of this or that grain or meal, or of gluten food or protein, the average farmer, not having access to these things, is more bewildered than educated.

The great aim of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to be at home with the common people, to keep within the resources of the average farmer, and help to success by the use of the means at hand or easily attainable. We live in and breathe the same atmosphere that farmers live in and breathe. We are up against the problems that confront every-day farmers, and we seek to solve those problems in a practical way, such a way as can be followed by any other farmer.

Let us give an instance of a very simple problem, entirely out of line with usual book methods or experiments, but which may be of benefit to some reader that may be situated some time as our friend is now.

A neighbor has a tract of good pasture land in southern Illinois. It is his practice to buy during the late winter and early spring a number of yearling calves. These he pastures during the summer. They are given no other feed and require very little care. They make good gains, and as the frosts of autumn destroy the pastures he sells the stock, allowing others to do the feeding and finishing.

We know cattlemen will at once condemn this practice as not a good one, as it goes less than half way on the well-marked road to success, and, as many will think, covers the least profitable part of the way. But our friend has the pasture. He does not wish to feed because that would involve the value of the feed and the cost of hired help. As it is, the gains made are almost clear and they are quite satisfying.

But the shortage of crops last year, resulting in the high price of grain and other fattening feed, coupled with the meteoric panic of a year before, reduced the number of cattle feeders, cut down the demand for such stock and left our friend with a bunch of two-year-olds that it became necessary for him to keep through the winter. This was no part of his plan and he was unprepared for it. He had plenty of clover and timothy hay, worth ten to twelve dollars a ton. Would it pay to feed that hay? Being in a redtop country where red top is largely grown for seed he could get threshed redtop hay at almost half the price of his timothy and clover. Which would pay the best to feed to that kind of stock, price considered? He decided to try the redtop, and a bunch of twenty-five calves are eating about 300 pounds of threshed redtop hay per day and so far are doing very well. Of course it is not his purpose to fatten them, but to keep them growing and bring them out of the winter in good shape for the returning pasture. In extremely bad weather the calves are given daily a light feed of corn nubbins extra.

This is only an experiment and a very simple one. Nothing new about it and nothing specially meritorious, perhaps; but our friend was up against a problem that he was not provided for and that is the way he has undertaken to solve it. We recount it because it is one of the common occurences and could be done on almost any farm.



Our associate editor raises some corn. We received the above picture from him with this explanation: "This is a scene from our farm. A great many ears make a load for a two-horse wagon."

Any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can get an implement from the American Plow Co., 1331 Fair Oaks Ave., Madison, Wis., freight paid, on twenty days free trial. And the price is $9 to $19.50 that you will pay elsewhere for equal quality. This is worth looking into. No matter what you want in the way of a Plow, Harrow, or Cultivator, send for their big free catalog, which will explain. You need it. Send a card.

DECIDEDLY DELICATE

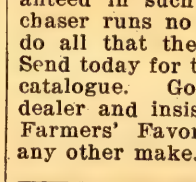
He had lent her his new stenographic pen, and she was using it vigorously.

She—"Oh, it writes beautifully. I declare, I'm in love with this pen."

He—"I don't care so much for the pen, but I am very much in love with the holder."

It Pays to Plant Right

There is a right way and a wrong way to plant. Soil conditions vary, even in adjoining fields, and no iron-clad rule can be made to fit every condition. It is essential to have the land in proper condition for seeding, and no one will deny it. One reason why some farmers do not get as much from their land as they should is owing to the fact that they do not get their land in proper condition. There is a time to sow and a time to reap, and the ruler of the universe has never yet failed to provide a time for both. However, some men get in such a hurry to seed that they think they cannot possibly wait another hour, so they get stampeded, mud in their crops and then wonder why their more successful neighbors get more bushels to the acre. Yes, it pays to plant right. It pays to have a good, reliable grain drill to do the work—a drill that will not clog, choke or skip—a drill that will handle any size seed in any quantity desired—a drill that will sow all brands of commercial fertilizers, no matter how difficult to handle. That old, reliable grain drill, the Farmers' Favorite, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, is a drill that can be thoroughly relied upon to do the work of any farmer in any part of the world. Among the many styles and sizes of Farmers' Favorite Drills will be found drills exactly suited to the seeding conditions anywhere. This drill is guaranteed in such a way that the purchaser runs no risk. It simply must do all that the manufacturers claim. Send today for their Farmers' Favorite catalogue. Go to your implement dealer and insist on looking over the Farmers' Favorite before purchasing any other make.



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$1.25 worth of it per acre, properly applied to the soil direct, will increase crop yields from 25 to 75 per cent. Our Booklet, sent free, shows that the leading Agricultural Experiment Stations thoroughly confirm these statements.

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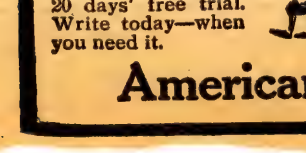
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PURE FIELD SEEDS

The subject of pure field seeds and those that will grow is of vital interest to the farmer, and its discussion has been widespread. For the past few years, the sowing of adulterated field seeds and those filled with foul weeds has so reduced the quality of the seed produced that it is difficult to obtain from the growers seed free from obnoxious weeds. Then, too, the high prices of the past few years have had their effect.

In too many instances the farmer has lost sight of quality in his endeavor to obtain his supply of seed at a low price. The wholesale dealer and the retailer have assisted him by furnishing what he demanded, namely, cheap seed. Even those farmers who wanted nothing but pure seed and were willing to pay a good price for it were unable in many instances to obtain it.

It has been our pleasure recently to investigate the plan and workings of the American Pure Seed Co., Evansville, Ind., who are furnishing field seed and seed grain to the farmer. The plan of this company is different from any ever attempted by a seed house, including shipment in sealed packages, containing laboratory certificate of genuineness, purity and germination test.

This company should stand recommended to every farmer and planter because of its policy as announced, and the direct result of using such seeds will be to advance the value of his product and also his land. We feel sure that any communications addressed to them on the subject will have prompt answer with details of their manner of distribution. Therefore, we advise those interested to look into the matter.

ABOUT LUMBER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, in the far Northwest, holds the record for lumber production in the United States, her product being approximately three and three-quarter billion feet of all sorts. Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Wisconsin follow in the order named. Texas shows the greatest recent increase in production.

One-third of the country's lumber output in 1907 was yellow pine. Oak predominates in the hard woods and Virginia furnishes the most of it. The most costly native wood cut in any quantity is walnut, and during the year named it increased in value from $42.25 per thousand feet to $43.31 per thousand. Much of the walnut cut in this country is exported in the log to Germany. Indiana produces a fourth of the walnut timber in the United States, but this will have to change as the Western growths increase in size.

In the matter of lath and shingles, the mills fell short in 1907, though the price was higher and the value exceeded that of the previous year. The lath product was three and a half billion, worth $10,342,705. The output of shingles was nearly twelve billions, valued at $30,111,337. The output for the previous year was 34,000,000 greater, but the value was nearly six million dollars less. Another case of the more produced the less it was worth.

Study Fertilization

Every year, every month in fact, farmers are giving more attention to fertilization of the soil. In European countries everyone knows the farmers get immensely more from a single acre than they do in the United States. Every inch is made to do its best. They know how to fertilize — they must know how. We suggest that every reader investigate the subject—young men and old should do so. If you will write to Mr. Wm. S. Myers, John St. and 71 Nassau, New York City, and tell him you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, he will send a most valuable book on this subject.

We seldom "boost" another publication. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is so good that in our opinion no other quite comes up to it. But in our zeal to help farmers get better prices there are some things we do not have time or space to treat. We suggest that every reader who is not already a subscriber to the Farm Journal, 913 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., send for a sample copy. You will like it—can't help it. It will be worth the while of any man or boy, woman or girl who doesn't take the paper to get a sample.



More Corn in the Crib

is the result of the vigorous, thrifty plant growth insured immediately upon the application (at planting time) of

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Send name and complete address on post-card

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Olds' Seed Potatoes have a national reputation. 21 years experience growing and handling; our potatoes are known in every section and we are acknowledged headquarters for pure seed of the best varieties.

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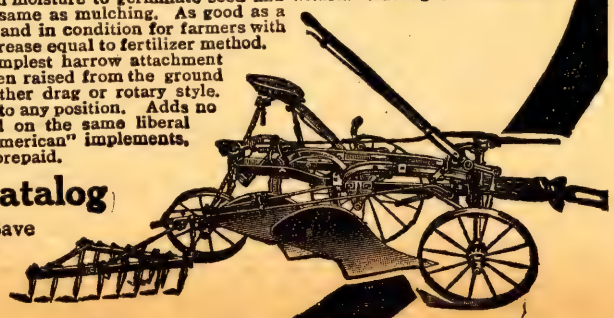
Our Factory to Farm Plan

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THE HORSE A NATIONAL ANIMAL

Not many American farmers know that the United States ever appropriated money from the national Treasury to aid in horse breeding, but it has done so. The general appropriation act providing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, contained an item of $25,000 for experiments in animal breeding and feeding in connection with State agricultural experiment stations. While the terms of the act had to be made general, yet in spirit it was intended for the Colorado station, and the item was put in the bill as a result of the efforts of E. H.. Grubb, of the Colorado State Board of Agriculture, and Prof. W. L.. .Carlyle, of the Colorado experiment station. These gentlemen argued that Colorado soil and climate were particularly adapted to horse breeding, and provided great opportunities for the production of horses of superior quality, vitality and endurance.

But all Government enterprises must be carried on by men, and men are always influenced and generally act upon their own predilications and preferences. These two men were great admirers of carriage horses, and when the money became available it was devoted to the breeding of carriage horses, the one variety of the American horse whose use and usefulness are threatened, if any is, by motor vehicles and carriages. It must be admitted, though, that few horses stand in the market with the carriage horse, and notwithstanding the growing use of the auto, there seems to be no falling off in the demand for good carriage horses.

But if the farmers, the greatest users of horses, and to whose important business the horse is a necessity, had been called upon to decide what horse should receive the benefit of the appropriation, the choice would doubtless have fallen upon quite a different animal. Most likely it would have been a hardier, heavier, more generally useful and all-purpose horse—an animal at home in the fields, untiring before the plow, the harrow, the planter or the reaper, to be trusted to draw a load and ready in emergency to make acceptable time on the road. That is the horse the farmer most needs, and it would be well for the efforts of the Government to be directed to the combination of these qualities in a single animal. The accomplishment is by no means an impossibility. Animals may be found that possess these qualities in very high measure, and intelligent selection and careful breeding could in a few years give us a horse much superior to anything we now have. But in this, as in other things, working farmers are the last to be heard, because they are the last to speak.

Hence, in defiance of the greatest need for the kind of horse described above, the standard-bred horse, the speed horse, trotter and pacer, is far the most popular in the United States. Up to June 30, 1907, we are told, 206,-015 standard-bred trotters and pacers had been registered, and that comprises more than half of the horses of all breeds that have been registered up to that time. In fact, more than three-fourths of all the light horses registered in the United States are standard-breds; that is, horses that can claim a trotting speed of 2:30 or a pacing speed of 2:25. In number registered the thoroughbred and the Percheron most nearly approach the standard-bred, but neither of these come nearer to it than one-fourth.

Here is another place where the farmer needs to stand up and take notice.

THE HORSE FOR SALE

One of the shiftless habits many farmers have not yet outgrown, is to put animals on the market whenever the notion strikes them, without any regard to class or condition. This applies to all farm animals, but with special force to the horse.

In the general market horses are now sold in classes — drafters, roadsters, coachers, etc., and so soon as a horse comes to the market he is assigned to his class, and must then sell in competition with all of his class that was there before him, or that may enter before he is disposed of. Hence the importance of having the best no matter of what class. It may be said that this cannot apply to sales of single animals in the country, but it does if the animal is being purchased for the market. The intelligent purchaser has that in mind, and he judges and prices the horse in accordance with his knowledge of what the horse must come in competition with in the market.

But it is our purpose to speak of general farm sales. No animal should be offered for sale until he is in good condition. Few things are more uninviting than a lean and bony horse, and the farmer who sells that kind can not expect values, saying nothing of profits. We hold that farmers should not tolerate lean horses, either for use or for sale, and wherever such a horse is found, is found an advertisement of bad management or bad judgment, or both. But the culmination of folly is in the offering of such animals for sale. Feed, water, curry, dress up the horse. Put flesh on him, life in him, a nice, smooth coat over him. Then he may be shown to the purchaser.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Secretary of Agriculture claims that slaughterhouse inspection has been successfully prosecuted during the past year. Strict supervision has been had over the packing in 787 establishments, representing 211 cities and towns. Inspection has been withdrawn from eight establishments on account of violations of the law.

The animals inspected before slaughter numbered 53,996,511. These comprised hogs, sheep, cattle, calves and goats, ranking in the order named. Of the animals inspected at slaughter, 175,126 carcasses and 704,666 parts of carcasses were condemned, 108,519 carcasses were passed for lard and tallow, and 53,689,692 were passed for food. The reasons for passing some for food and others for lard and tallow are not very clear.

Tuberculosis was the cause of condemnation of about three-fourths of the carcasses and about two-thirds of the hog carcasses that were condemned and the majority of the other condemned hogs were affected with hog cholera and swine plague.

Nearly six billion pounds of meat food products were passed on by the Government inspectors, and there were condemned on reinspection 43,344,206 pounds of meat products that had become sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, or, in case of fats, rancid, since inspection at slaughter.

Export certificates to the number of 122,295 were issued, and these certificates covered 1,545,761,808 pounds, an increase over last year of 13.8 per cent. Meat inspection costs the Government $3,000,000 a year.

THE OWNER OF DAN PATCH GIVES SOME LATE FACTS IN REGARD TO WORLD'S CHAMPION

UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

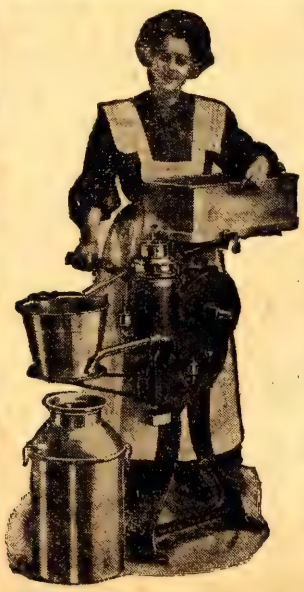
Dear Sirs—During the past few months I have noticed the various comments printed about Dan Patch and his 1908 performances. Some of these have been written in all fairness

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For 1909

The 1909 Model U. S. Cream Separators

retain *all* features that have given them their great reputation for durability and efficiency, and have several improvements that make them even to a greater extent than ever before, the ideal machine for dairymen who are posted and who **demand the best.** And by intensifying the circuitous and tortuous currents of the milk in its passage through the separator bowl, we have been able to



Greatly Reduce the Diameter of the Bowls

which makes them operate easier than ever and still retain their great milk capacity.

Notwithstanding most manufacturers were complaining all last year of dull times and small sales the UNITED STATES SEPARATOR had one of the **largest sales** in its history and since this fall season began, sales are larger than last year.

Do not forget that the *United States* has *beaten* every separator in *endurance tests* and holds the WORLD'S RECORD.

No dairyman can afford to purchase a cream separator until he has first examined the construction and operation of the

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We have distributing warehouses in every dairy section in the United States and Canada.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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to the fastest horse that has ever lived, and have been based on facts. Others seem to have been written under pressure of prejudice or based on absolute ignorance.

We have many truly great and fast horses in this country, and new ones will develop from time to time. As a horse breeder I certainly believe this or I would not continue in the business. I do not wish to appear as trying to detract from the greatness of any horse, but simply to state facts about Dan Patch.

Early in the summer I stated that Dan Patch was faster than ever and that, although he was twelve years old, he would pace the fastest mile in his life. Dan's first fast mile this year was the last week of August, when he paced a mile in 2:00 with every eighth in 15 seconds. At that time I told Hersey that his first mile proved my statement, and that it was the easiest and best mile I ever saw Dan pace, and I saw his miles in 1:55¼ and in 1:55.

Dan's second performance was a mile in 1:58¾, finished where a tremendous crowd had taken possession of the track with just room enough for Dan to pass between the crowding people. His third mile was in 1:58, and his fourth mile was paced in 1:57¼.

On October 11, at Lexington, Dan paced the first quarter in 29 seconds, and the second quarter in 27½ seconds, a 1:50 clip. He was at the half in 56½ seconds, a 1:53 clip, and at the three-quarters in 1:25½. At the seven-eighths the pacemaker, driven by Scot Hudson, broke a blood vessel and slackened down enough to shorten Dan's tremendous stride of 22 feet, and yet Dan Patch finished that mile in 1:56¼, which all fair-minded men must acknowledge was by far the fastest and greatest mile in the life of the fastest harness horse in the world. Hersey states that when this happened that Dan was going easy and was not tiring, and that, barring the accident to the pacemaker, Dan would surely have beaten 1:55.

In no other year has Dan ever started out with a mile in 2:00 and then reduced it every performance. His last mile is absolute proof that Dan Patch in his twelfth year was faster than ever, which is doubly remarkable from the fact that Dan has been performing these world-famous miles for six years.

From some of the comments I have seen printed, the readers would be led to believe that it was a very ordinary event for a horse to pace faster miles at twelve years of age than any other pacer has approached at any age. I am sure that the facts carry me out in my statement that Dan's performances in 1908 were the most remarkable in his entire life, and indisputable proof that he was faster than ever. Is it not an astounding event in all harness-horse history when Dan Patch at twelve years of age paces the fastest miles in all of his wonderful career? Dan returned to my farm in good shape and is jogging sound and full of life and energy. I have no doubt but what he will be able to give a good account of himself in speed performances during 1909, to the gratification of his millions of warm friends.

I will make the prediction right here that Dan Patch will pace faster miles in 1909 than have ever been paced by any other horse.

Very truly yours,
M. W. SAVAGE.

(Any reader can get a fine, large, new picture of Dan by writing Mr. Savage at Minneapolis if you tell him you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, also how much live stock, chickens, etc., you have.—Ed.)

LEAN STOCK

We have no hope of seeing the last of the scrub so long as so many farmers persist in letting their stock go lean. It is actually painful to us to see a poor, bony cow or horse. In the absence of disease, it is a proof of cruelty, stinginess and famine on that farm. The owner would not admit it, and would no doubt resent the intimation; but there is the proof.

As a farmer or stock owner would himself dislike to be starved, he should refrain from starving things dependent upon him, and whenever his animals become bony they are being starved. If they could talk they would constantly complain of being hungry. We have heard this class of farmers say they cannot afford to feed better. Then they cannot afford to keep stock.

Have you ever seen the De Laval Monthly? It is published by the De Laval Separator Co., New York City. Send for a copy. The publishers will be glad to supply a sample free. Mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing.

So many farmers are careless in taking care of their plows and other implements. No wonder they must buy new ones frequently. P. & O. Plows, Harrows, Planters and Cultivators if properly taken care of will give the best of service for years and years. The P. & O. people will gladly send you catalog No. 41 and a beautiful pamphlet if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING in writing. Address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill.

Fertilization is always a puzzling proposition to farmers. Very few understand it, except that fertilizer costs a lot of money. A very valuable book explaining a good and cheap fertilizer is being given away by the Farmers Ground Rock Phosphate Co., of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who mention this paper will be sent a copy free. Send for it.

Sharples cream separators have been among the leading separators for years. They have been up-to-date. Thousands of users in every State have been pleased with them. Now the Sharples Separator Co. have a newly improved model for 1909. It is down-to-date. Send for catalog No. 136, which explains all about it. Address them at West Chester, Pa.

Subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING should raise only thoroughbred poultry. If any one wants good strains, write to F. M. Prescott, Riverdale, N.J., and mention this paper. Now is the time to begin.

Fitted to Less Than a Hair's Breadth

De Laval Cream Separators

When you buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator you buy mechanical perfection. You get the product of the greatest painstaking mechanical skill and the finest of manufacturing tools. Of special note in this connection is the fact that the bearings and revolving parts of DE LAVAL machines are fitted to less than the one thousandth part of an inch, or, in other words, to about one-fifth the breadth of a human hair. Such a degree of exactness is invisible to the naked eye and can only be determined by the finest of guages. It is nevertheless the set standard to which all DE LAVAL spindles and bearings must be fitted. Any parts which do not come within this degree of accuracy are thrown aside by the DE LAVAL factory inspectors and much material and many hours of work are sacrificed in this way annually. It is this very sacrifice, however, that makes the DE LAVAL cream separator so extremely durable and capable of lasting from fifteen to twenty-five years under the hardest of farm usage and of always doing easily the very best work under any and all conditions. It is the reason for their remarkable ease of operation and absolutely perfect working in every part. No other separator or farm implement made today has anywhere near the care, time, or expense devoted to its manufacture that the DE LAVAL has. When you buy a DE LAVAL you get the best that money can possibly buy and skill can make in a cream separator way. Moreover, you pay less for it than for any would-be competing separator of similar capacity. The DE LAVAL catalogue explains and illustrates these all important points. It is to be had for the asking. Write today.

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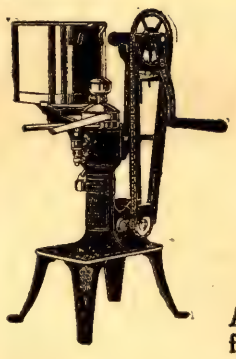
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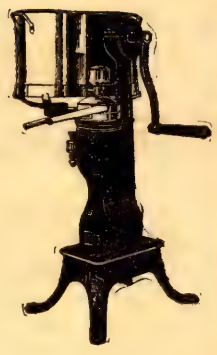
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I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTER

you will almost certainly find that you can increase your dairy herd, making greater profits with even less labor and less expense than you require under present conditions. I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are enabling hundreds of dairymen to enlarge their operations. They get all the butter fat, skimming closer than you can by hand. They save work, worry, time and trouble.

They give you the warm skim milk, fresh and sweet, as a nourishing food for your calves, pigs and chickens. It requires only the addition of a little oil meal to take the place of the butter fat extracted to make it an excellent feed.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles: Dairymaid and Bluebell. Either machine will be a great help to you—will enable you to keep the maximum number of cows.

Dairymaid

This machine is chain driven and is made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The chain transmits power from the crank through the gears to the bowl with minimum friction. This makes the Dairymaid exceptionally light-running, also very simple and durable. The crank and the supply can are at the most convenient height from the floor, and the spouts are high enough to permit the separated product to be discharged into ten-gallon milk cans. The frame is constructed to keep milk and dust out of the gears. In every feature the Dairymaid is a winner.

Bluebell

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine and made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The gears are accurately cut from the finest material procurable. A-1 oiling facilities are provided, making the machine long-lived. The frame is constructed so that it is absolutely impossible for milk or dust to gain access to the gears—this eliminates about 90 per c nt of ordinary separator troubles. Yet the gears are easily accessible. The supply can and crank shaft are in the most convenient locations.

Call on the International local agent and examine the machine he handles. If you prefer, write direct to the home office for a beautiful illustrated catalog fully describing these machines.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

(Incorporated)

WAR AGAINST HOG CHOLERA

From the News Notes of the Colorado Agricultural College for December 17, we reproduce the following from a letter written by B. F. Kaupp, pathologist, Fort Collins, Colo., to whom all inquiries on this subject should be addressed:

Medicines which are given by the mouth or in the feed or slop, are of little or no value. Many so-called "hog cholera cures" are put on the market, but they are fakes, pure and simple. It is an easy matter to get testimonials. Passification of the mind may do as a "placebo" for the human mind; but if your hogs get cholera, they will need something other than medicine by the mouth.

There is one method of producing immunity against hog cholera, and that is by the serum injection. For many years after the discovery of the Bacillus Cholera Suis, the manufacture of hog cholera serum was attempted by the United States Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Animal Industry.

This serum was made by hyperimunizing the hog by taking one that has passed through the disease and injecting this pig with a quantity of virus from a hog sick with cholera, and in this way producing in this hog a greater resistance, and as a result the serum from the blood of this hyperimmunized hog will produce a greater resistance against the disease in another individual and make it proof against cholera.

The bureau of Animal Industry has been conducting extensive experiments along this line in Iowa for several years and has perfected this method of treatment. They have asked the Experiment Stations of the various states to co-operate by establishing the hog cholera experiment departments upon their farms so as to manufacture and furnish, at a minimum cost, all serum needed within the state. The serum, perhaps, costs a trifle more than those serums which can be produced by using the horse, as the hog does not furnish a great deal of blood.

The Experiment Station of the Colorado Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, is one of the first State institutions to co-operate with the United States Government. Already preparations are under way, and before this article reaches the hog owning people, the experiments will have begun, and serum can soon be furnished.

PRICES OF HORSES AND MULES

Few farm animals, in fact few farm products, command better prices than horses and mules. And, of course, the best prices are brought by the best of these animals. Since it costs little more to raise a good animal than an inferior one, the good animals carry the largest profits.

Most efforts toward the raising of good stock are directed to the employment of superior males, and the value of that cannot be rated too high; but good qualities in the mares must not be overlooked. There is a painful scarcity of good brood-mares throughout the country, and unless that situation can be improved good horses and mules will necessarily become scarcer. The flooding of large portions of the country with cheap Western ponies has lowered the standard of brood-mares. Farmers have let go the high-priced animals and are depending for the future horses and mules upon the cheaper Westerns, bred to good stallions or jacks, and deterioration is a necessary consequence. To secure the best of these animals, both parents should be good, and our plea is for farmers to stick to the good brood-mares. It is no more reasonable to expect a good mule from a knotty Western mare than it is to expect a thoroughbred colt from such a one, and as it is the large, well-formed animals that bring the big prices, breed so as to secure that sort of animals, whether horses or mules.

Importers of horses need a little jogging up on this question. The importation of stallions and jacks is well attended to, and perhaps the demand for these animals is pretty well supplied; but it is seldom one hears of the importation of a good brood-mare. If superior males are to be found abroad, that it is valuable to cross upon our native mares, is it not as certain that superior brood-mares may be found abroad also; and is it not equally certain that imported sires and imported mares would rapidly build up the standard of American horses and mules?

At all events, we urge the use upon the farms of better mares as well as better sires, and thus command the better prices at very little more cost.

MORE ABOUT SPREADERS

If there is any farmer reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who is not convinced that a Manure Spreader will be profitable for him, let him read the following letters. The Editor asked for reports from readers and these were received. We have printed others before, and of the scores received not one was a kick! Letters follow:

Drake's Branch, Va., Nov. 8, 1908.
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Dear Sir—Your letter asking about my manure spreader received. The spreader is all right; spreads and gives no trouble; doesn't get out of order any, like one that has the gearing in the wheels. I bought the trucks with it. One can get a spreader to fit his own wagon just the same, by giving measurements between standard.
Yours truly,
W. C. BOTTORFF.

Belforest, Ala., Nov. 8, 1908.
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Dear Sir—I received your circular and contents noted, and will say that the manure spreader I ordered of Wm. Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, is a complete success. I am perfectly satisfied with the working of the machine. I consider that it will increase the value of the manure two-fold, besides decreasing the labor of getting manure on field one-half.
The spreader will fit any ordinary farm wagon or trucks that have a hind wheel over 40 inches in diameter. I consider that it is at least worth from $3 to $6 per acre benefit to land and crop. I hope this will be an incentive to every up-to-date farmer to invest in a manure spreader and I heartily recommend the Wm. Galloway machine.
Yours truly,
E. A. BROOKS.

Mayo, N. D., Nov. 8, 1908.
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Dear Sir—In regard to the Wagon Box Manure Spreader: I am using one manufactured by the Wm. Galloway Co., Waterloo, Iowa. I have used it for about three years. It is what is termed a 50-bushel box filled to a common wagon. I gave the width of wagon between standards, height of wheel and number of spokes in wheel. It runs very easily. I frequently use my drivers to haul the manure from the barn, which is done every morning. You can see the effect very easily. I would not be without one for twice the money. Have about forty head of horses and eighteen head of cattle.
If more information is desired, please address me at Rocklidge, Fla. Will leave here the 16th of this month for our winter home in Florida.
Yours truly,
R. J. WALKER.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Mindow, Wis., Nov. 6, 1908.
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry about my Wagon Box Manure Spreader, will say that I consider it the most practical spreader made. It fits the trucks that I have as it will any standard trucks. It is of light draft, does good work and I think it is the spreader that will be used by large or small farmers after it becomes better known.
Yours truly,
JOSEPH WILD,
R. F. D. No. 1, Box 33.

Taylor's Store, Va., Nov. 5, 1908.
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Dear Sir—Yours of Nov. 2 just received, and in reply will say that I bought a Wagon Box Manure Spreader from William Galloway & Co. I am very well pleased with it. By its use the value of manure is more than doubled, and I have no hesitancy in saying that it is just what the company represented it to be. It is no trouble to make it fit any wagon, provided it is standard gauge. I prefer it to the standard spreader. If I did not have a suitable wagon to keep it on, would buy the running gear of some good factory and when not spreading manure could use the wagon otherwise.
Respectfully,
J. S. BURWELL.

Isabella, Okla., Nov. 4, 1908.
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 4th, would say that the Wagon Box Spreader is just what they say about it. It would pay a farmer who has lots of manure. You wanted to know what profit it made me this season. I can hardly answer. I had better corn where I put the manure than I ever raised there before; also on alfalfa I got a half more this year than other seasons. The wagon box fits the standard wagon. I know I would not want to do without it and handle manure the old way. It spreads very even and nice. It will spread any kind of manure. I will answer all letters concerning the spreader if a stamped envelope is enclosed.
Yours truly,
J. M. KIRCHNER.
R. R. No. 2.

Now, while you think of it send to the Wm. Galloway Co., 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa, for full information. They send spreaders on free trial.

Nearly any manufacturer will once in awhile make a prize-winning machine. But the manufacturer who has the habit of always getting the big prizes must certainly have an article of merit. The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box D5, Quincy, Ill., has a record of prizes for good hatches not equalled by any other Incubator makers. We suggest that readers who are in the market for machines send for catalog and information.

The Sign of Quality



TRADE Sharples MARK

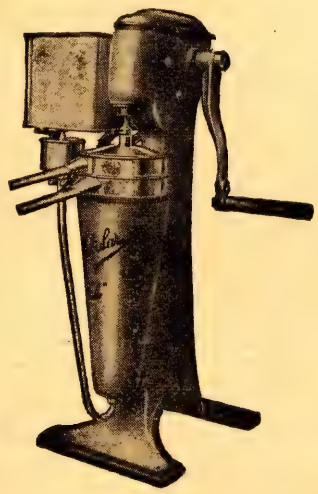
29 Yrs

The Sign of Satisfaction

QUALITY has made the Sharples Separator Works the largest factory of its kind in the world. Quality has made the sale of Tubular cream separators greater than that of any other separator. Quality will be found in every part of the 1909 Tubular "A" separators and will place Tubular cream Separators still farther in the lead.

We wish ebery dairyman who reads this could come to our factory and see for himself the difference between Tubular "A" separators and other separators, thousands of which come to us each year in exchange.

We would like to demonstrate to every dairyman the many points of superiority in Tubular "A" separators, a few of which we mention below:—



Tubular "A"

Perfection in skimming,
Extreme simplicity of construction,
Remarkable ease of cleaning,
Most convenient oiling arrangement,
Low, convenient milk supply tank,
Freedom from complicated bowl parts,
And twenty other especially desirable features.

Our free catalog No. 136 will tell you all about it. Ask for it.

The Sharples Separator Company,

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. **West Chester, Penna.** Chicago, Ills. Portland, Ore.

ROOFING! SIDING! AND CEILING!









FREE SAMPLES!

The Best and Most Lasting Covering Made!

Proven by 60 years actual experience—from every standpoint the most economical covering you can use.

Lightning Proof!

Fire Proof!

Water Proof!

Special Offer to Readers of Up-to-Date Farming

Fill in carefully coupon below. Mail it to Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, at once. We will send you, free of all cost, samples of the very best roofing, ceiling and siding made.

These samples are large and generous enough to give an idea of the quality of the large sheets from which they are taken.

Or drop a postal card saying, "Send free samples of Galvanized Iron Coverings as advertised in Up-to-Date Farming." Sign your name and address, carefully, in full. These samples are absolutely free. Send no money or postage.

Our galvanized rust proof iron (see No. 1) is made of the very best grade of specially manufactured iron sheets. The galvanizing process protects these sheets from rust for all time.

This thorough coat of non-corrosive metals—tin, lead and zinc—called spelter, is made a part of each sheet through the special dipping process employed. This gives the heaviest possible coat of galvanizing necessary for any covering purpose. Galvanized iron roofing has been used for over 60 years. It has always been and is today the best material for covering buildings made. Keeps buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Positively does not taint your rain water—is never injured by contraction or expansion.

SUPERIOR TO SHINGLES

Many fires originate on shingle roofs. The natural life of a shingle is less than ten years, besides requiring constant attention. The quality of shingles grows poorer each year.

Our Galvanized Rust Proof Roofing is Better than Slate

Slate weighs seven times as much and will break from freezing and thawing.

Excels Ready Roofings in Every Way!

Compared to ready roofing, whether rubber surface or felt, cost considered, metal roofing will outlast it eight to one. Patent, prepared or composition roofings crack and curl with age. Tar roofings rot and spoil. Most ready roofings soften in the warm air and sun. They stick to your feet when walked upon.

Suitable for Farm Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, City Dwellings, Poultry Houses, etc.

Galvanizing is the life of a metal roof. Our light weight sheets with their heavy galvanizing give better service, besides saving considerable in freight. Do not require painting. Have a mottled, sparkling effect, pleasing to the eye.

Anyone can lay our galvanized rust proof coverings. Ordinary hatchet or hammer are the only tools needed. No previous experience required to lay.

Illustration No. 1 is Corrugated (galvanized rust proof iron), an all around covering. It is the best. Suitable for ceiling, siding or roofing. Corrugation 1¼ inches apart—inch closer than others. Makes a firmer and better looking sheet.

Illustration No. 2 shows the "V" Crimped Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron) suitable for roofing only—makes a splendid water tight roof—requires "V" sticks to put on.

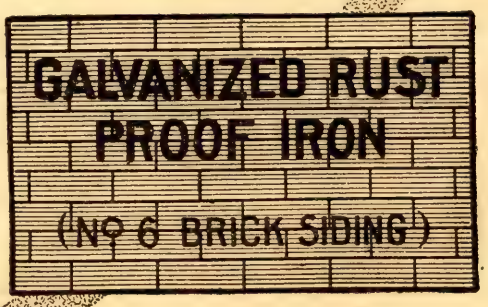
Illustration No. 3 shows Standing Seam Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron), requiring set of tools furnished at low price. Makes first-class covering for any kind of a building.

Illustration No. 4 shows Plain Flat Sheets (galvanized rust proof iron), suitable for many special purposes, such as lining, ceiling, roofing sheds and buildings and innumerable purposes independent of roofing, siding or ceiling. It can be soldered.

Illustration No. 5—Beaded Ceiling or Siding (galvanized rust proof iron) makes a handsome ceiling or siding. Easy to apply—suitable for stores, etc.

Illustration No. 6—Brick Siding (galvanized rust proof iron), an exact imitation of regular brick—most suitable exterior for buildings of any kind. Easy to apply, requiring only nails and hammer.





$1.50 to $3.25 PER SQUARE!

Our Galvanized Rust Proof Iron Coverings

These six galvanized rust proof iron coverings come in sheets all 6 ft. long. Can supply sheets 2, 3 and 4 ft. long. Flat sheets are 26 in. wide. All others 24 in. wide, sold by the square of 100 square ft., not including lap.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Flat, per square $3.00
Corrugated, all other designs, per sq., 3.25

When ordering mention lot No. 18.

Our Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing

(Not galvanized)

In addition to this galvanized iron, we have a plain light weight steel roofing of superior quality. It is good for general purposes and can be painted after it is on the roof. Sheets when flat are 24 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. All other patterns are 22 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. Furnished either painted or unpainted. Prices mentioned are for sheets unpainted. At 10c per sq. additional, we will supply it painted red, two sides.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Flat, per square $1.50
Corrugated, all other designs, per square, 1.75

When ordering mention lot No. 10.

SPECIAL FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER!

At above prices we'll prepay freight in full to all points east of Colorado in the United States, except Oklahoma and Texas. 15c per sq. additional for these two states. To all points west of Colorado in the United States 50c per sq. additional.

FREE SAMPLES!

Mail this coupon to the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.

I saw your advertisement in the Up-to-Date Farming.
Send me free of all cost:

1st—Roofing Samples 18
2nd—Your Big General Catalog
3rd—Your Furniture Catalog
4th—Your "Book of Plans"

Kind of building.....

Size of roof.....

If ceiling or siding is wanted give all dimensions.....

.....

About when you expect to order.....

NAME.....

P. O...... *R. F. D.*.....

Co...... *State*.....

Send coupon Today for samples.

The biggest and most liberal proposition ever offered.

Our 30 DAYS' OFFER!

The above proposition holds good for 30 days only. This does not mean you must order goods shipped at once. You can make a small deposit on the order and we will ship when you are ready to use it. Order must be placed within 30 days at above quotations. Prices in the metal business have never been so low. Order promptly.

OUR GUARANTEE! We will ship any of this material to any address in the United States, C. O. D., subject to examination, upon receipt of 25% of the amount of your order in cash. Balance to be paid when material reaches destination. You can decide from examination if it comes up to representation. If not satisfied your deposit will be refunded and material returned at our expense.

$1,000,000 OUR CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS is sufficient evidence of our responsibility. We want your inquiries on merchandise of any kind and character. Roofing coverings is but one department, although we sell more than any concern in the country, direct from mill to consumer. In addition, we are constantly buying complete stocks of new high-grade goods at **SHERIFFS', RECEIVERS' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES.** We carry in stock a full line of building material, including **lumber, sash, doors, everything needed for a building of any kind—wire fencing—machinery—gasoline engines and traction outfits—furniture and household goods—plumbing material—heating apparatus—water works systems—hardware of every kind.**

Big Bargain Catalog No. 204 FREE for the Coupon!

It is a book every wise buyer must have. No matter what you need in your home or on your farm or property, we can save you big money through our thousands of special offers quoted at lowest prices of any house in America. The coupon will bring it free.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. W. 35th & Iron St. CHICAGO

Look Out for ROUP!

The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds—save them!

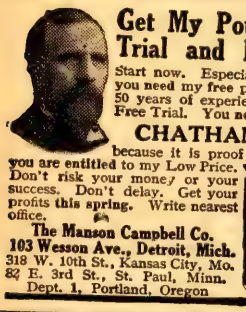
Conkey's Roup Cure

will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and

We'll Pay You 50 Cents

for the empty box if the remedy fails. It kills the germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic! A powder, given in the drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will! Prices 50c and $1.00, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease. The Conkey Book (Price 25c) FREE for name of your poultry supply dealer and 4c postage. Write for it today—now.

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Dept. W Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland O.



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is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an Incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



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Only Adjustable Suspension Poultry Brooder made. Thousands in use. Heated by warm water. Temperature always uniform. Warm water tank above chicks with loose flannel covering under which chicks hover. Warmth equally spread and chicks do not crowd. No underheat to burn their feet. No steps or bridge to climb. No lamp fumes or burnt air to breathe. Should lamp go out the warm water would keep the chicks alive all night. Lamp above chicks, has safety burner, adjusted in height as chicks grow. Shipped on 15 days trial. Send for Catalog No. 18 Automatic Hatching Co., Flint, Mich.

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY



We are giving away hundreds of these Incubators to our seed customers. This Incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best Hatchers made.

Do you want a good Incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.

Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.

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Johnson Says:

Tell my old and new friends that my new 1909 Poultry Book is ready. Over 200 pp. and 1200 pictures and to send me their names and addresses for it.

Send Your Name to Me—BOOK READY

My New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator Is Metal Encased

Safer and surer then ever—75% better hatches guaranteed—40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial. Write me this year.

M. M. JOHNSON
Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.



125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10



If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.

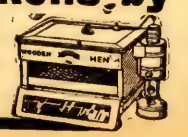
Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 62, Racine, Wis.



Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 79 D, Quincy, Ill.



UP TO DATE IN THE POULTRY YARD

GOOD FOWLS BUT NOT SO COMMON

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

As a reader of your paper for many years, I was well pleased with your illustrated article in the special poultry number January 15. But we have there only the most familiar varieties, though reference is made to some that are not so well known. At the shows I occasionally see a few specimens of varieties that are scarcely ever seen on the farms, and seldom in the poultry yards; yet I am assured they are useful fowls, and their novelty of color, form and feature makes them attractive. I imagine an article illustrative and descriptive of some of these varieties would be interesting to many of your readers.

MRS. L. C. COOK, Belle River, Ill.

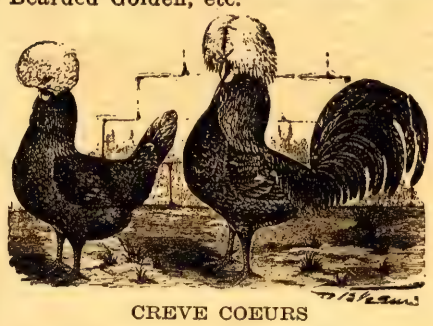
In compliance with the above suggestion we begin with the Polish, and give a picture of the White Crested Black Polish.



WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH

As will be seen, these are stately fowls with a magnificent carriage. The remarkable crest or tuft of feathers on the top of the head distinguishes them from other varieties. In size, form and general qualities they correspond more nearly with the Leghorns than with any of the well-known varieties. They are classed as non-setters, but they are prolific layers of moderate-sized eggs, laying, if good care be given them, well through the winter. But they must have good, dry, warm quarters, as they are sensitive to bad weather, especially dampness and cold. Their failing is that they are not so hardy as the more common fowls.

The Polish, as one may judge from the illustration, are plump-bodied, but not of large size. The standard weight of the roosters is from five to six pounds; that of the hens from four to five pounds. The crest, though a great novelty and attractive, is a serious objection, as in early life, and even later, it affords an ideal home for lice and mites. The Polish differ from the Leghorns in that they are gentle and like to be petted and fondled. There are several varieties, among which we may mention, besides those illustrated above, the Bearded Silver Spangled, a very beautiful bird; the Black Crested White, the White, the Golden, the Bearded Golden, etc.



CREVE COEURS

Here we have perhaps one of the greatest novelties of the poultry world. Its peculiar facial expression is found in no other fowl.

The Creve Coeur is one of the most popular of the French breeds, the Houdans alone outranking it. In general conformation it resembles the Houdans, the principal difference being in the comb, which is of good size and rises in the form of two horns that stand nearly erect and are of a brilliant red color. The plumage is black with brilliant reflections. The legs are a dark slate or black, and rather short. They are quiet and contented in disposition and bear confinement well. They are good layers of large, white eggs, and are classed with the non-setters. The chicks grow rapidly and mature early.

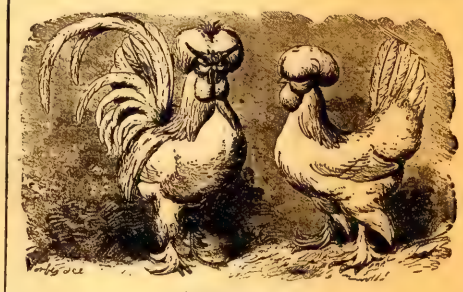
These fowls are very hardy in France, but they are quite susceptible to a change of climate, though they quickly adjust themselves to changes and soon become acclimated. The French breeds are most excellent table fowls and are of good size, the standard weight of the males being from seven to nine pounds, and that of the females from six to eight pounds. They are said to be the very best for crossing upon other breeds, especially upon common stock, as they almost certainly transmit their own good qualities. There is, however, the same objection to the crest that is mentioned in connection with the Polish.



FRIZZLED FOWLS

In the above illustration we have a fowl which many, perhaps, will regard as a freak rather than a distinct breed, but it is a thoroughbred variety for all that, and invariably reproduces itself—breeds true to name, or, rather, true to "frazzle." The feathers seem to have been set in wrong and curl backwards, instead of curving so as to fit down close as in most fowls. In form these birds are long-bodied, square and plump, with a prominent, wide breast and broad back. The neck is rather short and well curved; the tail of medium size and carried rather upright. The legs are of medium length; the carriage sprightly and animated.

The Frizzlies are very early layers and generally get through the moulting process much quicker than other varieties. They are good egg producers and excellent table fowls, the meat being very white and the bones small.



SULTANS

We close this article on the leading poultry novelties, with this description and the above illustration of the Sultans. This, as its name would indicate, is a Turkish breed and it very properly bears the name of the chief ruler of that country. At home it is called Serai-Taook, and that expression means in our language Sultan's fowls, or fowls of the Sultan; hence it is entirely natural when the fowl was brought to England in 1854, to give it the name it bears in England and America.

In general habits the Sultans are brisk and happy-tempered. They are non-setters, small eaters and good layers of large, white eggs, though they themselves are small, ranging in weight from three and a half to five pounds. Their plumage is white and flowing; they are both tufted and muffed, have a fine flowing tail, short, well-feathered legs, and have five toes on each foot. The comb is merely two little points, and the wattles are very small. The body is square and deep, with a full, prominent breast. They are too small for table or market birds, but as pets they are one of our most charming fowls.

We may illustrate and describe several other very valuable varieties in future issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. They are also good mothers, the peculiar character of their plumage seeming to keep the eggs and chicks warmer than the ordinary feathering, though the inverted turn of the feathers makes the fowls themselves very susceptible to wind and cold. The chicks feather slowly and need to run longer with the hen than those of the common varieties. They are bred more for novelty than for commercial purposes.



45 Varieties of practical and fancy pure bred poultry. Beautiful, hardy, vigorous. Largest, most successful poultry-farm. Thousands to choose from. Big **Profitable Poultry** book tells all about it. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, and supplies. Sent for 4 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 142 Clarinda, Ia.



48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for fine 80-page 15th Annual Poultry Book.
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Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.



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SAVES ALL OF THE CORN CROP HARD OR SOFT CONVERTING IT INTO JUNE GRASS FOR WINTER MONTHS
TANK & SILO CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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hatch big profits. The **Reliable Incubator** hatches chubby chicks. Write today for our **Free,** interesting, illustrated Poultry Book, which will instruct you in every branch of poultry raising and tell you how the **Reliable** has smashed *World's hatching records* continuously for the last 12 years.
RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
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More than many a man makes at a trade? Do you want to make extra money in your spare time? We want Agents for the

RADIUMITE SELF HONING STROP



A new discovery, covered by 16 patents. The most popular and quickest selling specialty ever put out. Anybody can sell it at sight. Big value for the money. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Fine **RAZOR FREE** with every Strop. Let us show you how to make from $3 to $10 a day. No experience necessary Outfit free to workers. Write today.
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RUPTURE CURED by STUART'S PLASTER-PADS means a *permanent cure*, and you do away with the painful irritating, truss altogether. No *buckles*—no *straps*—no *springs*. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture *in place* and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—cannot slip, so cannot chafe. Comparatively *short time* required for *permanent cure*. Treatment is *private*, costs *very little* and does not interfere with work. Has cured thousands. Guaranteed under National Pure Food & Drugs Law. *Write at once* for *free* "Trial of Treatment" and illus. booklet.
Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., *Block 59* St. Louis, Mo.

Last Chance Extended

To Get the Most Liberal Offer Ever Made by any Publisher in America

Owing to the large number of replies received to this advertisement as it appeared in the January 1st issue, we have made special arrangements to extend this offer to February 25. This is positively the latest date on which we will accept these orders.

Here is the most remarkable offer ever made to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING: By special arrangements with Farm and Fireside, the great national farm and family paper, we can offer our readers UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year; Farm and Fireside for one year; three superb art-proof pictures, and the Home Sweet Home Calendar for 1909--all for only 60c.

This Offer Not Good After February 25

The February 25th number of Farm and Fireside will be the very last one at the present low price. After that date the price goes up. No matter whether your subscription is paid up now or not, you should surely take advantage of this offer, and let us extend your time a full year when you present subscription expires.

The subscriptions may be either new or renewal, and sent to one or different addresses, as you desire.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

UP-TO-DATE FARMING needs no introduction to its many readers. This is a fair sample of "THE FARM PAPER WITH A MISSION."

FARM AND FIRESIDE

Farm and Fireside is one of the most progressive and most helpful farm papers published. Its farm articles are written by the very best authorities and are of the practical, instructive kind. It has from twelve to fifteen departments in every issue covering every side of farm life from the plow to the kitchen.

One department alone in Farm and Fireside is worth all we ask for this entire offer. It is called the Review of the Farm Press, and contains the best articles from all the other farm papers. You don't need other farm papers if you read the Review of the Farm Press, except UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

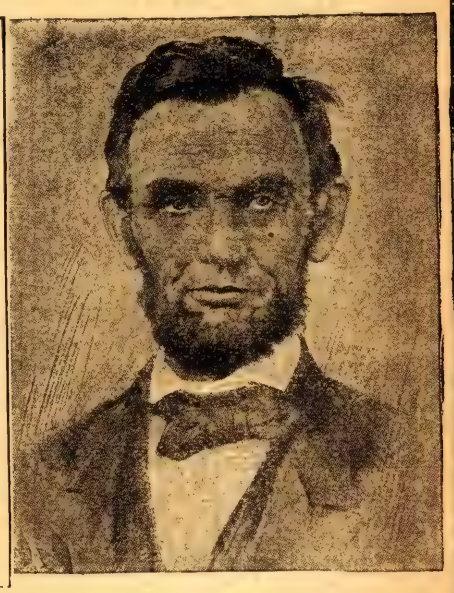
"HOME SWEET HOME" CALENDAR

This beautiful calendar will be given to every one who subscribes for this offer before February 25th. On the front of it is Balfour Kerr's famous masterpiece "Home Sweet Home"—a painting of such exquisite beauty and loving sentiment that you will surely be proud to have it in your home. It costs hundreds of dollars **merely to produce this painting** in Farm and Fireside. It has been made into the most beautiful calendar you can imagine, 11x14 inches, reproduced on the finest calendar stock, by a special monotone process which gives a perfect sepia effect. A calendar for every month of the year is included, and the whole thing is supported at the top by a brown cord. Each calendar is sent securely packed and prepaid. Remember, we include in this offer UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Farm and Fireside, the "Home Sweet Home" calendar,

And 3 Superb Colored Pictures







ALL FOR ONLY 60c.

.....

Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Dear Editor: Enclosed find 60 cents for which send me Up-to-Date Farming, Farm and Fireside including three colored pictures, and the 1909 Home Sweet Home Calendar.

Name, ... Town.....

Street or R. R..... State.....

Rush this coupon before January February 25th.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This coupon should be mailed before February 25th



Matures a week to 10 days ahead of any other known variety; fruits of good size, smooth, solid, bright red color and finest flavor. Although a large number of so-called early sorts have been introduced of late years, *on test*—side-by-side—not one has equaled **First of All** for earliness, hardiness, size and uniform shape.

Price, Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c, Postpaid.

FREE BOOK, "Northern-Grown Seeds"

Plants, Bulbs, Fruits and Trees. Contains all the *good things* for the *Garden* and *Farm* worth growing at the *right prices*. Don't fail to secure the *Book*. WRITE TODAY. **L. L. MAY, St. Paul, Minn.**



THE WONDERBERRY

A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed.

Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation. FRUIT blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall—and all winter in pots.—(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful.) The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it. We are the sole introducers in all parts of the world and offer thousands of dollars in cash prizes for which see Catalogue.

Seed 20c. per packet, **3** packets for **50c.,**

Also our **Great Catalogue** of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits for 1909, *free.*

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

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to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big **Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book,** tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

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The Blower Blackberry

What do you think of a blackberry, 27 berries of which filled a quart box full? Are you not tired of eating the little, sour, "cattle-pasture" wild blackberries? You can get a supply of plants and raise these enormous, sweet, luscious ones for a few minutes' work. We have them for you, and there are none better. Send us a new subscriber—50 cents—or your own renewal and we will send half a dozen strong plants, postpaid, or three for a six months' subscription. Use the coupon below.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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Blower Blackberry Coupon

I enclose 25 / 50 cents for subscription to your paper be- *Pub. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.* 6 mos. / 1 year

ginning .....

This is a (new) (renewal) subscriber. Send me the "Blower" blackberry plants as above.

Name .....

Address .....

ORCHARD *and* GARDEN

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

THE NEW GARDEN DEPARTMENT

In taking charge of this, one of the most important departments of a farm paper, I desire to say that I come here to serve you in every way that is in my power. It is my intention to make a great department out of it. I am going to ask you to help me, as no paper ever became great, let alone a mere department, unless it reflected the wishes of its readers, and to find out what you want, and to give it to you, I am going to ask you to write me freely, giving me an idea of the topics which you would like to have treated in this department, as it is just as easy for me to write of those as any of my selection; and I am going to put my twenty-five years' experience at your service. Will you write me at once, every man and woman, and especially the young men and women, who make up the bulk of the workers in the garden? Let us become friends, and work together.

The publishers of this, the great farm paper which aims to meet so many of your needs, have realized that there is a need for just such a department as I am going to give you. The Garden Department will treat of the whole garden, but more especially the flower garden and the "home grounds," which is so often neglected on the farm because it brings in no revenue; but the day of mere utility is past. President Roosevelt has appointed a commission to "snoop" around the farms and see why they are not as fine looking, about the homes, as the city suburbs are. There is sure to be but one outcome of that commission's investigations: They will see the fine horses and cattle in the barns; the well-tilled fields of waving grain will present a most attractive appearance, and every fence will be as straight as a privet-hedge; but when they come to the farmer homes what will then be said? The men will say that the women run the gardens and the home grounds, and will blame it all on them. Women of the farm, is it not time to have a serious talk with that husband of yours about the garden and grounds? You are doing your best with what you have, but there never is time to help the women in the gardens on the farm, and few farmers make a regular appropriation of funds for garden use and the beautifying of the home grounds, something which would pay well in dollars and cents, not to speak of comfort and good looks.

I once heard a farmer boast of the fact that his wife kept the family table supplied, and bought all the clothing, from her eggs, chickens and garden truck. I took a critical survey of the garden and decided that had he given her a good man, a day a week, all summer, after he had prepared the garden in the spring, she could have saved a couple hundred dollars in addition.

In this department it is my intention to tell you how to do things by the most up-to-date methods, in order that your farm homes will equal those of the finest suburban districts. All you need to make them so is accurate knowledge and a little help at the right time. I am here to help you, and in order to do this we must work together, and I want all flower and garden lovers to stay with me while I make good; for I must make good. If I do not, some one else will try to. It depends on my pleasing you and making this department a success.

Now, are you interested enough to give me a trial as your garden editor? If so, look at the label on your paper, and if it expires within the next year, renew it now before the busy season commences. All such things as the renewal of papers should, on the farm, be attended during the winter season, while there is no rush of work.

In order to keep you in line in this work, I am going to offer you some premiums for new subscribers and renewals, by which you can get a large part or all of the materials to make a "Garden Beautiful" for little or nothing—in most cases for a little work getting a few subscribers. These are the most liberal flower, seed and plant premiums ever offered by any paper, when quality is considered, and you can get every one of them as they appear by sending in your own subscription, paid ahead as far as need be, or soliciting those of your neighbors. I am exceedingly anxious to hold all persons as subscribers who read these my first words to you, as I want to form a permanent family of all my readers. I am going to give you the best department possible, and at the end of three months I will let you say if I have made good, by a postal card shower to the publishers, and, if it meets your approval, they will allow me to build it up to greater heights.

You may not know it, but it is true that the publishers of a paper publish it to please their readers, and not to merely expound their own ideas; in other words, they like to print what their readers like, and it has been my specialty for a quarter of a century to write things that people like about flowers, fruits and vegetables, and if I fail to please you, it will be the first time—but, well—anyhow, I am going to let you be the judge, but it will be only fair to me for you to write me, at once, on a card, what you particularly like. I cannot write up all the suggestions, but will as many as possible, which seem to be of the most general interest.

Shall we be friends and fellow-workers in the garden? Then look at the lbael on your paper and fill in some of the coupons and send them in at once, in order that it will not be forgotten, and you will be sure to remain in the garden family and enjoy my feast of good things.

I am particularly anxious to make good with the Lady of the Farm, as she is generally the gardener, and am planning these premiums so that they will be sure to attract her, help her and keep her in the garden family. Sit down and figure out how much you will need in hard cash to make and start a first-class garden. Make allowance for any repairs it may need; a good supply of fertilizer and tools, and all the seeds of both flowers and vegetables that will be needed for the next year to come. Then decide how much labor you will need at the opening of spring, the labor of a first-class man and a half-grown boy at one time, and a man a day a week later in the season, and have it understood that you are to have him when wanted, according to a pre-arranged schedule, and insist upon it being observed.

Planning and executing in this way, you need have no fears if the Country Life Commission does come snooping about and taking pictures of your farm and home—the more the merrier, and there will be no danger of any "before and after" effects in your case. This is why I urge you so strongly to keep your subscription paid away ahead, so that you will not miss any of my articles, as I want you to put them all into practice, especially the new methods of doing old things, which I shall teach you, and they will all appear at the right time to do them; that is, they will all be timely.

In the next issue I am going to tell you something about seeds and young plants. By that time you will be ready

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SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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Mayflower Peach Coupon

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to plant your seeds for early plants. The way young grandmother did it was good enough for her day, but this is a hundred years later, and her way is as out of date as the tallow-candle and the melodeon. There is no reason why the farmer's wife should not have as good plants as the professional gardeners and orists, and they will when they adopt the same methods; it's all in the method—if you carry it out.

The premiums which I am offering, you will notice, contain some features which are new. We want the Up-to-Date families to be close neighbors, so I am going to offer a special premium for those who get new subscriptions from those whose farms, or lots, adjoin each other at any point. In this way we will get clumps of our subscribers located so closely that they will be in close touch on all questions, and especially those affecting the welfare of the farmer. If there is a neighbor whose lands adjoin yours in any portion of its length or breadth, get his or her subscription, fill in the coupon.

Do you know any one who has never seen or read this farm paper? There might be a few such. You know this country is pretty large, and we might have missed a few. Well, if you find such a one, get his subscription.

Do you know of a friend, acquaintance, or other person who has not taken the paper during the past year, but who at any time was a subscriber? Well, get his subscription for a year and send it in

There are a few people who will not subscribe for a paper, regularly, until they have "sampled" it. For such cases we offer a three months' subscription, six papers, for the trifling sum of 10 cents. Take as many at this price as you can.

Of course you will keep a list of the three months' subscribers sent in? When their subscriptions expire, if you get their renewals for a year, or the renewals of any other persons who ever took a three months' subscription at the 10-cent rate, and send in full year subscriptions, we will give you a reward for doing it.

Now for the grand premium! It should not be a hard matter for a bright young man or woman to get half a dozen five-year subscriptions or renewals a day, if you tell the truth about this paper—how it is improved and what plans we have for it. And then there are two-year, three and four-year subscriptions, or a combination of two one-year, three one-year, four one-year, or five one-year, to as many separate addresses as desired. Work it to suit yourself and your subscriber, and send us the names, and you will get the premiums as follows:

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Who will be the first to write me their wishes as to the new Garden Department?

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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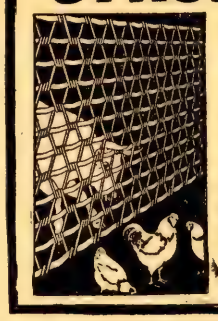
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WHEN TO COMMUNE WITH NATURE

It sometimes seems to me that those persons who know the country only in its lovely green summer dress, miss much. Perhaps to the majority of city dwellers the mid-summer vacation visit to the country brings the greater pleasure than would a sojourn at any other time of the year. And for good reason. City folk are very sophisticated, and they do not accept with any great degree of enthusiasm the proposal that they leave their comfortable heated homes in cold weather to endure the hardships that they are sure to encounter in the farm home. They miss their cozy, warm houses, their electric lights, their comfortable bathrooms. Then, too, the farmer probably would not care for winter visitors, so on the whole it seems that summer is the time that the average individual must accept for his annual communion with nature.

It is doubtful also whether many persons would find the winter dress of the fields and woods attractive. It must be confessed that the majority frankly admit they prefer to go out when the grass is green, the trees verdant and the wild flowers blooming in the fence corners.

To me this is a matter of regret. For I find the winter woods full of charm, and I would enjoy nothing better than a weekly ramble under the denuded trees, and a brisk walk along the banks of the little river or creek that sends its currents on their way as cheerfully in the winter as when the summer sun is overhead.

What could be more invigorating than a brisk walk when the air is sharp and clear? And if there is a flurry of snow, so much the better.

I sometimes wonder if the country people appreciate all the wonderful things that nature has done for them. They have all God's great out doors for their own, and the beautiful scenic views that the artists spend so much time transferring to canvas are their own to enjoy when they will. Were I a painter or a poet, I would surely choose the winter scenery to depict or to make into wonderful word pictures.

Last week I traveled through different sections of Indiana, and the fact that this is no mean State was impressed more forcibly than ever upon my mind. Great progress is being made in the rural districts, and even the casual observer cannot fail to note the fact that the majority of farms are operated in an up-to-date manner that leaves little to be desired. Another fact that struck me with particular force was the quality of the farm home. Many, many new homes are going up, or have recently been completed, all over the State, and almost without exception they are not only comfortable but extremely good looking. Better outbuildings are being erected, and, in fine, the entire movement along this line is on the upward plane.

But while the farmers of Indiana have much of which to be proud, and while they are to be congratulated on the progressive spirit that is being shown in all parts of the State, there are still some things to be desired. In the first place, farmyards should be better kept. Order and neatness should be first law, not only in regard to the actual farm work but in respect to the premises. It is a slovenly habit to allow the door yard to be littered with broken trash of all kinds, and the vicinity of the outbuildings made unsightly with cast-off machinery, lumber and other odds and ends that are sure to collect about the farm.

Another improvement one might wish to see made is the beautifying of the home grounds. Every farmer sets aside a certain amount of ground about his house, but all of them do not look after this little plot. It should be a beauty spot, one that would engage the interest and attention of every member of the family. It should not be allowed to go year after year with broken-down fences and rotten posts lying about. The yard should not be left to grow up in weeds. It costs almost nothing to plant it in good grass seed, and the care will not be a great drain.

How many farmyards are ever cut with a lawn mower? Very few, within my own observation. And how many farmers' wives take the trouble to set out a few shrubs and vines?

These are little things, but they are of the greatest importance. Too many farm homes are ugly, bare and unattractive. Even if they are comfortable within, the outside is left to take care of itself. Parents should not wonder that their children, being made familiar with the more attractive surroundings of city homes, elect to cast their future there. They do not like the barren homes and the treeless and flowerless yards that their parents think are good enough. Perhaps they may not be able to put the causes for their discontent into so many words, but it is a fact nevertheless that the run-down farm home is responsible for many desertions on the part of the young people.

In many rural districts I observed beautiful little groves of pines and other evergreens, but in comparatively few cases had farmers taken the trouble to transplant any of these trees to their own yards. Beautifying the yards is an improvement that should go hand in hand with the remodeling of the old home and the stocking of the outbuildings with the latest and most modern machinery.

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We want every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to sit right down and write us a letter about our American Girl Souvenir Post Cards. Tens of thousands of our readers have received a set of the most popular cards. Here are some of the questions we want you to answer:

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"Just as day broke."
"Bound you couldn't get in without breaking something."



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Fresh air is one of the great vitalizers. It is better to wake up in the morning in a room as cold as a refrigerator than to breathe hot, unwholesome air. Many of the hot-house plants would disappear from the human family if fresh air were allowed to circulate all night longs in sleeping-rooms.

THE CLOSET DOOR

Closet doors now form a feature in home decoration. For a harmonizing effect a curtain can be hung in any room where there is a closet. These hangings should match the color scheme or a complimentary tint can be used for the purpose. Draperies of this sort should run easily.

A pretty idea for a closet in a room where the every-day china is kept, is to take off the door and hang from the second shelf a drapery in a pretty design of cretoune, a madras of rich colored effects, or an artistic pattern of jute. The upper shelf can then be decorated with jugs, a teapot or any other objects suitable for the purpose.

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That means OFF with the fat. It has become a duty. Many are trying exercise or dieting; but it is certain they will find these methods too slow and unreliable. The cheapest and safest way to get in form for the Directoire mode is by means of Marmola Prescription Tablets. Any druggist (or the Marmola Company, Dept. 168, Detroit, Mich.) will give you a large-sized case of these elegant little fat reducers, containing a good, generous supply, for seventy-five cents, and even this quantity should be enough to make a decided impression on your excess fat. Many have lost as much as a pound a day.

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THE AUTHOR OF THIS COURSE

Only a few years ago, Miss Pearl Merwin, now supervisor of the American College of Dressmaking, was doing such sewing as came to her, as a result of the merits of her work. A college-bred woman herself, she conceived the idea of putting her knowledge and experience into the hands of those less favored by crystallizing it into a series of lessons which could be successfully taught and easily learned by mail. Her advertising may be seen in all the leading magazines. She has over 10,000 students and graduates throughout the country. She has "come up out of the ranks" largely by her own efforts, by confining her work wholly within the generally conceded province of feminine endeavor.—"Human Life." Dec. 1907!

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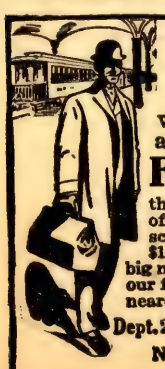
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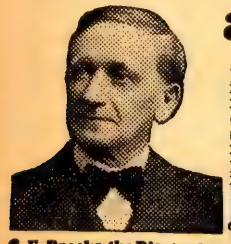
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LOVE AND EQUITY

Or How The F. S. E. Was Established—A Sketch From Life

By B. H. Van Breemen

This story began in January 15th number. Back numbers can be had at 5 cents each.

CHAPTER THE SECOND

In which Porter gets a compliment and Miss Williams a letter.

The week between the meeting described in the foregoing chapter and that of the following Saturday was a busy one for those of the farmers in the locality who through the reading of literature that had been sent for had been half won already for the good cause, and who by Porter's plain though peculiar way of explaining had come to see the situation in a fuller and clearer light. They went around distributing such pamphlets as they could get hold of, asking themselves all the time why they had not long ago seen this question in its true light.

Even Williams, when Saturday came, could be content with himself. He had not been idle. He was a wheat grower of some importance and he at once had taken up the study of the subject.

More than one trip he had made to the village, to ask Porter's advice on the matter of literature, etc. On one of these visits he had asked him why he (Porter) was so interested in the great farmer movement, being no grain grower or farmer himself.

To this the merchant had answered, that, in the first place, he felt it his duty as an American citizen to take an interest in all that could benefit and lift up this movement, and, moreover, that this movement could not fail to be profitable for all the classes, excepting the gang of speculators and gamblers. In his turn he had asked Williams how it was that his wife had been the cause of his first coming to the store for information.

Williams had explained that his wife, traveling on the train to Cincinnati, had sat close to two foreign-looking men, who had talked in a strange language and had repeatedly used the word "Equity." In the last weeks she had read in the papers so much about Russian Nihilists, secret agents, etc., that she had suspected the two men of being characters of that kind. She thought the word "Equity" might have a hidden meaning, and she had made up her mind to ask her husband and find out.

Both Williams and Porter had a good laugh at it.

"Secret agents!" the latter exclaimed; "there is nothing less secret, nothing more open and broad than the Farmers Society of Equity. The two travelers were probably Ohio wheat growers who talked in their native tongue."

"Is Jones in Indianapolis?" asked Porter.

"We sent him and young Johnson on a mission to the Hoosier city. We told them to visit the headquarters of the Farmers Society of Equity to see the founder of the society, and to bring all the information they could get hold of."

"Good for you!" said Porter. "How is it, though, that you have sent these two young men?"

"I thought, and so did their parents, that it might do them some good to travel together. You remember the little incident with the scales and the pennies last Saturday. Both the young hotheads happen to have fallen in love with my daughter, and ever since Jones caused that penny-shower there was a clash threatening, and we thought this little trip would turn their minds in another direction."

"I hope they will be back in time for our next meeting."

"We told them to be back Friday night, the latest Saturday, and there is no reason why they should be later."

When Williams came home he found his wife attentively reading a new paper.

"Now I know what Equity is," she said, "and I know also what an excellent thing it is."

"The best of all is," said Williams, "that when the farmers control the market and get profitable prices for all their products, their wives will be never longing in vain for a nice Easter hat. By the way, where is Mary?"

"Upstairs reading a book called 'The Third Power.'"

"That's right! The farmer's future is of the greatest concern to their children. God grant that we may succeed in making them all see it."

When the night of the second meeting arrived, Porter was the first to make his appearance. He carried a small blackboard, on one side covered with ciphers, and an easel. He placed the easel in a corner of the room and put the blackboard on it, the side with the ciphers downward.

Mrs. Williams had borrowed all the chairs she could get hold of, but early in the evening already it looked as if many more seats would be needed. Some clean boards were brought in, and it was found that by means of this system all the audience, numbering about forty persons, among whom were several ladies, could be seated.

"I am very glad," began Porter, when the meeting had been opened, "to see so many of you here. I rejoice that there are also ladies in our midst this evening; and I see a few strangers, too, two of them, according to my information, wheat growers from Kansas and Minnesota, who are visiting friends in the neighborhood. I have also heard that they are members of the new society. In fact, I see the Equity button on their coats, and I kindly would ask them to help me, where I fail to make this matter as plain as its great importance so fully deserves.

"I am here now to do what I promised to do last week; to explain to you how to obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard. When I am through, every one in the meeting is welcome to ask me questions.

"I will hang up before you tonight a code of laws, and can assure you that if you will obey them, or better, act accordingly, you will be sure to prosper in any line of agriculture.

"The first commandment is 'Thou shalt not dump.'

"You all know that agents of a Chicago gambling house have been here to buy the necessary land to erect an elevator near the river.

"To some of you, at first, this tiding was welcome. 'The nearer the better,' you said. But would you really, from your own choice, dump your crops, when you knew that there is a way to get from 25 to 30 cents a bushel more? Of course not!

"But you ask me how?

"In answer I make known to you the second commandment: 'Thou shalt control the marketing.'

"How?

"By pledging the crops before they are grown, or after, to your society, to direct the marketing. Mark this well: The society is *you* and all the other farmers who are the members of it, and who give, so to say, power of attorney to some of your peers to direct the marketing of your crops.

"'But, goodness sakes,' you ask me, 'how shall we ever be able to do such a thing? Where shall we store our supply?'

"I answer you by holding up before you the third commandment: 'Thou shalt own elevators and warehouses.'

"'Can such a thing be done?' you ask me.

"Easily! If you only will unite.

"I am well aware, my friends, that most of you are not rich. How can you be, when the speculator and Board of Trade man pockets the biggest part of your profits? I even know that many of you have to dump your crop from necessity; that when you need money you cannot hold. But where is the trouble when you can get 50 per cent advanced, and perhaps more, of the value of the crop, while it still belongs to you.

"And this you must know, that there will be no objection at all to this movement on the part of the consumers. Consumers in all the large cities of the country will be able to get their supply more directly when farmers are organized. They now realize that they have their first opportunity to cut out the enormous graft by unfair middlemen, and deal only through such houses as will recognize the rights of the two great classes—our producers and consumers.

"Would you like to have an illustration? Here it is."

Saying this, Porter turned the blackboard, and taking a piece of chalk, he drew a road, on which was a toll-gate. The gate was shut, the keeper was leaning over it. Close by was an elevator.

"This, my friends," he said, "is the road to prosperity. Here comes the farmer with a heavy load of grain.

"'Good morning,' he says to the toll-gate keeper, stopping his team.

"'Good morning,' says the keeper.

"'I would like to pass,' says the farmer.

"'But you cannot, my friend.'

"'Why not?'

"'The roads are too bad. You will never get there; and even if you would reach town with such a heavy load as this, you'll find nobody there that will buy. So dump it here.'

"'I want a dollar a bushel,' the farmer says.

"'It is not what you want, my man,' the speculator answers him with an ugly sneer, 'but what I want to give you. You know very well that we control the market and fix the price.'

"The farmer knows that this is only too true. He dumps as he always did before.

"The toll-gatherer, for whose devilish practice there is no license nor law, shuts

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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full par, ticulars. **The Veterinary Science Association**-Dept. 12, **London, Canada.**

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WESTERN CANADA
More Big Crops in 1908



60,000 settlers from the United States in 1908. New Districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to EACH SETTLER—**160 free homestead and 160 acres at only $5 per acre.**
"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a Kansas Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.
Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10 to $20 per acre as a result of one crop.
Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.
Splendid Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.
For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

the door and puts the wheat in *his* elevator.

"But he hastily goes out again. He hears a noise outside on the other side of the gate.

Along come the miller, the merchant, and the consumer.

"'Hello, old man!'

"'Hello people! What's the news?'

"'Can't we get through the gate?'

"'Why do you want to get through?'

"'We are informed that a farmer is coming with a load of wheat. We want to meet him and buy.'

"'You can meet him all right, but his wagon is empty.'

"'Empty?! And he said he was coming with a big load!

"'Sure he was, but his load is gone.'

"'Where?'

"'Right here in my elevator. Do you want to buy?'

"'I guess we will have to,' says the miller. 'What are your prices'

"Now I ask you, men and women of America, on whose labor and industry hangs the weal or the woe of our country, what shall we do?"

Here the member of the society from Minnesota rose and spoke: *"Reclaim the right of way by force of union!"*

"Right so! That's it!" shouted Porter. *"Let us unite! Let us organize! Let us be masters and not slaves!"*

"I also," continued the Minnesota man, "would ask permission to say a few words of further information. Being a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, I know what questions are usually asked by those who are anxious to know more about this great movement. If there are some of those here present, who have any such questions, I will be glad to answer them. But first I want to thank Mr. Porter for the plain and practical way in which he has explained the plan and character of this great work."

"I thank you, sir," answered Porter. Then, turning to his assembled friends, he said:

"If there are questions, please make them known."

Several of those present wanted information on several points. The questions were asked and the answers given as follows:

Question. I understand from what has been said tonight, that the farmers can compel justifiable prices for their crops through pledges and the control of marketing. How can this be done?

Answer. The society will know the demand in all the markets and will then tell the farmers when to market wheat, or corn, or oats, or hay, or any other crop, and how much; and on what railroad to ship it, and to what market. In this way the market will never be over-supplied and prices will be maintained. This system will be carried out through the organized bodies—unions.

Q. Can you tell me in a few words what the pledge is?

A. It is an agreement between the farmer and the Farmers Society of Equity whereby the person who signs it appoints the society or a committee of his own people his agents to sell his crops at prices agreed upon in advance, and direct the marketing?

Q. Does this cover all of his crops?

A. It covers only the crops pledged and does not include any part that he wants to market locally. It covers only the part that is shipped away to the market.

Q. If a farmer has 2,000 bushels of corn and he wants to feed 1,400 bushels of it on the farm, would he put down 2,000 bushels?

A. No; only 600 bushels.

Q. How about it when it will go off of the farm in the form of hogs and cattle?

A. In such a case he will pledge the hogs and cattle the same way, and not the corn fed to them.

Q. How, in case of a surplus of a crop? Who will hold it?

A. The society will know how much grain there is and it will know how much the demand is. Now, we will say that it looks like 10 per cent surplus; then the program will be to set aside 10 per cent of the crop and not offer it until the nine-tenths are sold. If it is a real surplus when the year is around, each farmer has received a profitable price for all sold and each has a little to hold over against a possible short crop the next year.

There was a moment's pause. It was evident that especially the last answer was being earnestly thought over by those present.

As no further questions were asked, Porter thanked the Minnesota man for his ready and well-constructed answers, and asked his fellow farmer from Kansas if he had something to say.

That gentleman rose and expressed his great satisfaction with all that was said and explained. "I conceive," he said, "that later on some questions will come up, as for instance what to do if no short crop years come, etc. If this should be the case, then it is in the power of the farmers, organized, to control production by decreasing the acreage. In all the time since I have been in the society no problem has arisen that is not provided for in the plan of the F. S. of E."

Here Williams rose and asked to be allowed to ask one more question, that might be of immediate importance.

He was invited to put his question, which he did, as follows:

"How much must be pledged to secure success?"

"Fifty per cent of the shipping part of any crop will be ample," was the answer by the Kansas member.

"Why do you include only the shipping part of the crops?"

"Our prices are now made by Boards of Trade in large cities and are based on the visible supplies and prospects of crops moving from the farms to the markets. If this flow is checked or regulated to only meet the consumptive demand, as it would be if as much as 40 per cent was absolutely pledged, and much more will be controlled, the Boards of Trade will be powerless to make prices."

"Thank you," said Williams, and he sat down. So did the Kansas farmer, after having been thanked by Porter, who addressed the meeting as follows:

"I have here on the blackboard what may be called a revelation to farmers, in connection with the last presented question and the answer that has followed it. I now wish to close the meeting, since nobody has anything more to say or to ask. After the closing of the meeting, I invite everybody present to read what I have written here."

Saying this he turned the blackboard around, and there was a craning of necks to see what it was that he had called "a revelation."

"It will be impossible for most of you," said Porter, "to read this from where you sit. But as I see that you are all very anxious to learn what it is, I will close the meeting, after having asked our friends, Williams and Wilkens, to distribute the literature that we have received from Indianapolis."

"We haven't received any literature," said Williams.

"Have Jones and Johnson failed to bring any?"

"Jones and Johnson are not here."

"Not here? Not come back from Indianapolis?"

"Not that we know of. They are not here anyway."

"What can be the matter with those boys? Can anybody present give some information?"

No answer. Several of the farmers who were eager to get instruction from the expected papers and pamphlets, looked disappointed.

Just then the door opened and a stranger made his appearance. His coat and hat bore the signs of a long trip.

"Excuse me, ladies and gentlemen," he said, entering the room. "I am from the headquarters of the Farmers Society of Equity. Over in the Hoosier city I have made the acquaintance of two of your neighbors, or rather of their sons, Jones and Johnson. I carry letters to members of their family and I am also the carrier of the expected literature. The two young men asked me to explain that they would like to stay two more weeks in the city. If Messrs. Jones and Johnson senior are here and will come forward, I will be glad to hand them the letters and papers.

The literature was received with great joy and immediately distributed. The two fathers got their letters, and Williams, who stood close by, observed that the gentleman from Indianapolis hastily replaced in his pocket a third letter, that had come out with the others. He was not sure, but he thought he had seen his own name on the envelope. He half expected that the Hoosier would ask for him. As this, however, appeared not to be the case, he joined the group round the "revelation," with the contents of which the reader will be made acquainted in the next chapter.

The stranger, who had been duly presented to several of the leading farmers, now went to a spot near the blackboard, where a group of young ladies were talking in a half whisper. Taking care to be unobserved, he studied their faces one by one, apparently without the result he had hoped for. He turned around and looked through the window in the garden. It had been one of those days, late in February, that seem to have a prophesy of the nearing spring. The night was mildly cold, the moonsickle overspread the fields and valleys with a quivering shine of silver. Nature was quietly awaiting her salvation from the bondage of winter.

The stranger stepped out in the garden. Turning to the lawn, he had to pass a cluster of evergreens. To the left was a grape-walk. As he looked at it, hidden by the evergreens, he saw a young lady in a marine blue dress, her head covered with what is called a "fascinator," leaning against one of the poles. Instantly he recognized the person to whom the third letter was addressed. The task he had taken upon him was, to hand her the letter when no other person was near. She was alone; now was his opportunity.

He coughed two or three times. She looked up. Immediately he walked up to her, tipped his hat with a bow, and said: "Miss Williams, I believe?"

"How do you know? Are you . . .?"

"Yes, I am the man from Indianapolis. I am the bearer of a letter addressed to you. The writer of the letter gave me such a true and minute description of your person and features that I immediately recognized you. He asked me to give you the letter when you were alone. I have acquitted myself of my task, and I humbly ask your pardon for having troubled you."

Saying these last words, he saluted and was gone.

If the reader will follow me to the next chapter, he will learn what was written in the letter that came in such a mysterious way in the hands of the farmer's daughter. He will then also become acquainted with the name of the writer.

That night Mary Williams went to bed heartily devoted to the cause of Equity.

(To be Continued)

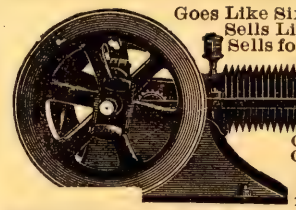
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I will send you a genuine 7-jeweled Elgin movement, with Brequet Hairspring, Cut Expansion Balance, Sunk Second Dial, and all late improvements, in a 3 oz., genuine nickel screw back and bezel case, for ONLY $5.00. I will send the same movement in a genuine Crown gold filled screw back and bezel case for only $9.00. I guarantee the last named case to wear for 20 years. Each of the above prices are for watches postpaid to your address.
A. CAL. THOMSON, Wildwood, Mo.

FARM WANTED

Hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming want to buy a farm. Have you one for sale? Advertise it in the Business Exchange for quick purchaser. Rate 4c a word.

OUR WONDERFUL GRAPE COLLECTION

This is the finest collection of grapes ever offered by any paper for subscriptions. They are *Brighton, Wyoming, Niagara, Mo. Diamond, Concord, Champion, Mo. Early,* and *Worden,* the finest in cultivation today. They are all strong, one-year vines, well rooted. We will give the eight for a two-years' subscription, or two one-year; twelve for a three-year; sixteen for a four-year, or twenty for a five-years' subscription, or five one-year new or renewals. Here is a chance for a grapery for a few minutes getting subscriptions. Get to work at once. Fill out the coupon below.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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Enclosed find $..... for ..... yearly subscriptions to your paper.

Send me Grape collections as per offer mail.

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Attach a list of names giving post-office and state for each.

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons; cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00. This special dispensation will be effective only to March 1, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

February is the shortest month but the most important one for making plans for the year's work.

As farmers plan for putting in the spring crops, they cannot fail to have thoughts about the prices they will sell for.

Therefore, this is the time of the year, above all others, when they should be faithful in attendance at their local unions. If no local of the F. S. of E. to attend, the season certainly suggests that one be organized without delay.

* * *

Farming pays!

We know farming pays. But who does it pay?

We know there are millionaire grain handlers, millers and Board of Trade speculators; millionaire packers, millionaire railroad men, and many other millionaires too numerous to classify. Farming certainly pays them.

* * *

The Secretary of Agriculture says the farmers of the United States produced almost $8,000,000,000 worth of crops in 1908, and he says this was the most successful year they ever enjoyed.

As there are 8,000,000 farms, or farmers' families, to share in this vast sum, we see that the average per family is $1,000. We will say an average of four people work on each farm — the farmer, his wife, a son and a hired man.

Figured thus each gets for a year's work, products to equal $250. As all the crops were included, those consumed by the family and the farm animals, it must not be concluded that each worker on the farm gets $250 cash; but this is what he might get if everything could be sold.

Two hundred fifty dollars a year is about $5 a week, or about 83 cents a day.

Out of this the average worker on the farm must live and meet the upkeep of the farm and machinery; support the dependent members of the family, pay taxes and meet a hundred other expenses.

If there is anything wrong with the figures, will some person show us? If they are correct, then answer: Does farming pay the average farmer?

If the figures are true, and if the answer is in the negative, then we implore farmers to get together so they can get their share of rewards for labor, and so farming will first pay the people who do the work.

* * *

The publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING pay $17 a month to have a horse kept at a boarding stable. This in a year amounts to $204. In other words, the owner must put up $204 to sustain the horse.

The average farm family we will say is five members, and the gross value of what it produces is $1,000, or an average of $200 each. This is a little less than is appropriated for the keep of a horse.

The horse under ordinary circumstances has no needs except feed. The human being has a multiplicity of needs. Out of $200 must come food, clothing and education; maintain a social standing and meet the demands of business, society and government.

* * *

It is not a bright picture and we dislike to throw it on the screen; that is, we wish the picture were brighter and more pleasing, but this cannot be unless the report of the Secretary is at fault. He says: "The total value of all farm products of 1908 is the most extraordinary amount in the world's history — $7,778,000,000.

Isn't it time that farmers take the step that will provide more for the keep, education and entertainment of the average man, woman or child on the farm, than must be paid to keep an ordinary horse in Indianapolis?

Organizers

If any 1908 organizer has not asked to have his commission renewed for 1909, we hope he will apply at once. Also we want organizers in all unoccupied territory.

Local Unions

If your local union has not a new charter from the Farmers Society of Equity, you should send for Circular E42, which will tell you how to proceed.

Report Promptly

Organizers and secretaries of local unions should report promptly. No name for membership or dues should be held beyond Saturday night. New members are anxious to get their official paper, and old members paying dues watch the date on their paper to see if it is changed. Delays destroy the confidence of members and should not be indulged in.

Present Subscribers

When present subscribers to the official paper become members of the society, they will pay the full membership fee and their subscription will be extended one year from the date of expiration.

Theron Fisk

It has come to our notice that this man is trying to organize farmers in Iowa into what he styles the Farmers Equity Society, and has promised them UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper. This is to warn readers that Fisk has no authority to represent the Farmers Society of Equity nor this paper. He is unworthy of the confidence of farmers, and any trust put in him will surely lead to disappointment.

"Love and Equity"

The second installment of this thrilling story appears in this number. Every member of the family will find it interesting. When you have read the story complete, it may point the way to better things in your community as it did in Mr. Williams'.

NECESSITY OF FAITH

(CONTRIBUTED)

Without faith one can do nothing. The man who does not believe thoroughly in his work will never make a success of it. This holds good in fraternal work as well as elsewhere. The organizer who does the best work for his order is the one who believes that there is no better fraternity in existence. Filled with enthusiasm himself, he has no difficulty in imparting it to other men. To such a man all fields are good. He can secure members and organize locals wherever there are enough men of the proper qualifications. Half the battle is won by his own faith.

Men like people who believe in their calling. Enthusiasts in all lines of endeavor attract. "Faith," says Tolstoi, "is the force of life." So we hope to see our organizers go forth in their great work that is before them in organizing the Farmers Society of Equity.

FRAME YOUR CHARTER

We want every local union to frame its charter and hang it in its meeting place. An inexpensive plan is as follows:

Procure from your photographer or furniture dealer a bolt of passe paitant—which is simply gummed muslin—1 inch wide. This is for the frame and may be had in several different colors. From your glass dealer get a glass the size of the certificate. For the back use heavy card or past board to which first sew or attach a small ring or brace, cut the passe paitant a little larger than the ends and sides of certificate. Dampen one-half the width with a wet cloth and press firmly to the face of the glass. Be sure to cut the ends so as to form a neat mitred corner. Turn the glass face downward, place the certificate and back on and press firmly while you paste the remaining half of passe paitant to the edge and back.

Care should be exercised to keep the edges and surface smooth. Have certificate with margin, glass and back all of same size. The same instructions apply for all pictures. Framed in this manner they are dustproof, will not fade, are novel and very ornamental. The expense is a mere trifle.

A local union charter is the farmers' Declaration of Independence from the gambling Boards of Trade that have made their prices in the past. This declaration framed and in view at all meetings will help to inspire the members to greater effort to gain their victory.

Get My Price The Lowest Ever Made

On a First-Class Manure Spreader

Yours to Try Free 30 Days—Freight Prepaid

My NEW Roller Feed Spreader, Greatest thing in the spreader line today



Let me tell you something. I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader so low that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure. The name—

GALLOWAY

is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States—and every one of my Spreaders is backed by my $25,000 Gold Bond.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the Galloway: 1. It's the only successful wagon box Spreader in the U.S. 2. It has 7 distinct, separate, original patents. Nothing else like it—or as good. They alone make it worth $25 to $30 more than any other. 3. My own Factory turns 'em out—capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day. 4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader.

But before you risk one cent on my Spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free.

The Galloway Wagon Box Spreader fits any truck or high-wheel wagon, and is made in 4 sizes, up to 70 bushels. My big, Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Red Hot Proposition are waiting for you—Spend a cent for a postal today and get your name to me at once. I'll make you the lowest price ever offered on a first-class Spreader—Freight all paid—and show you how to clean up $50.00 clear cash profits. Write me personally—TODAY.

Wm. Galloway, President

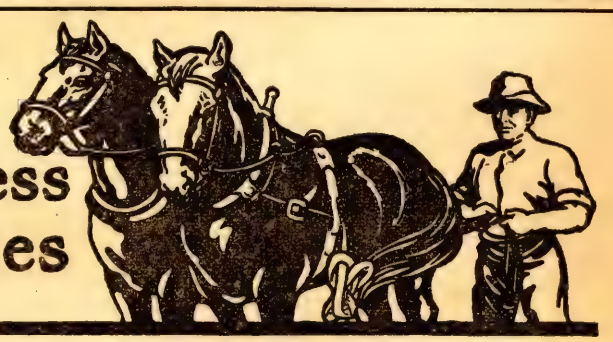
Fits Your Own Wagon

$25,000 Guarantee

The Wm. Galloway Co., 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

Did you see the manure spreader article in January 15th issue telling the experiences of men who have used the Galloway spreader and who wrote UP-TO-DATE FARMING about it? You know the Galloway must be right or these men would not have stamped their O. K. on it, or written the editor a word about it. Look up the issue, page 9, and write to Galloway today for catalog. See letters in this issue.

For Lameness in Horses



Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect. See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first signs of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating—goes right to the spot—relieves the soreness — limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

Sloan's Liniment

will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweeney, founder and thrush. Price, 50c. and $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, - - Boston, Mass.

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

MICHIGAN STATE UNION

Secretary Chas. A. Emmerson of Traverse City calls for county organizers in every county in Michigan, outside of those already supplied. Following is a list of county organizers commissioned since January 1:

Traverse County.—Chas. A. Edgcomb, Traverse City.
Lelanan County.—John Belanger, Empire.
Van Buren County.—A. M. Gander, Cadmus.
Huron County.—C. Warren, Pigeon.
Branch County.—Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood.
Sanilac County.—Wm. Hogan, Marlette.
Charlevoix County.—James Howey, East Jordan.
Osceola County.—Wm. Robinson, Evart.
Montcalm County.—M. N. Drake, Trufant.

Michigan is enthusiastic over the outlook for organization in that State, and they intend to embrace their opportunity. In connection with the organizing campaign it is intended to conduct a pledging campaign for the chief crops. This latter is a feature that the farmers in Michigan have not participated in before. It will add zest to the movement and multiply the results in organization.

We predict that when the handlers of potatoes and beans send their buyers into Michigan next fall to buy up the crops at their own prices, they will find them pledged to the F. S. of E. to direct the marketing — tied up — and they will be obliged to deal with the society's representative. In this connection we will again refer to the campaign in about 30 tobacco-producing counties that started to pledge 50 per cent of the crop in sixty days and resulted in pledging 80 per cent. It is just as possible to pledge potatoes and beans, while when it comes to marketing the advantages are all with the latter crops. Of tobacco the buyers had about a two years' supply ahead. Potatoes cannot be kept over and when the crop is controlled the buyers must seek the people who have them.

Don't forget that the Michigan State Union wants a county organizer in each of the remaining counties, and local organizers to assist. Good, capable men are wanted and this campaign will justify such men in giving it their time. The secretary will give full particulars on application.

KANSAS MEETINGS

S. A. Allman, organizer, Lincoln, Kans., will hold meetings as follows:

Lincoln, February 6, at 2 p. m.

Beverly, February 20, at 2 p. m.

All members of the local unions at these points are urged to attend. One of the objects is to secure charters from the Farmers Society of Equity. Other objects are to pass on the adoption of the new local union features as provided by the F. S. E., which new features furnish entertainment, novelty and much needed education in local union work, also to accept new members.

All are invited. It is hoped there will be an attendance that will make these meetings thoroughly representative of the cummunities. Speak to your neighbors about the meetings. Every community needs a local union for business and social reasons, and for the education that cannot be secured through any other source. President Roosevelt wants to see a union, or club of farmers in every community where farmers, their wives, children and hired help can meet together for mutual improvement.



Made of wire that is all life and strength — wire that stretches true and tight and yields just enough under impact to give back every jolt and jam it receives.

Made of materials selected and tested in all the stages from our own mines, through our own blast furnaces and rolling and wire mills, to the finished product. Our employment of specially adapted metals is of great importance in fence wire; a wire that must be hard yet not brittle; stiff and springy yet flexible enough for splicing—best and most durable fence material on earth.

To obtain these and in addition apply a quality of galvanizing that will effectually protect against weather conditions, is a triumph of the wiremaker's art.

These are combined in the American and Ellwood fences—the product of the greatest mines, steel producing plants and wire mills in the world. And with these good facilities and the old and skilled employes back of them, we maintain the highest standard of excellence possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce.

Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them.

American Steel & Wire Co.
Chicago
New York
Denver
San Francisco

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241. Dayton, Ohio

$25 Weekly and expenses can be made by men and women, selling our goods to farmers and poultrymen. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Schild Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Business Chance

For sale or exchange. General stock merchandise. Doing nice business. Want farm or city property; $10,000 to $20,000. Describe property. E. E. Moore, Payne, Ohio.

Dogs

Dogs Bloodhounds, foxhounds, imported Norwegian bearhounds, Irish wolfhounds, deerhounds. Illustrated forty page catalogue on receipt of 4 cent stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Farm Lands

Bargain Farm for sale, 160 acres; good buildings; my home farm. James Casey, Cambridge, Neb.

Do you want to sell your farm or business? Anywhere? Anyplace? We do it for you without commission. Just send lowest price with full description and terms. Buyers Co-operative Co., 7th Street, Minneapolis. Minn.

Excellent markets, abundant forage crops, ideal climate, makes Baldwin County, Alabama, the best of dairy countries. Fine lands at moderate prices. Gulf-Bays Co., Foley, Ala.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

For sale, Michigan farms of all descriptions. Write for new catalog. Isaac Kouw & Co. Holland, Mich

For Sale, 320 acre farm in the famous Sturgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

For sale, 320 acres of land near Houston, Texas. Suitable for rice, cotton, corn, oats, figs, oranges, strawberries, vegetables, etc. Price $25 per acre. 1-5 cash, balance in 1 to 10 years. Write D. C. Brown, 704 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Michigan Farms, southern counties, stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids. Mich.

Rich Texas land for sale. Open prairie, ready for plowing. Near several railroad stations, and beautiful Victoria, Texas. J. Wellington Fort Worth, Texas, gives full information.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Women

Something new for women. Write for free descriptive number of the greatest invention of the age. An absolute necessity. You will be delighted with our proposition. Agents can make big money working for us. Write now. Peerless Supply Co., Junction City, Kans.

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mitten to order. Ship us your hides. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford. Ind.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

For Sale Standard Delaine rams; Angus cattle; two Duroc sows and a boar—sows bred—Low price. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, boars, bred sows, September pigs $8; pedigrees free. Stock mated; large kind. Fred Ruebush, Sciota. Ill.

Poland Chinas with quality. Priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, R. R. 1, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Poland China sows; large kind. E. D. Bishop, R. R. 38. Lake Odessa, Mich.

Tamworths, immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Pamphlet free. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

255 head 1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives. dehorned; must sell at once. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty. Ohio.

Paint

Every Farmer in the United States needs at least one gallon of Crisman's XX Paraffine Paint to cover his farm wagons, tools and machinery. After it is on it answers a better purpose than a wagon house as the tools, etc., are always under cover. It tightens the joints, spokes, etc., and has a good effect in keeping the tires on the wheels. Wears beyond expectation. Paraffine Paint answers many purposes. Certain corporations buy it by the car load, having used it many years. Agents wanted. PARAFFINE PAINT WORKS, Eldred, Pa.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Booler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-63 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C

Post Cards

Post cards, agent's lot with your name in gold, 10c. Write Southern P. C. A., Lexington, N. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Eggs from prize winning strains single comb white and brown Leghorns, barred Plymouth rocks, white wyandottes, Rhode Island reds, both combs; $1.00 15, $5 100. F. M. Prescott, Riverdale. N. J.

40000 poultry keepers use the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry Fixtures. This system teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in your flock and how to make more money on your flock. Send for full particulars and large 64-page catalog on Potter Fixtures, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. Write us today. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? T. F. Potter & Co., Box V, Downers Grove, Ill.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, $1.00 and $1.50 each while they last. Over 200 to select from. Order at once. Write for show birds. W. W. Faigley, Lancaster, O.

30 breeds chickens, ducks, geese. Catalogue for stamp. Minkel & Co., Mapleton. Minn.

Wild Mallard Ducks, thoroughly domesticated. Beautifully plumaged and greatest layers of all ducks. $3.50 per pair. Eggs $2.00 per fifteen. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Produce Commission Merchants

Take Notice Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less, T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Schools

Wanted Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute. Dept. B 37, Rochester, N. Y.

Seeds and Plants

Seed Corn We have a fine lot of Boone Co. white and Funk's Yellow Dent seed corn, also oats and clover. Catalogue free. Oaklawn Seed Farm, Box 22, Chatham, Ill.

Shoes

Staver Shoes guaranteed genuine leather; high lace, easy, look well. Durable. Women's $2.75, sizes 3 to 7; misses $2.25, sizes 10 to 2. By mail prepaid on receipt of price. Send slip of paper length of foot, state size usually worn, write address very plain. F. A. Crocker, Mfr., Lincoln Centre, Maine.

Miscellaneous

Boys and girls use our metal "Play Coin" when playing store. 25c per box. Postage 10c extra. Glenwood Supply Co. P 393 Yonkers, N. Y. Order now!

Debts collected anywhere. Legal advice $1.00 Fidelity Credit Co., Atty's Washington, D. C.

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago. Ill., R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Hold Tail while milking, with Champion Cow Tail Holder. Sample by mail 15c. C. & A. Novelty Wo[illegible], Lincoln Centre. Maine.

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

Get Our Factory Price Direct to You

On 30 Days Approval Test—Cash or Time—Freight Allowed



It costs you nothing—at our risk—to test the Detroit Tongueless on your work for a month.

We sell only direct, so take this way of proving to you that imitations of the Detroit Tongueless are in no way its equal. We have no dealers or agents so you save their profits on the price you pay us direct. Keep the difference in your own pocket and get the genuine, original and highest class, guaranteed

DETROIT Tongueless Disc Harrow

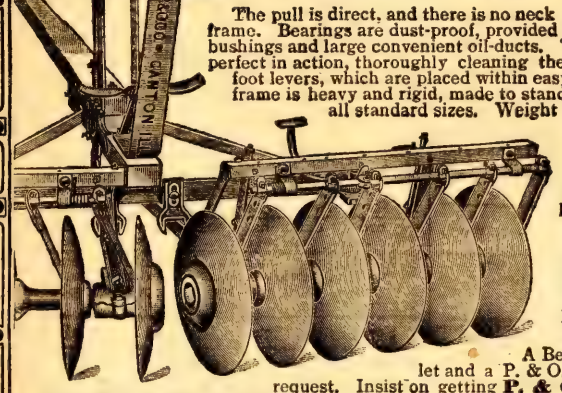
The Forward Truck does away with all of the annoyance on the beam of the old "tongue"—all neck weight—side draft and sore necks. Note back of the Disc Blades the TRANSPORT TRUCK—an extra attachment—upon which you can mount the machine, taking the Disc Blades off the ground, so you can drive over stony ground, rough and sandy roads, bridges, etc. Write today for our price—proposition to you and new 1908-9 Catalog sent FREE.

AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY
532 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Branch houses in all trade centers enable us to make prompt shipments. Get an American Manure Spreader or Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow by ordering early.

Write To The AMERICAN HARROW CO.
532 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

P & O



Star Disc Harrows

The pull is direct, and there is no neck weight and no strain on the frame. Bearings are dust-proof, provided with oil-soaked hard maple bushings and large convenient oil-ducts. The oscillating scrapers are perfect in action, thoroughly cleaning the discs, and are operated by foot levers, which are placed within easy reach of the driver. The frame is heavy and rigid, made to stand hard usage. Furnished in all standard sizes. Weight Boxes supplied if ordered.

P. & O. Canton Harrows

All styles—Disc, Cut-Out, Reversible, Spading, Pony, Drag, Garden, etc., largest harrow line on the market.

P. & O. Harrow Trucks

for any style of Disc Harrow, either wood or steel tongue—strong and flexible.

Riding Attachments for all styles of Drag Harrows.

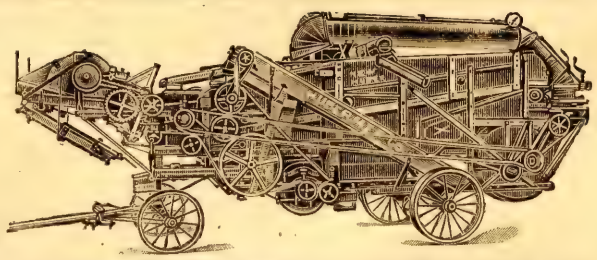
A Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlet and a P. & O. Catalog, will be mailed on request. Insist on getting **P. & O.** Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Planters, Potato Diggers, Stalk Cutters, etc., from your dealer. Write for Catalog No. 41

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ills.

This

New Huber Thresher

Makes Farm Land More Valuable



It saves grain that other machines send to the strawstack. It saves it in a cleaner, more perfect condition. It does your threshing in less time. It requires less power. There is absolutely no waste. Every kernel of grain is cleaned up. The "New Huber" patented devices for doing these things are not found in other threshers. The cylinder of this thresher is perfect. The bars are made double. The shaft is of the finest rolled steel. The teeth have been perfected after long experience and could not be made any better. They never get loose. The "New Huber" double reverse beater, the flexible deflector, the separators, fans, racks, riddles and all other parts are carefully adjusted to give the best results.

We want you to have the "New Huber" catalogue. It is FREE, and will be sent promptly on request. It tells all about our

Threshing Machines and Traction Engines

All details are illustrated and explained. Read it and you will know why our thresher makes farm land more valuable—why all our machinery will outlast other makes. We back up every claim we make in this book. If you are interested in Threshing Machinery and Traction Engines this catalogue will give you new ideas—better ideas—ideas "hammered out" right here in our own shops—tested out on thousands of American farms. There are no fads in the "New Huber." It is built for work, and it does it. Does it more economically than any other. Requires less attention. Lasts longer. Send for the catalogue today.

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. M. MARION, OHIO

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON MALLEABLE IRON WROUGHT IRON STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER



Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for three years. Catalog free. Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 11 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN YOU WRITE ADVERTISERS

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD

It appears that none of the people concerned in the old conspiracy to secure control of the society, use it for their personal ends and destroy the person and influences that brought it into existence and built it up, are to escape the odium that attaches to known wrongdoers, even though some of them may evade the law. We are led to make these remarks because of the two events referred to below:

E. CHUBB FULLER ARRESTED

From the Indianapolis *Star*:

Governor Marshall's first official act yesterday, at his desk in the State House, was the signing of the commission of Herdis F. Clements of Mt. Vernon as judge of the Circuit Court in Posey county.

Governor Marshall had agreed with Judge Clements to make the act of signing his commission the first official act, but nearly failed. Detective William Holtz of the Indianapolis police was on hand before the inaugural address was finished, waiting for an opportunity to see Governor Marshall to get his signature to requisition papers for E. Chubb Fuller.

It was nearly 2:30 before there was a break in the reception line to permit of the Governor being called away from his social duty. A long black cigar was pulled from his pocket as he turned toward his desk. A match scratched on the end of his match box was preliminary to a cloud of fragrant smoke which hung above his head as he gave his attention to the requisition papers.

First Paper Pushed Aside.

After looking them over the Governor turned to Holtz for aid—he didn't know where to sign. Holtz showed him, and in the midst of the effort the commission of Judge Clements was brought in, and the Governor suspended operations on the requisition to sign his name to the commission. Judge Clements and the Governor are close friends.

E. Chubb Fuller is wanted for the alleged jumping of his hotel bill at the Linden Hotel. The affidavit against him is signed by George Benton, the proprietor of the hotel. Fuller has been placed under arrest in Chicago, where he will be held pending the arrival of the Indianapolis authorities.

Fuller was advertising manager of the Equity Farm Journal up to the first of the year.

JOHN MULHOLLAND DISAPPEARS AND SO DOES MONEY

To the Indianapolis *Star*:

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 4.—John Mulholland, national committeeman of the Independence party of Ohio, cannot be located. Simultaneously with his disappearance the State funds of that party have disappeared. Mulholland left nothing but debts behind.

Mulholland was a lieutenant of Drayton, Tubbs, Sharp and others in the conspiracy and was the most active person in the Exchange movement, When others were being gathered in by the sheriff of Marion county, Ind., Mulholland thought it discreet to get out of the State.

Meetings

John Belanger, Empire, Mich., will hold meetings as follows:

Schonberg.—February 9, 7 p. m.
Solon.—February 11, 7 p. m.
Provemont.—Old Church, February 13, 2 p. m.

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. It does, or should interest every person whose interests are in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main object. This supplies what the Society heretofore has lacked.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.



BUY THE DAVIS

Get it direct from Factory at Factory prices and SAVE 20% to 50% of your money and all your cream.

Low Down Supply Tank. We Pay the Freight. Fully Guaranteed.

Our Improved cream separator which doubles profits and cuts dairy work in two. Absolutely the simplest, easiest running, easiest cleaned separator in the world. Just belt high to a man. Its bowl gets the last drop of cream. Investigate our liberal selling plan. Send your name and address to us on a postal card and get our **money saving catalogue No. 152** by return mail.

Davis Cream Separator Co., 56R North Clinton St., Chicago, U. S. A.

PEERLESS ELASTIC BARB WIRE



The Latest Improvement in Barb

Hard coiled wire; short, sharp barbs, 4 inches apart. Wire well galvanized. Barbs can't turn or slip. 80 rod spools.

Your dealer has it or else he can get it. Don't accept the old style soft wire stuff.

PEERLESS FENCE CO., Ltd., ADRIAN, MICH.



The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.

M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%

We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.

DeKALB FENCE CO., - DeKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.



Wonderfully Elastic!

Page Fences "give and take" but never break. 25 years of practical experience woven into the fabric. No other fence has it! This is the "Jubilee Year" or Quarter-Centennial of Page Fence. "Jubilee" book FREE.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box Y79, Adrian, Mich.

BROWN FENCE

SAMPLE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.

The BROWN Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.

FREE

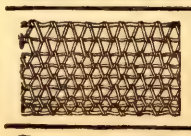
15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.

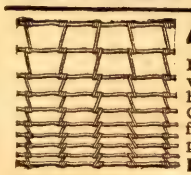




WARD FENCE Farm and Poultry.

Old fashioned galvanized. Elastic spring steel. Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers prices. Write for particulars.

Ward Fence Co., Box 538 Decatur, Ind.



48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. **FREE** Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to **MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, LEESBURG, O**



Hand Made Harness At a Big Saving

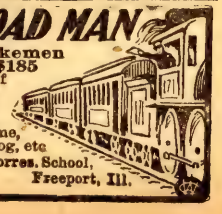
We sell direct to you at factory prices—a big saving on every set. Shipped on approval; warranted as satisfactory in every detail as though made to your special order—or money refunded. Our harness is HAND MADE from best oak leather—33 years' square dealing backs our guarantee. **We Pay the Freight.**

Send for Catalogue FREE

SCHAFER SADDLERY CO., Box 124, DECATUR, IND.

BE A RAILROAD MAN

Firemen and Brakemen Earn from $100 to $185 a month. Graduates of this school in great demand. Actual railway officials teach you by mail during your spare time, at small cost. Free catalog, etc



The Wenthe Railway Corres. School, Box 506, Freeport, Ill.

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean.)

All readers of the UP-TO-DATE who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of the UP-TO-DATE saw the above clipping from the Inter Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers UP-TO-DATE readers a **free treatment.** Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, UP-TO-DATE, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!



Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent, the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—**stop that pain RIGHT NOW!**

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a REAL Free Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—*immediately* after starting the treatment. It is so *simple*, so mild, yet so scientific and so *sure*—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last** you can get relief and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine *free* treatment by America's and Europe's *leading* specialist — absolutely free — really and genuinely free *to convince the public.*

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then *it's your loss* if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

LOOK at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain — they are victims of kidney trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and **right now, free of charge.**

JUST



Your Name and Address and the Symptoms

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment *certificate;* read how it puts you under *no obligations* whatever, how it says specially and distinctly that you are not under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is ***limited.*** *Only a certain number can be taken under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are* ***guaranteed*** *the* ***free*** *treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need* ***instant, immediate*** *relief from those awful pains.*

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 2488 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?



Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, a great authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Rarely before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott *wants* the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have extended over America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University —of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York, is now an honored part.

Writing of Dr T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases; but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, wh se wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?..... *Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** treatment will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
2488 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. **Instant Relief** for those terrorizing pains!



Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is **glad** to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the **free treatment.**



FREE
THIS $3.50 PAIL

We will also give away 10,000 beautiful N. Y. Standard R. R. Watches

TO PROVE BEYOND ALL DOUBT TO EVERY INTELLIGENT STOCK RAISER THAT

WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

is the World's Greatest Conditioner and Feed Saver we will Actually give this 25-lb. Pail Free, where we have no Agent, to Every Reader of this Paper who fills out and mails to us the Coupon shown below. (You can also get free a N.Y. Standard Railroad Watch)

WHAT WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC IS

Nearly a quarter of a century's actual experience has proven beyond all doubt that Wilbur's Tonic is a money-maker for feeders. WE KNOW THIS. It has been PROVEN to us thousands upon thousands of times in the most forceful manner. We want to convince YOU and are willing to do it AT OUR OWN RISK.

You know the value of the pasture for any kind of stock: how it keeps the animal in good condition—nature's own way of doing it. There is no argument about the value of the pasture, but it does not last the year 'round. We prepare a tonic which, mixed with grain and fed to stock, furnishes in stall or feed box, in the proper proportion, the ingredients of pasture diet, invigorates and fattens stock at small enough cost to make the tonic a money-making investment for the owner of one cow, horse, hog or sheep, and a proportionately larger one for the owner of thousands of head.

FOR COWS

You know when the pasturage goes down in the fall, the milk goes, the butter goes, the flavor goes until all are shortest when the price is highest. Wilbur's Tonic invigorates cows; it supplies the needed roots, barks and leaves of the pasture, sustains the flow of milk, and color, quantity and flavor of the butter. Take a cow right off the pasture, feed her Wilbur's Tonic in the stall and she will show very little loss of milk, and one cent's worth of Tonic per day saves one dollar's worth of grain per month.

FOR HORSES

Wilbur's Tonic builds up run-down horses, prevents colic and keeps them in good appetite. It keeps the bowels loose, water clear, blood cool and in a healthy condition. They are always ready for work. Wilbur's Tonic makes them relish their food, keeps the hair smooth and sleek and prevents that rough looking coat. It is a pure vegetable food, positively prevents disease, and makes horses strong, large and full of life. Wilbur's Tonic should be fed mares while they are suckling the colt and mixed with the colt's grain while weaning. It will prevent scour and keep them healthy and growing. Stallions should be fed Wilbur's Stock Tonic during the standing season every day. When out of the standing season, feed Wilbur's Tonic two or three times a week, to keep them regular and healthy.

FOR HOGS

Hogs, you know, are the most susceptible animals to contagious disease. But you know, too, if they escape contagion, they are kept cheaper than any other kind of stock. If you keep your hogs healthy they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat you know how quickly they will die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems. We believe that there is only one thing in the world that will do this, and that is Wilbur's Tonic.

FOR STEERS AND CALVES

One ounce of food fed with grain to the steers when fattening for market will put flesh on them and save you money on grain. A healthy animal wastes no food. It is all transformed into flesh. For calves you are raising or ones you are fattening for veal, you can obtain the most wonderful results by using one-half measure of Wilbur's Tonic with one pint of ground oats or corn meal.

FOR POULTRY

Wilbur's Stock Tonic is an egg maker and a fat maker which will not only force more profit from the poultry yard but will also prevent disease and save birds. It is a sure preventive for cholera, gapes, pip, roup, indigestion, diarrhoea, apoplexy, and all other poultry diseases. For little chicks it has no equal and produces large, heavy birds.

PREVENTS ABORTION

By counteracting colds, and soothing the nerves while the mother is in a delicate condition, Wilbur's Stock Tonic PREVENTS ABORTION and saves for the breeder at least one-half more of his increase. Wilbur's Stock Tonic fed in small quanties to young animals, will make them grow large, strong and fat.

REFERENCE: 25 years of success in business. Any Bank in America. Any Mercantile Agency in America. Any Agric. Paper in America.

CUT HERE — FILL OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO US TODAY — CUT HERE

Free Pail Coupon

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Department 579

Gentlemen: Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilburs Stock Tonic Free—also explain just how I get the guaranteed N. Y. Standard Watch free of charge.

I own.....horses.....Cattle

....Hogs....Sheep....Poultry.

My name is.....

.....

P.O.....R.F.D.....

Freight Sta.....State.....

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEED N. Y. STANDARD WATCH

We will give away 10,000 of these railroad watches at once—fill out free pail coupon and mail it today—we will also send youlfull particulars of great N.Y. Standard Watch Offer.

The word "Standard" on the face of the Watch is a positive guarantee that both case and movement are perfect in every detail. It is a large 3 oz. stem-wind and set open face watch, jointed screw back and heavy beveled crystal. Note the beautiful "Engine" design engraved on the back. The watch contains seven fine jewels and is a handsomely finished time piece in every particular.



READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

Nauvoo, Alta.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs:—I received the watch in perfect condition. I find it to keep correct time. I think it a grand present. Please accept my warmest appreciation of same. Many thanks to you. With kindest regards.

C. M. D. WILSON

Paris, Ark.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Kind Sirs: I am well pleased with watch received from you. I am still feeding your Stock Tonic and think it O.K. I will be pleased to speak a good word for you and your tonic. You have dealt honestly with me, done just exactly as you agreed to in every way. Very truly your friend,

S. B. SHIRLEY

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I received the Stock Tonic O.K., and wish to thank you for your promptness in filling my order. I can say for Wilbur's Stock Tonic that it is the greatest tonic for stock I have ever used, and am very proud of it. I will never be without Wilbur's Tonic.

I also want to thank you very kindly for the watch you sent me as a premium, I find it to be all O. K. Yours very truly,

Iva, S. C., R.F.D. No. 3 — W. W. RICE

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO.

579 HURON ST. MILWAUKEE WIS.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1909 | Number 4

WORK AND WEALTH

"Then gather in the surplus, your surplus, and sit down upon it."—Page 5



We placed the above words in that order designedly. Work must come before wealth. Without work there could be no wealth to possess. The earth would contain its minerals as now, but they would sleep in idle worthlessness. Seeds would sprout in the soil, plants would grow and blossom and bear seed again, but they would be tangled briers, brambles and thorns—the worthless sort. The ocean's restless waves would roll as now, but they would bear upon their troubled boson no burden of wealth. Labor awakens sleeping nature, tames the wild, gives value even to the storms, and out all of them creates wealth. Hence we repeat, labor first, wealth afterwards. Wherever wealth is found the result of work or the product of labor is seen.

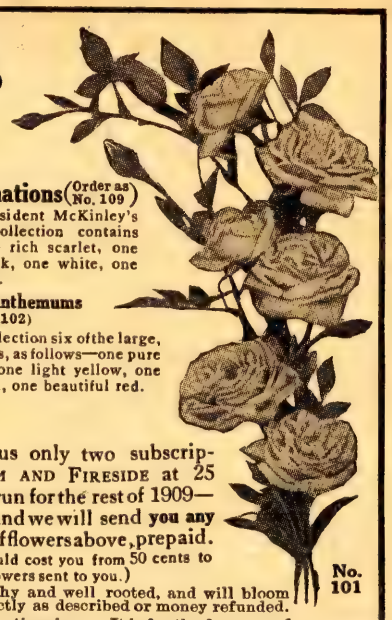
But UP-TO-DATE FARMING has no grudge against

(Continued on Page 4)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

Flower Offers

Without Cost to You



Five Beautiful Roses (Order as No. 101)

Many of these roses when in bloom sell for $4.00 to $6.00 per dozen at a florist's. You get all these five varieties—Climbing Meteor, bright red, yellow Rambler, bright pink, pure white.

Five Fragrant Carnations (Order as No. 109)

The carnation was President McKinley's favorite flower. This collection contains five different colors—one rich scarlet, one deep pink, one light pink, one white, one white striped with scarlet.

Four Elegant Ferns (Order as No. 104)

This collection consists of the leading varieties—Boston, Emerald, Fountain, Asparagus. These varieties frequently sell for 50 cents each.

Six Magnificent Chrysanthemums (Order as No. 102)

We will send in this collection six of the large, showery Japanese varieties, as follows—one pure white, one deep yellow, one light yellow, one light pink, one deep pink, one beautiful red.

OUR OFFERS

No. 1—Send us only 35 cents and we will send you FARM AND FIRESIDE for the rest of 1909—20 numbers—and any one collection of flowers above, prepaid.

No. 2—Send us only two subscriptions to FARM AND FIRESIDE at 25 cents each, to run for the rest of 1909—20 numbers—and we will send you any one collection of flowers above, prepaid.

No. 101

These collections if purchased from a flower dealer at retail would cost you from 50 cents to $1.00 each. (Be sure to state which month you will want your flowers sent to you.)

Our Guarantee—These plants will be large, healthy and well rooted, and will bloom this season of 1909. They are exactly as described or money refunded.

Farm and Fireside comes twice a month, and stops when your time is up. It is for the farmer and his whole family. There is no other farm paper quite as interesting, helpful or valuable. FARM AND FIRESIDE prints and circulates each month more copies than any other farm paper. That shows how well it is liked!

Send your order *promptly* to FARM AND FIRESIDE, Dept. C, Springfield, Ohio

20 OF THESE JAP-SILK CARDS FREE!



We have just secured **20 of these Jap-Silk Post Cards,** all in seven or more beautiful colors, and reproduced direct from the original paintings, by some of the most famous artists in the world. For room decoration or to be sent to your friends, there is nothing to equal them.

Each card is printed in natural colors. Can be framed or made the gem of any collection. Your dealer can't duplicate them. The supply is limited, but while they last we want each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to have a complete set.

WE WANT EVERY READER TO HAVE A SET

It is a rare pleasure for us to be able to offer each reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a magnificent set of Jap-Silk Post Cards. These cards will without doubt be the prize set of your collection.

They are so good you can even afford to frame them. We can't describe them on paper, you will have to see them to appreciate their great value. As far as we are aware no other publisher is offering, or can afford to offer such a rare set of cards.

HOW TO GET 20 JAP-SILK CARDS FREE

We want every person who gets this issue to renew their subscription. No matter when your subscription expires, sign the attached coupon and mail it to me right away. The cards will be sent you by return mail. They are the most attractive cards on the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to offer them to you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the set after you see it, I will refund your money cheerfully and without quibbling. Doesn't that show my sincerity?

ASK FOR THE SURPRISE

For everyone who accepts this offer I have a surprise. There is no space to tell you about it now, but it is something good — something worth while — something that will please you.

(CUT OR TEAR OFF COUPON ON THIS LINE)

JAP-SILK SUBSCRIPTION COUPON February 15, 1909

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 50 cents for which please renew my subscription for one year. Send me the 20 Jap-Silk Post Cards for renewing promptly.

My name is .....

My address is .....

THE FIELD

J. A. EVERITT:

When I received December 15th number I was not surprised to read that Chas. A. Speer pleaded guilty. I was expecting it. This is indeed a fruitful vindication for you and a God-send to the society. I hope to report our local in good standing in the F. S. of E. in the near future and in the fight to stay.

B. F. BOULTINGHOUSE, Organizer,
Rockport, Ind.

I joined the A. S. of E. in 1907 and have paid my dues regularly since. Last Tuesday night we reorganized into the Farmers Society of Equity and by faith we grasp the hand of our national president and we pledge intellectual and financial ability to him for the establishment of the grandest universal brotherhood that this world ever had an opportunity to embrace.

FRED SKINNER, Hesperia, Mich.

MR. EVERITT:

Never perhaps was the old saying that "every knock is a boost" more strongly exemplified than in your experience of the past year. The Farmers Society of Equity is going to profit by all the knocks from the bunch of conspirators. It is true also that their knocks have proved boomerangs and we find every one of them, when brought to trial, convicted. Up-to-Date Farming has not libeled anyone nor has it knocked against anyone, but has gone on its even way doing good and preaching the Equity gospel. Every line printed in this paper has had the ring of truth, and events have grandly vindicated it and all connected with it.—A Member, Greenville, Ky.

MR. J. A. EVERITT, Editor:

I enclose a letter from Mr. Geo. Dickert of Columbus, O., who wants to buy our produce under the farmers' label. I want you to tell me what you think of the following plan:

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. t does, or should interest every person whose interests are in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main object. This supplies what the Society heretofore has lacked.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
Three Months' Trial Subscription, 10c.
Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

YOUR ADDRESS should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

RENEWALS AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old office as well as new.

IMPORTANT. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

THE LATEST DATE shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

MEMBERS of the Farmers Society of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

CLUBS. We want every subscriber to send clubs of three-months' *trial subscribers* at 10 cents each.

ADVERTISERS. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Have F. S. of E. labels printed with the name of our local union on, and a blank space for a number and date. The user will then fill in the date and number. This will show who furnished the produce. The idea is like this: Mr. Jones, No. 25, makes good butter, but Mr. Smith, No. 20, makes bad butter. The people want good butter, and when they know Jones makes it they will encourage him by paying a good price. On the contrary, Smith must improve his butter or he cannot sell it to good trade. The same way with other produce. Each package or unit can be traced to the original source.—J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O.

(The idea is a good one and can easily be carried out. We recommend it.—Ed.)

DEAR MR. EVERITT:

I do believe January 15th Up-to-Date Farming is the best issue for a long time and I drop everything to congratulate you. The first-page illustration is very striking and the reading matter throughout is good. The poultry illustrations are splendid. Answers to questions are strong. This paper and others nearly as good must win hosts of friends and subscribers. I congratulate everybody connected with the paper. —An Old Reader, ———, Ill.

I am well satisfied with the post cards received from you. My friends who have received the cards from you are also very much pleased with them, and we will do all we can to get you as many new subscribers as possible. I have always found Up-to-Date Farming very reliable and honest in all dealings I have had with you.—Victoria Wallace, Lodi, Cal.

We Want You for a Shareholder

For years there has been a tendency among farmers to become connected with live publishing interests—and not without good cause. It is a well known fact that great profits are derived from some of the hundreds of agricultural papers printed in the United States. No brighter prospect was ever extended the farmers than this opportunity to invest in a few shares of the Equity Publishing Company stock, which now publishes UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Less than 5000 shares are now offered for distribution amongst our subscribers and friends. The price is $10 a share. If you cannot take more than one share do that to help the good cause that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is working for. If you can take more you cannot well make a better investment.

We don't ask you to invest until you have investigated. We have issued two booklets,—one is a prospectus, the other illustrates the various departments connected with UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Both booklets will be sent FREE on request. Ask for them. Address

***The* EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY**
Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Srteet

Re-entered as a Semi-Monthly publication as second-class matter, January 20, 1908, at the Post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1909 | Number 4

The Farmers *and* the Railroads

There is no reason why there should not be a friendly feeling between the farmers and the railroads. In the earlier history of transportation, when the railroads first began to feel their power, the arrogance of a few managers created a degree of hospitality between those who furnished the freight and those who transported it. And many farmers, awaking to their fresh importance as shippers, cultivated that hospitality, and, with the aid of a not over conscientious press, caused it to spread throughout the farming sections of the country.

Discarding both prejudice and arrogance, it must be admitted that agriculture made the railroads possible, and the railroads made agriculture or farming a commercial business. The railroads would rust out were it not for farming, and without the railroads farming would relapse into the not yet forgotten period of the freight wagon and the impossibility of handling large crops, a period people yet living remember.

We are glad the sober thought of advancing years is toning down both words and actions of these two great classes of the commercial world; and the friendliness naturally expected between people that have so greatly benefited each other, and that is so ncessary where each is so dependent upon the other, is manifesting itself in the most encouraging places and ways.

Mr. B. F. Yoacum, chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island and Frisco system, is reported to have said recently:

"I believe that the producer and the transporter are the two factors of this country who should get closer together. The former creates the wealth of our nation and the latter transports it, and there is no reason why the farmers, through their organizations, and the railroads through their representatives, should not discuss all matters between themselves with a view of ascertaining the best interest of both.

"The prosperity of the country originates with the prosperity of the farmer, and the source of activity in transportation and in trade is agriculture."

Mr. Yoacum is right. The farmer creates the wealth of our nation, and the railroads transport it. But for whom do the railroads carry it? There is in vogue a marketing system, and a storage system, two systems but both in one, and for which transportation is neither responsible nor blamable, but which does more to prevent the prosperity of the farmers than all other influences or powers combined. That system takes the products of the farms from the soil in which they grew, at prices made by speculation, whose dependence for profits is in buying low and selling high, and, since greed was never known to be satisfied, but constantly grows on what it feeds upon, the margin between these prices widens with every successful manipulation. It takes no prophet to foresee that such a system must put the price to the farmer at the lowest figure that will get the stuff, and the price to the consumer at the highest figure possible. This discourages production and reduces consumption. Transportation may console itself with the idea that its work is a matter of business, not of sentiment; and that it matters little to whom the products belong when they are hauled, provided they "pay the freight."

But it does make a difference. The railroads are equipped for business, and they can haul two tons at about the expense of hauling one, of course within the limit of their capacity, and that limit is not often reached. It is seldom indeed that a train has all it can carry, but it must make its trip all the same. If its capacity is ever reached it is during the mad rush of speculation to get all the products at once. It is a fact, then, that the more goods there is to haul the greater the profits to the railroads; and were the hauling distributed through the year as consumption is, greater quantities could be hauled at less strain. And greater quantities would be to haul.

It makes a vast difference to the railroads; and if it is true that "the prosperity of the country originates with the prosperity of the farmer, and the source of activity in transportation and in trade is agriculture," the interest of the railroads in a better system of marketing farm products is second only to that of the farmers themselves. And if the powerful influence of the railroads was directed toward the encouragement of home storage and lengthened periods of selling and transportation, and to securing steady and equitable prices, what a factor it would be in the solution of these great problems.

And how great would be the result in increasing the business of the railroads. Consumers would easily get their supplies cheaper, and would be able to consume more. The inordinate profits of speculation cut out would also give the producers more —prices better and steadier. This would stimulate farming and increase production to meet the increased demand. More freight to haul. And not one way only, but both ways. Increased farm prosperity would increase the purchasing power of farmers, and bring heavier trains of goods from the manufacturing centers to the interior, and thus increase the business and profits of the return trips.

Again we say Mr. Yoacum is right. Farm organizations and the railroad companies should act in harmony. In doing so they may greatly aid each other, and indeed, increase the business and add to the prosperity of every other legitimate calling.

The railroad companies can do much by encouraging farmers along their lines to increase their storage facilities, and "cut out" the ruinous practice of rushing everything to market at once.

FARMERS SHOULD LEARN FROM OTHERS

In a previous issue we referred to the recent meeting at Peoria, Illinois, of the National League of Commission Merchants. The following excerpts from the address of the president on that occasion give an idea of how the commission merchants do things and why they do them:

"1908 will go down in trade annals as the year of extremes, a year of poverty and plenty, a year that tried the merchant's souls, and a year that proved the wisdom of organization over and over again."

"The strength of your organization can no longer be questioned. Its personnel of membership is a never ending source of pride to its officers, and its powers for good in all that concerns our commercial existence must be evident to all."

"We have passed through seventeen years of steady development, *with twenty-nine of the best markets of this country at our command.*"

"Living in a period of over regulation that gives a chance to all pubic utilities to construe the laws to their own liking needs an organization competent to fight for the people and to meet the issues. The business man, no matter how well posted, needs organization to fight his battles for him."

"There is a duty devolving upon us to keep pace with the wonderful development of this country, to be in position to move the constantly increasing crops."

"Our interests are in the commission branch of our business."

"The helter-skelter mode of doing business in the past must give way to the scientific business methods of the future."

"The merchant of quality and standing that can get into the National League through the local branch, will, in the near future, find himself in a most fortunate position."

"There are no divisions in our lines. Some of you may handle different commodities, but we lean all on one another, and we all need the protection that organization can afford us."

"The distribution of the fast increasing crops would warrant the National League in reaching out for more markets."

"We must be in a position to move the constantly increasing crops of this country, and consignments must be the plan of the near future; * * * and we must be in a position to gather the harvest that awaits us."

The above excerpts contain many good lessons that farmers ought to benefit by. Not an argument advanced in favor of the organization of commission merchants but that applies with equal force to the organization of farmers; and this very organization of the commission men ought to show farmers how helpless they are when unorganized.

The 29 markets at the command of the commission men's organization, are markets for farm products. Who controls them? Who ought to control them? Have the commission men a greater right to control them than have those who furnish the products that make the markets? Who should stand higher in the commercial world, and who should be accorded greatest power over prices, those who create the goods or those who merely handle them? If business men need organization to fight their battles for them, do not farmers need such organization all the more? If great development calls for the organization of business men, does not greater development call for the organization of farmers? There is no calling in which greater developments are being made than in farming.

And who has had a more helter-skelter mode of doing business than farmers have? Their products have gone to market they scarcely know how, and frequently at prices they did not know when they left home with their stuff.

There are no divisions in the lines of the business men. They handle all sorts of stuff, but they "lean all on one another," while in farming each crop seeks to have its own organizations, begetting rivalries and antagonisms among the farmers themselves—just the situation to make them the easiest prey.

Being able to move the crops emphasized and referred to. Whose business is it to move the crops, or to direct the movement, the farmers who own them or the commission men who merely handle them? And, finally, who get the greatest profits the toiling producers of the stuff or those who do nothing but distribute it?

Farmers have a good business, the best business, if we could only induce them to do as other business people do.

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Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

These are the reasons why it has a large circulation in towns and cities as well as in the country. It is read by many of the foremost people of the nation.

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FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN

Every once in a while there crops out in various portions of the country the antagonism between farm organizations and business men that was engendered by the earlier efforts at organization of farmers. This antagonism UP-TO-DATE FARMING depreciates. Merchants, particularly local merchants, and the farmers in the country adjacent to them, ought to be the very best of friends. Aside from the friendship that should exist between them because of acquaintance and association and their interest in local affairs, matters worldly, selfish and personal ought to make them friends. The merchant cannot afford to oppose anything that would conduce to the welfare of the farmers, because in doing so he is curtailing his own business opportunities and placing obstructions in his pathway to success. His profits come from his customers, and those profits depend not more upon the number of his customers than upon their ability to purchase, and to purchase the better grade of goods. Since in the agricultural community, the merchants' customers are largely farmers, the better farmers those customers are, and the more they produce and sell for profitable prices, the better customers they are of the merchants they patronize.

No merchant, therefore, who consults his own interest, will antagonize the farmers, his best and most liberal customers. If those farmers seek to organize so they may co-operate together to prevent disastrous market gluts in marketing their products, every personal and even selfish interest appeals to the merchants to aid them therein, for if the farmers get no profits, how can the merchant expect profits in his dealings with them?

On the other hand, farmers have a business as distinct in its details as the merchants have. The latter buy goods at a venture, and their success depends upon selling those goods again at a profit. The profit depends upon two things—the cost to them of the goods up to the time of the sale and the price at which they sell them. No one but themselves can tell what that price must be to carry a profit with it, hence they are the ones to make the selling price. No farmer should dispute that.

Of course, the customer is not required to purchase blindly at the price asked, for cupidity might exact too great a profit and make too high a price. But the seller ofthe goods must make the selling price or go out of business.

In almost precisely parallel lines, farmers plant and cultivate and harvest, at much the same risk taken by the merchant in the purchase of his goods. Their profits depend upon the sale of the products and the price at which they are sold. It may be argued that the farmers do not pay money for their products as the merchants do for their goods. True in part, and only in part, for it is scarcely possible to make a crop without some investment in cash. But what is much more, they invest their time, their labor, their ony source of income, and, like the merchants, they must have a profit thereon or must fail. And, again, like the merchants, who can so well know the cost of the products as the farmers themselves, and who are better qualified to determine the price at which they should sell? But once more like the merchants, cupidity may interpose and excessive profits may be demanded in extortionate prices.

Since, however, farmers can make prices on what they have to sell only by co-operation, and since they can co-operate only through organization, and from the very nature of things, in a representative body, made up of those who produce some crops and consume others, and where prices become a matter of free discussion, the danger of extortion in price is reduced to the minimum.

This brings to the front the idea of "Equity in all the business relations of life." Farmers should concede to the merchants the right to price, in equity, the goods they sell; and merchants should, in every legitimate way, aid the farmers to get in position to price, in equity, the products they put upon the market, each maintaining the just rights of the other, and each loyally supporting the other. The merchant cannot plow, and plant, and cultivate, and harvest, without first abandoning his place in the store; and the farmer cannot buy and sell goods, a business for which he is naturally not qualified, without first giving up the farm. "Ye cannot serve two masters," nor can you hope to successfully pursue two callings. These two callings, then, should be special friends, and when the merchant ships in products his customers could supply, he breaks a link in the chain of that friendship; and when the farmer sends abroad for goods his merchant could supply, he does the same thing.

There is no room for antagonism between these people, and this paper regrets every action on either side that tends to create antagonism, or that indicates antagonism.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Postmaster General Meyer early in the year made a strong plea for postal savings banks, as several of his predecessors have done, but our banking institutions, or some other influence, seem to be strong enough to prevent legislation providing for their establishment. In an article published in a Chicago paper in January, the Postmaster General is reported to have said:

"As an evidence of the demand for postal savings banks, we have reports from postmasters that they have been compelled to refuse to accept deposits offered by foreigners for safe keeping, and also that our own people have brought postal money orders during the last year payable to themselves to the extent of $8,104,447, on which amount fees of $25,000 were paid. These money orders were bought to the greatest extent in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Washington.

"A postoffice inspector has reported that one family residing near a small postoffice in the state of Washington has $11,000 on deposit in the postal banks of British Columbia.

"Under the bill now before the Senate with a favorable report from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, the money would be widely distributel, as it would be placed in the national banks in the districts where the deposits were first brought to the postoffices. The government would not go into the banking business. The national banks are to pay not less than 2½ per cent for the deposits, the government in turn to pay the depositors 2 per cent, retaining one-fourth of 1 per cent in order that the system may be self-sustaining. No interest would be paid by the government on deposits over $500.

"The deposits would be guaranteed by the government, as it would make itself responsible by receiving them.

"In some parts of the United States the need of postal savings banks is not as urgently felt as in others. In New England the average distance of the savings bank from the postoffice is about 15 miles; in the Middle and Western states it is about 25 miles; in the Southern states 33 miles, and in the Pacific Slope states 55 miles. The postal savings bank would reach every community.

"While the money in savings banks amounts to $3,660,553,945, only 1.6 per cent, or $70,308,543, is in 32 states. The 14 others states are fortunate in possessing savings bank deposits to the amount of $3,590,245,402, or 98,4 per cent. This is of great advantage to the latter states, as it increases their financial resources and thus aids in their development.

"In the 32 states referred to there are many localities where there are no savings banks and in some cases no banks of any kind. It is there that considerable money is held in hiding, which is neither absolutely safe nor in circulation for the benefit of the community. It has been estimated that altogether fully half a billion dollars not today placed in any bank, due to want of opportunity or lack of confidence, might be brought back to circulation through the agency of postal savings banks.

"The additional opportunities for saving that can be afforded the people by postal savings banks in this country are made apparent by the fact that there are 60,,624 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money-order postoffices.

"The foreigner should be encouraged to deposit his earnings, because after he has accumulated a few hundred dollars he will not be content to receive merely a 2 per cent interest, but will seek to purchase a home; and the moment he acquires real property in this country he becomes a better citizen, is more actively interested in the affairs of the nation, and at the same time places himself and his dependents beyond a likelihood of becoming public charges.

"The rate of interest which the department has recommended, 2 per cent per annum, is evidence that it is not the intention to go into the banking business or to compete with the existing savings institutions which pay, in a great many instances, 4 per cent per annum. On the contrary, it is proposed to redeposit the money which is brought to the postoffices in national banks in the locality where it is first received, thus making it immediately available for the financial and business transactions of the community to which it properly belongs.

"The expense to the government in connection with the operation of postal savings banks would not be great. In Canada, where $465,000,000 have been received and returned to depositors in the last thirty-nine years, and where at present $50,000,000 are on deposit, the total expense to the central establishment at Toronto is given as $60,000 annually. Outside of that city the work incident to the system is included in the duties of regular postal employes. In the United States the work could be performed in money-order offices by the clerks handling such orders, and it is not believed that additional employes would be needed.

"The system proposed contemplates the daily reporting of deposits to the Postmaster-General, who would acknowledge receipt directly to the patrons. The maximum amount which would be received from any individual is placed at $500. Postal deposits would not be liable to demand, seizure or detention under legal processes against the depositor.

"As the postoffice department (government) is a preferred creditor, it would not demand collateral from the banks in the way of bonds. There would be the safeguard of the comptroller of the currency reporting regularly on the standing of the banks that are used as depositories, and the double liability of the stockholders of the national banks would be an additional assurance of the security of the deposits."

We submit the above without any comment at this time but recommend our readers to give the matter most earnest thought against the time when it must be decided.

WORK AND WEALTH

(Continued from page 1)

wealth. Its possession shows the greatness of labor somewhere, and its triumph over nature—the conversion of worthless things in things of value. No part of our purpose is a tirade against wealth, nor a howl for labor. We merely wish, in the words of truth and soberness, to offer a few reflections suggested by events continually transpiring and that are announced in the public press almost every day. We desire to calmly consider the question: Does labor get its share of the wealth it creates; and if not, why not?

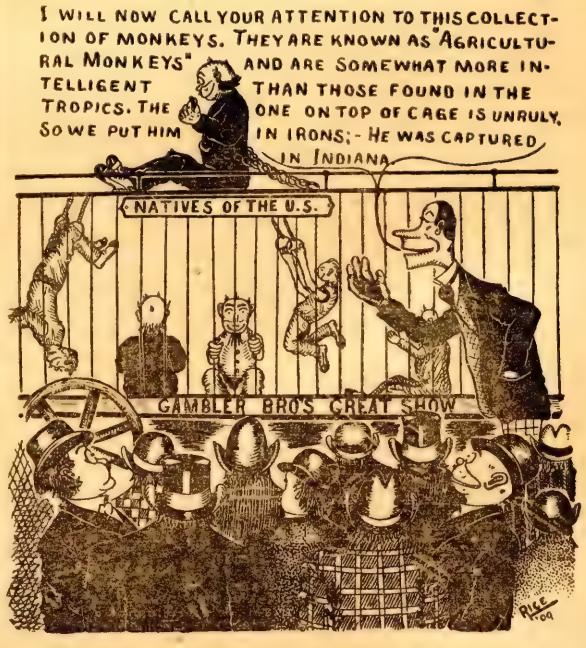
The United States Tobacco Journal tells us that Mr. James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, head of the so-called trust as John D. Rockefeller is head of the Standard Oil Company, recently bought a residence in the city of New York at a cost of a million and a half of dollars. The block in which this residence is located is now declared to be worth from fifteen to eighteen million dollars, and the building bought by Mr. Duke is a five-story white marble and sandstone dwelling, to which in spite of its present cost of $1,500,000, Mr. Duke is to add an extension and to remodel the interior at a "heavy additional cost."

Another paper tells us that a statement was submitted to the stockholders of the Scotten-Dillon Tobacco Company, of Detroit, Mich., at its annual meeting January 11, showing that the profits of the company during last year were 63 per cent of the capital invested. The capital invested is $500,000, and the gains thereon during the year were, according to the official statement, $316,000, a little more than $63 on every $100 invested. In other words, every dollar invested made 63 cents during the year—nine times seven per cent interest. We are also told that after paying the last divident of 20 per cent, amounting to $100,000, the company still had a surplus of $593,000, $93,000 more than the money invested in the company, making every dollar of stock worth $2.93, besides the hundred thousand that had been but recently divided among the stockholders.

The tremendous wealth in both of these cases was made off of a single farm crop—tobacco. In the first instance the wealth was derived from the operations of what is called the tobacco trust; the other is said to be an independent company. It makes no difference whether that is so or not. A comparatively few people were engaged in the business from which such great profits were derived; thousands of people out on the farms were engaged in producing the material that brought in the wealth. Did the workers in the fields get their share of the wealth they created?

At this moment we have no statistics of the number of farmers engaged in the production of tobacco, nor can we tell what the annual income derived from that production is, but we have no reports of dividends paid the growers, nor of accumulated surplus profits.

Taking the 1900 census report, and adding a reasonable number for increase, there are about 8,000,000 farms in this country, and these farms produce all the crops grown here. We are told also, by the Department of Agriculture, that the value of these crops approaches eight billion dollars in 1908. This would be an average of $1,000 gross income per farm. We may conservatively estimate that each farm employs an average of four people—the farmer and his wife, a hired man



"The true estimation in which we farmers are held by gamblers who have never seen a farm." This is what the artist said. He requested us to ask our readers if they want more of his drawings?

and a son. The thousand dollars gross earnings divided among these four people allows each $250 for the year. And this is gross. Deduct the cost of production, including rents, or interest on the value of the land, to compare with the net gains above, and the thousand dollars dwindles into insignificance, and the farmer's profits disappear.

It is no wonder we do not read of dividends declared and paid to owners and workers of the farms. It is no wonder farmers do not buy and improve million dollar residences. And yet they created every cent of the wealth derived from farm products. In the two cases referred to above, only two among many, the growers of tobacco created all the wealth possessed and enjoyed by those people.

The wealth thus created was not fairly divided. The purchasers of tobacco made the price of the product as it came from the soil too low. They had the power, the growers conceded them the power, and thus they paved the way for inordinate profits for themselves. Tobacco is but a solitary instance. It is the same way, to greater or less extent, with all crops that are grown for market.

We do not care how rich the trusts become, nor do we care what use they make of their money so long as it is a use not harmful of the public. But so long as they control the prices of products, we want them to make those prices equitable. Give the creators of the wealth their reasonable share of it, and there will cease to be a howl against the trusts unless it come from the consuming side of the proposition.

So long as the farmers are not allowed their share it seems to us that not only their privilege but their duty is plain. They can live on their own products and go neither hungry nor naked. Our grandfathers and grandmothers did it in the older years, and some of our fathers and mothers did later. We have better facilities than they had, and we can do it better than they did. We can certainly cultivate the nerve, the patience and the self-denial to do it. Then gather in the surplus, your surplus, for it is yours until you have sold it, and sit down upon it and stay there until some one is willing to pay you an equitable price, a price that will carry with it your share of the wealth you have created.

No stubbornness. No violence. No disregard of law. Plain, simple co-operation. The thousands bearing the same wrongs, deprived of a just share of the wealth created by their own labor, now quietly taking the same steps and applying the same remedy, standing by and sustaining one another in EQUITY. That solves the problem.

STOCK JOBBING AN OLD BUSINESS

"Whereas, great inconveniences have arisen and do daily arise by the wicked, pernicious and destructive practice of stock-jobbing, whereby many . . have been and are diverted from pursuing and exercising their lawful trades and vocations to the utter ruin of themselves and their families, to the great discouragement of industry and to the manifest detriment of trade and commerce. . . ."

The above would serve very well as an introduction to bills being proposed and discussed in Congress and various legislative bodies today, but it headed a bill introduced into the British Parliament by Sir John Barnard in 1734, nearly 200 years ago. It shows that stock jobbing is not a new thing, but that it was "wicked and pernicious" before the United States existed, and modern effects prove it is wicked and pernicious yet. It is worse now than it was then. The stock jobbing thus characterized by Sir John, and at which his darts were aimed, was quite different, but no more pernicious than the stock jobbing of today. It referred to the so-calaled South Sea Bubble, a fraudulent enterprise stock which was sold throughout the Kingdom.

Stock jobbing now applies to all sorts of enterprices,—financial, industrial and educational—and in too many cases it affects or controls the values of human necessities. If the business caan live and grow for 200 years under such a scathing indictment in one of the highest national courts, it is not very easy to read its future or see its end.

WHY FARMS ARE ABANDONED

A writer in the American Review of Reviews declares that "hundreds of worn out farms, once worth millions of dollars, are abandoned in New York State, though they formerly produced the finest wheat in the country."

Why are these farms abandoned? What other industry than farming creates seven billion dollars of new wealth every year? If farmers themselves received or got the benefit of that great wealth every year created, would ever a farm be abandoned? Every abandoned farm writes "failure" over and against the present system or scope of agricultural education. That education has labored for years to make farming better and farms more productive, and millions have been spent to make it more efficient. Yet hundreds of worn out farms have been abandoned in the greatest state in the Union.

Give the farmers a business system, a marketing system, that will make farming certainly profitable, not to the bulls and bears of the exchanges, but to those who till the soil, and there will soon be no worn out farms and consequently none will be abandoned. But continue with the foolish craze of production without regard to price or profit, while unmolested greed studies the other side and reaps the profits while the farmers reap only the crops, and abandoned farms will continue to creep westward, and people will begin to get hungry by and by in spite of the "better farming" taught by the schools.

FERTILIZERS *and* FERTILIZING

Bulletin 147, Pennsylvania Station:

Successful market gardeners recognize the importance of the liberal use of commercial fertilizers. Some growers depend mainly on stable manures, but comparatively few succeed without using large amounts of commercial fertilizers. The profitable use of such plant foods depends upon the intelligence with which they are purchased and used, and also upon the degree of perfection of all other conditions which are favorable to crop production. It seldom pays to use a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre when second or third grade plants are set and probably put out too late in the season to produce really early vegetables. Liberal fertilizing will not likely pay when both plowing and harrowing lack thoroughness, and the crop is not cultivated as frequently as is necessary for the best results. Fertilizers applied in large amounts usually pay a good profit when all other conditions are as nearly right as possible.

It is not an easy matter to determine just what kind of fertilizer will give the best results. We need not concern ourselves about any of the fourteen elements of plant food, except nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. The best index as to the needs of any particular soil is the character of the field crops grown before planting vegetables. A vigorous growth of stalk and leaf, the leaves showing a rich, dark green color, are positive indications that the soil contains a liberal supply of nitrogen, but even such soils generally need more nitrogen for the most profitable gardening operations than is necessary for general farm crops. Sandy and gravelly soils are nearly always deficient in potash, and when this element is wanting there is a lack of vigor shown in the wood of the tree fruits, the fruits are not of high quality, and the grasses do not make a thrifty growth. Clay soils usually contain an abundance of potash, but not so much phosphoric acid, so that phosphates are generally needed in such soils; in fact, they are needed in nearly all classes of soils.

In the production of vegetables the aim is to secure tenderness and succulence, and rapid growth and quick maturity are necessary to secure these qualities. The three elements of plant food named are important in growing early vegetables, but nitrogen, in the most available form (nitrate nitrogen), exerts the greatest influence in hastening maturity. In intensified gardening, however, we cannot afford to take chances of getting poor results by withholding any one of the three elements, so that the safe practice is to use a complete fertilizer, which will, according to our best judgment, meet the special requirements of the soil to be tilled and the crop to be grown.

Vegetables of a distinct leafy nature, as cabbage, lettuce, kale and spinach, utilize to good advantage heavy applications of nitrogen.

Hay and Fertility

Land that produces two tons of timothy hay per acre yields to the crop of 129 pounds of ammonia or nitrogen, 107 pounds of potash and 39 pounds of phosphoric acid. Of these elements 39 pounds of nitrogen, 51 pounds of potash and 14 pounds of phosphoric acid are taken away with the hay; the remander stays on and in the ground with the stubble and roots, but scarcely in a condition available for next year's crop. This gives a fair idea of what ought to be restored after each crop—not merely the amount taken away, but the amount consumed by the entire plant. Then as the stubble and roots decay and become available, they add some humus as well as return the nitrogen, potash and phosphorus used in their growth, the soil will not only hold its own but will become better.

Percentage of Fertilizer Needed by Certain Garden Plants

The first column is nitrogen, the second is phosphoric acid, the third is potash:

Asparagus	4	8	10
Beans	2	8	10
Beet	4	8	12
Brussels' Sprouts	4	8	8
Cabbage, early	6	8	10
Cabbage, late	4	8	10
Carrot	4	8	12
Cauliflower	4	8	10
Celery	4	8	10
Corn, sweet	4	8	10
Cucumber	4	6	8
Egg Plant	4	5	9
Horseradish	4	8	12
Kohl-rabi	4	8	10
Lettuce	5	8	10
Melons	4	6	8
Onion	6	8	10
Parsley	5	8	10
Parsnip	4	8	10
Peas	2	8	10
Peppers	4	8	10
Potatoes	4	8	10
Pumpkin	4	6	8
Radish	4	8	12
Rhubarb	5	8	10
Salsify	4	8	10
Spinach	5	8	10
Squash	4	6	8
Tomato	4	8	10
Turnip	4	8	12

Home Mixing of Fertilizers

Farmer's Digest:

We have practiced and advocated the home-mixture of fertilizers. The operation has an educational value. As the mixtures are prepared and handled year after year, a knowledge is acquired of the use and effects of plant foods and the gardener becomes more deeply interested in the subject of plant nutrition. Practical plant feeding becomes a subject of constant study, and modifications in rations are often suggested by changing conditions which arise from year to year.

Home-mixing generally saves from $5 to $10 per ton, and this is quite a consideration when much fertilizer is used. It is an easy matter to determine from the analysis the commercial value of factory mixed goods. Nitrogen in the form of nitrate is worth about 16 cents per pound. It is generally safe to calculate the phosphoric acid and potash at 4½ cents per pound. Suppose that the analysis on a bag calls for 4 per cent nitrogen. This means 4 pounds of nitrogen in every 100 pounds of fertilizer, or 80 pounds in a ton, worth, at 16 cents per pound, $12.80. If the analysis calls for 8 per cent of phosphoric acid, the ton will contain 160 pounds of this element, worth, at 4½ cents per pound, $6.80. Ten per cent of potash would be 200 pounds in a ton, worth, at the same price as phosphoric acid, $8.50. The cost of mixing does not exceed 50 cents per ton. By summing up, we find that the total cost of this fertilizer is $28.60.

Suppose we wish to mix a fertilizer with the foregoing formula, 4-8-10, and we have on hand nitrate of soda, 14 per cent rock phosphate and muriate of potash. Nitrate of soda contains about 18 per cent nitrogen. According to the calculation just given we will need 80 pounds of nitrogen. Dividing 80 by 16 we ascertain that 500 pounds of nitrate of soda is required for a ton of fertilizer containing 4 per cent of nitrogen.

It will take 160 lbs. of phosphoric acid. Dividing 160 by 14, the percent of available phosphoric acid in the phosphate used, we find 1,143 pounds of phosphate is needed. Two hundred pounds of potash is required. Muriate of potash contains 50 per cent of actual potash, so it will take 400 pounds of muriate of potash to supply this element. These amounts make a total of 2,043. If a low grade fertilizer is mixed the various elements named would not make a ton, and it will be necessary to use a filler, as sand, dry earth or other foreign material, if we want a full ton in weight. The filler is the best part of a pudding, but it is of no value whatever in the fertilizer except to increase the receipts of transporation companies. When factory mixed goods are used it is always cheaper in the end, that is, you get more for your money to buy those of the highest grade.

Another advantage of home-mixing is that we can mix the ration to meet the requirements of the crop to be grown. Nearly every gardener grows a diversified list of vegetables, which vary more or less in food requirements, and the feeding problem is entirely under the gardener's control when the rations are prepared at home.

The actual mixing is a very simple operation. The various materials for half a ton, or a ton if preferred, are weighed and placed in separate piles. A sand screen six feet long and three feet wide, with a quarter-inch mesh, is fastened securely to a frame and stood on the floor at an angle of about 45 degrees. The floor should be even and smooth. Take shovelfuls alternately from the different piles and pass through the screen. The lumps will roll to the bottom of the screen and may be broken with the bottom of the shovel. After passing all the materials through the screen set the frame aside, turn the pile twice and bag, putting 100 pounds in each sack. Mixing should not be done more than a month before applying in the field or the fertilizer may get lumpy, causing trouble in drilling.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

CULTIVATE, FERTILIZE, MARKET RIGHT

The Pacific Homestead, discussing farming as a business, says farming is not merely existing in the country, but that it is producing and marketing at a profit the products that are best suited to and most profitable in that particular locality.

To be successful the farmer must be a business man, and no successful business man sells what he has on hands for less than it cost him; and he never draws continually upon his capital without making any deposits. He never trusts to luck for trade or profits; he hustles and keeps brain as well as muscles busy. The successful farmer does the same.

No business will succeed without a reasonable exercise of thought and energy, and farming is no fool's occupation. When farmers fail it is for the same reason that some bankers and merchants fail—they conduct their business upon wrong principles.

The observant farmer does not have to cultivate a field many years to discover that, in spite of his best efforts, the soil is failing him, and, like his tired team, it must have some rest or feed; or both, Plants cannot grow without feed, any more than a chicken, a pig, or a calf can, and all dirt is not plant food. Dirt for plants to grow in strong and healthy, must contain certain elements that plants feed upon; and when these elements become exhausted in the soil they must be restored; or bad results will follow in spite of cultivation. Farmers must fertilize, and they must fertilize wisely and well. Soils cannot be productive unless they contain nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and they must contain these elements in available form, that is, in such form that the plants can take them. Whatever restores these elements or makes them available is a good fertilizer, and the wise farmer, the successful farmer, does not hesitate to supply such material. It is the very poorest economy not to do so.

Then comes the marketing. Unless the products are sold at a profit there is still a failure no matter how abundant the yield. And all prices do not carry a profit. The successful merchant knows what his goods cost him, and **he makes the selling price,** always fixing it so that he has a profit. Can the farmer hope to be successful in any other way? The farmer has no more than a living until he sells something. He has still no more than that if he sells at cost, no matter how much he sells. He has less than a living if he sells below cost, and the more he sells thus the deeper he is in the hole.

This is just as true of farming as it is of merchandising, or of manufacturing, or of any other business. Making a profit is a universal business principle, and farming conducted on that principle, declares the Pacific Homestead, is a better business than banking, merchandising or manufacturing; and it carries with it good health and long life, if the farmer properly cares for himself.

HOW ABOUT THAT CORN?

TO THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

Now, Mr. Stelle, how about that corn in UP-TO-DATE for February 1? I am something of a corn raiser myself, but we can't reach that in Indiana. B. S.

It is every word true, and not at all unusual in southern Illinois. The machine that made the picture was swelled out a little, perhaps, but pictures are only appearances. The words are the test, and the words are true: "A great many ears make a load for a two-horse wagon." We never grow corn here that won't do that. It is only a question of how many ears.

It behooves every up-to-date farmer and every wide-awake farmer's son to learn all he can about farm machinery—in fact everything with which he works. Therefore all are urged to send for the beautiful new Pamphlet No. 41 printed by the Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill. They will send every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a copy free on request. Our advice is: "Send for it."

A $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Free

Mr. M. W. Savage is going to give away Forrest Patch, a son of the famous $1,000,000 Dan Patch, the fastest and most famous horse in the world. You can find out all about this great offer by writing a postal to Mr. M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn. You must tell him you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and give number and kind of live stock you own. Forrest Patch will make $25,000 to $50,000 for his owner. You might get him for nothing by sending the card for information.

THE PROOF THAT COUNTS

In all parts of the country where potatoes are grown as a farm crop, the Evans Potato Planter, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, will be found in the lead. There must be, and are good reasons for it. The Evans does the work right—more accurately than is possible by hand. One man or boy can operate it anywhere. It is simple, light draft and has many exclusive features that go to make up the perfect potato planter. S. M. Rice, Rainor, Oregon, writes: "The Evans Potato Planter is O. K. Does splendid work. Would not do without it for three times its cost." W. Foster Hidden, Vancouver, Wash., says: "Planted ten acres with the Evans Potato Planter. It gave entire satisfaction. The potatoes came up like pickets on a fence. Saved the price of the planter on seed potatoes alone." Alec Hahn, Fulton, Ill., one of the largest and most particular potato growers in the United States, says: "The Evans is the best potato planter I ever used. Accurate, durable, light draft and easily operated." H. West, Scappoose, Oregon, writes: "I have used and seen other potato planters used. The Evans is far ahead of the best of them. In fact, far ahead of any planter I know of." Z. W. Drake, Chotean, Kan., says: "I own and have operated other potato planters in the same field, and wish to say that the Evans is king of them all. I am a potato grower and have been for years. Would advise all to buy the Evans." E. A. Sawyer, Presque Isle, Me., says: "I planted 60 acres with the Evans Potato Planter. Never had my potatoes come up so even before. The fertilizer arrangement is the best I have ever seen." Olof P. Fogelin, Swedish minister of the gospel, New Sweden, Me., writes: "I purchased an Evans Potato Planter. Watched it plant a row 39 rods long. Did not miss once on the entire row. There are four more farmers here using the Evans and they all like them very much." Send to the manufacturers for an Evans Potato Planter catalogue, read all about it and then go to your implement dealer and insist on seeing the Evans before you buy any other planter.

Here is something interesting: Any farmer can buy 300 rods of barb wire for what 200 rods has heretofore cost. And the manufacturers of this new wire, the Peerless Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., claim their wire to be superior to the old kind. Certainly every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING should send for free samples and test it for himself. Write the company and mention this paper—a postal card will do.

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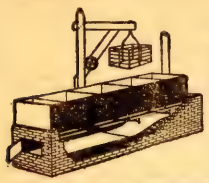
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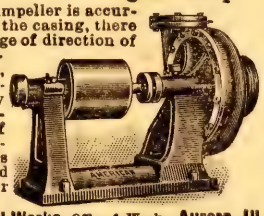
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CORN BREEDING

What Scientific Breeding and Careful Selection Will Accomplish.

By A. E. Blount, Wellesley, Mass.

The variety of corn that will be the subject of this article was quite extensively cultivated several years ago under the name "Blount's White Prolific."

It was the result of ten years of breeding beginning soon after the close of the civil war.

It was bred up from an 8-rowed sort found growing in my general crop of real Southern Gourd-Seed. The Gourd-Seed variety did not mature within less than 170 days. The 2 stalks I found attracted my attention by its many days ripening before any other in the field. Furthermore said 2 stalks had each one good 10-ounce ear and nubbin.

On this I commenced experimental breeding. I determined to improve it in several respects.

My method was based on selecting the best, and crossing the best on the best to obtain a better offspring than either parent.

I first selected the top-ear every year of the best stalks for the next year's seeding—the top-ear of those stalks that had the greatest number of ears and nubbins. The top-ear of all varieties of maize is always the largest and the only one fit for seed.

In the beginning, nature seems to have made the corn-plant capable of producing an ear or nubbin on every joint or node from the top-ear down to the ground—a thing I accomplished in my 10-year experimental work.

Selecting the earliest-ripe top-ears for seed next season, reduced the period of its maturity from 121 days to 90 days.

Selecting the top-ear of those stalks that bore the greatest number of ears and nubbins every season, increased in by experimental fields 4 to 6 good 10-ounce ears and nubbins on every joint or node clear to the ground. One Pennsylvania farmer wrote me, "his Prolific obtained from me, produced 18 ears." (See my article on "Corn and Its Culture" now in the Colorado Agricultural College.) The largest yields produced by those who tested its prolific characteristics were 183, 172, 84 and 50 bushels of seed corn per acre in the year 1879 I think, I produced at the rate of 172 bushels on the acre. No breeder of corn can safely raise more than a single variety—on the same farm, from the fact that all varieties that "tassel and silk" at the same time mix so easily by the agency of insects, wind and the force of gravity. It is impossible, I say, to breed up a pure and unmixed seed corn, year after year, when more than one variety grows and matures in the same locality. One of my patrons wrote me that "his mixed with others 6 miles away."

There is but one method by which you can keep your own seed pure and unmixed, year in and year out. To accomplish that, requires much patience, close observation, some skill and a good deal of science.

In breeding my White Prolific, every year I selected 100 or more of the best ears on the best stalks, covered the top ears with a thin paper bag just before the silks came out. After the silks came fully out at the tip of the impricated husk, I removed each bag and poured the pollen, collected from the tassels of the best stalks of the same variety, and then covered each ear with the same bag, to prevent all ingress of foreign pollen. This method secures not only pure seed for the next season, but it fertilizes every kernel on the cob. So effectually that every ear so treated is full clear to the tip. No one to my knowledge, even to the present day, follows this method of producing pedigreed seed corn. I want to say, right here that every embryo kernel on the cob has 2 pistils (silks) and must be made or allowed to come out of the tip of the ear to get pollen, or on failure to do that, there will be no grain on the cob at maturity—in other words it gives rise to the missing grains and even rows of kernels we so often see in all cribs of husked corn.

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Red River Seed Potatoes, grown in the cold northwest, are ahead of all others for quick early maturity, vigorous growth and great productiveness.

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SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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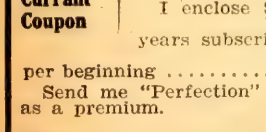
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SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor.

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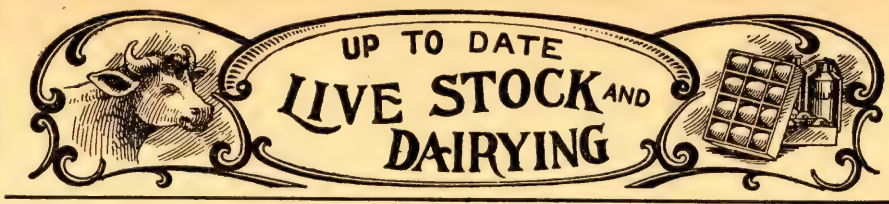
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I enclose $..... for..... years subscription to your paper beginning .....

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STOCK AND THE WATER TROUGH

Neither stock nor humans drink as much water in winter as they do in summer, but it is entirely probable that stock suffer more from lack of water in winter than in summer, because they are so much more neglected in this regard. The outside water supply is frozen up a great deal of the time and the keeper neglects to keep the ice cut. Besides, much of the time there is snow on the ground in the North, and too many farmers depend upon that for the water supply. Animals will eat snow for water if they can get no other, and so will fowls, but it is a very poor substitute, and neither stock nor fowls will do well that are left to that makeshift. The kindly keeper and successful stockman will see to it that the animals dependent upon him have at proper times the water they need.

VALUE OF FEEDS

The feed problem is always before stockmen, no matter if no mroe stock is kept than enough to run the farm; and upon its best solution depends profit or loss. In the study of feeds it is well to know that protein is the most important constituent of feed, and, as one might expect, the most expensive. Protein is absolutely necessary to animals to build up and repair muscle, nerve, sinew, hair, feathers, etc. In fact, it enters into the composition of all parts of the body. Hence, the most valuable feed is that which is richest in protein. Nitrogenous feeds are generally strongest in protein, the protein in any feed being 6¼ times the amount of nitrogen it contains.

Fat is the next most important element. Fat serves as a fuel or energy producer, or to build fatty tissue. Feed for fattening animals should be rich in that element. Sugar and starch answer well for that purpose, the former particularly as a fuel. Protein also serves as an energy and fat producer, but its main function is tissue building.

From the above we may conclude that growing stock need feed strong in protein; fattening stock require both protein and fat; and in cold weather more fuel (fat) is required in the feed than in warm weather.

Fiber is an element found in most feeds, and is, therefore, to be taken into account. It is the indigestible part of feeds, and has no nutritive value. It is useful, however, especially in highly concentrated feeds, as it aids the stomach and intestinal juices to penetrate them, and thus helps digestion and assimilation. Some feeds, though, are almost all fiber and cannot be very well depended upon alone. Such are straw, corn husks, oat hulls, peanut hulls, chaff, etc. Even the best of hay and corn fodder have a large percentage of fiber. The larger the fiber content the less the nutritive value.

We are now prepared to study the following table of feed elements, and we are sure it contains some surprises for the average farmer:

PERCENTAGE OF PROTEIN AND FAT IN FEEDS

	Protein	*Fat*
Cotton seed meal	40	8 to 9
Oil cake meal	36	7
Gluten meal	36	2
Germ oil meal	23	10
Wheat middlings	18	5
Wheat bran	15	5
Ground oats	12	5
Corn meal	11	5

It will be seen from the above that cottonseed meal is the richest of the feeds named in both protein and fat, with the single exception that germ oil meal is about 1 per cent richer in fat. It is nearly four times richer than cornmeal in protein, and nearly twice richer in fat. This is no doubt a surprise for stock feeders in the corn belt, but the analysis is given on the authority of the Maryland Agricultural College.

In arriving at the value of feeds by comparison, the following table may be found of value. The basis of comparison is 100 pounds of good English hay, the table being of English origin, and we may here regard best American timothy as the unit. Then to equal in nutrition 100 pounds of best timothy hay requires approximately the number of pounds set opposite the names of the following feeds:

Beets	669
Turnips	469
Rye straw	429
Oat straw	317
Red clover, green	373
Carrots	371
Mangolds	368
Potatoes	360
Carrot leaves	135
Red clover hay	88
Alfalfa	89
Buckwheat grain	78
Corn	62
Oats	59
Barley	58
Rye	53
Wheat	44
Oil cake	43
Dry pease	37
Beans	28

It will be seen that, with the exception of buckwheat, the small grains are richer than corn; that wheat is about a third richer, and that beans are more than twice as rich, nearly four times as rich as hay.

Any farmer with three or more cows should have a Cream Separator. The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., will be glad to send full information about the 1909 Tubular Separator. They will give reasons why a separator will pay for itself. Send for new free catalog No. 136. A postal card request will get it.

CALVES ARISE THEM WITHOUT MILK Booklet Free J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill

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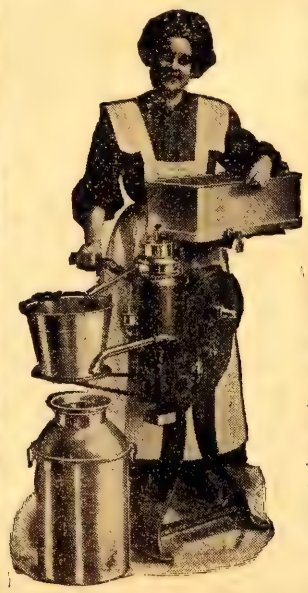
Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Dept. 9, Detroit, Mich.

U.S. U.S.

IN THE LEAD For 1909

The 1909 Model U. S. Cream Separators

retain *all* features that have given them their great reputation for durability and efficiency, and have several improvements that make them even to a greater extent than ever before, the ideal machine for dairymen who are posted and who **demand the best.** And by intensifying the circuitous and tortuous currents of the milk in its passage through the separator bowl, we have been able to



Greatly Reduce the Diameter of the Bowls

which makes them operate easier than ever and still retain their great milk capacity.

Notwithstanding most manufacturers were complaining all last year of dull times and small sales the UNITED STATES SEPARATOR had one of the **largest sales** in its history and since this fall season began, sales are larger than last year.

Do not forget that the *United States* has *beaten* every separator in *endurance tests* and holds the WORLD'S RECORD.

No dairyman can afford to purchase a cream separator until he has first examined the construction and operation of the

1909 Model

Sales agents in nearly every dairy section. If no agent in your town, **write direct to us for Catalog No. 157** and we will also quote prices.

We have distributing warehouses in every dairy section in the United States and Canada.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

U.S. U.S.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the Department of Agriculture at Washington there were in the United States Januaray 1, 1909, 20,640,000 horses, valued at $1,974,052,000, or an average of $95.64 per head. This is a gain since January 1, 1908, of 648,000 head, and an increase of $2.23 in the average price.

There were at the same time 4,053,000 mules, worth $107.84 per head, an increase during the year of 184,000, and an increase in the average value of only 8 cents.

The number of milch cows in the United States January 1, 1909, waas 21,720,000, worth $702,945,000. This shows an increase since January 1, 1908, of 526,000 head, and an increase in value of $1.69 per head.

The number of other cattle at the same time 49,379,000, worth $863,754,000. This shows a falling off in number since January 1, 1908, of 694,000 head, but it shows an increase in value of 60 cents per head.

The number of sheep was 56,084,000, worth $192,632,000. The sheep increased during the year 1,453,000 head, but the average value decreased 45 cents per head.

The number of hogs was 54,147,000, compared with 56,084,000 January 1, 1908. Hence there was during the year a decrease of 1,937,000 in the number of hogs, but there was an increaase of 50 cents per head in the value.

The total value of all the animals enumerated above, was estimated on January 1, 1909, to be $4, 525,259,000, which shows an increase in value during he year of $194,029,000.

THE FARM TEAM IN WINTER

Some farmers, but not Our Up-to-Date People, think it matters little how the team is brought through the winter, and consequently not a great deal of care or feed is given them. Since they do not work much it is thought they do not need much. But within the hides of the work team on the farm is being stored a season's arduous toil; and the owner should see to it that a thing so importanat should be stored well. There should be no half-way business about it. The work team should have good feed, plenty of it, and it should come at regular meal times. What the team gains it must gain now. When put to steady work, if the horses hold their own they do well. In fact, many farmers expect horses to go down during the summer. If such horses be not built up during the winter months, where will they get after a while? In the boneyard when they ought to be in the harness doing good work.

And, though the horse is no drunkard, he is a great drinker. About three-fourths of his entire weight is water, and he cannot do well unless he have plenty of water. Like his feed, he should have water at regular times, and if it can be fresh out of a well or spring it will be much better for him than if taken from a hole in the ice of a pond. All kinds of stock must have water, and if it be so they can go to it at pleasure the arrangement is the best possible.

But bear in mind at all times that wintering a team is not merely taking it through a dull season, but that it is storing up strength and energy for next spring and summer.

DAIRYING IN INDIANA

Exhaustive experiments conducted by the agricultural experiment station at Purdue University, develop the following facts:

(1) The best dairy herd averaged 6,656.6 pounds of milk and 301.1 pounds of butter fat.

(2) The poorest herd averaged 3,347.5 pounds of milk and 152.8 pounds of butter fat.

(3) The best cow produced 10,426 pounds of milk, containing 448 pounds of butter fat.

(4) The poorest cow produced 3,248 pounds of milk, containing 109 pounds of butter fat.

(5) The average of the 197 yearly records was: Milk, 5,901.5 pounds; butter fat, 244.5 pounds.

(6) With the prices that prevailed, the best herd returned $2.56 for $1.00 in feed, while the poorest herd returned only $1.20 for $1.00 in feed. A close margin.

(7) Cows yielding over 350 pounds of butter fat produced it at 11 cents per pound and made an average profit of $57.80, while cows yielding less than 200 pounds of butter fat produced it at 19 cents per pound and made an average profit of $10.78.

(8) The difference between systematic grading and no grading at all was 6 pounds of butter fat per cow; and the average profit in graded herds was $36.04; in non-graded herds, $19.62.

(9) The conclusion, therefore, is that, since careful grading and good management have not only increased the production of butter fat 64 pounds per cow, and reduced the cost of production 3½ cents per pound, rapid improvement should be sought through the continuous use of high-class dairy sires of some recognized breed. A pure-bred dairy sire is the milk producer's best investment; anything short of a pure-bred male is too expensive at any price.

The station has discovered that dairymen are prone to carelessness in their methods. They do not recognize the importance of keeping records of the different cows in their herds. Such records have been shown to be essential to good herd management, and a point of vast importance, in the estimation of the station, and one the significance of which is too little appreciated by producers of milk, is the possibility of greater profits through the use of pure-bred dairy sires.

A CHANCE FOR FARMERS

Here's a Splendid Way to Get a Big Farm Paper Easily

We will send you our great farm paper absolutely free three months, if you do us a small favor. Just send names and addresses of 5 good farmers and inclose 2-cent stamp. Address Valley Farmer, 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

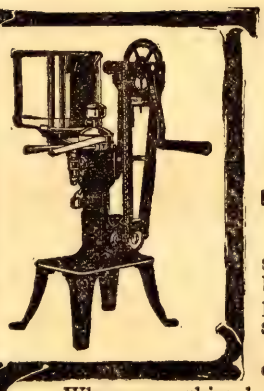
LIKE A THIEF AT NIGHT THE CREAM SEPARATOR THAT CAN'T SKIM CLEAN

Dairy authorities the world over agree that the centrifugal separator is indispensable to the man who owns milk cows. And why? Simply because it saves his cream, hence his money. The more cream saved, the more money, that's sure. But unfortunately many separators do not save all the cream. And worse still the biggest of claims are made for these machines. Such separators are like a thief at night or the pickpocket who with an innocent face rubs our elbow and then robs us of our wallet. Because of inferior and out-of-date bowl construction, these separators, unknown to the users of them, daily lose a big percetnage of the cream.

It is easy to be deceived into buying a "pickpocket" separator, but it is just as easy to avoid buying one if we will but take the advice of those whom we know are experienced separator judges. 99½ per cent of all expert creamerymen, butter manufacturers, and real separator authorities living today use DE LAVAL separators exclusively, for they have learned by experience that the DE LAVAL is the only separator that will save all the cream all the time under all conditions. And the reason for this fact is plain. It is found in the improved patent protected DE LAVAL "Alpha-Disc" separating bowl. It is different from any other bowl and its peculiar construction is the secret of DE LAVAL clean skimming. Ask for our illustrated catalog which explains the DE LAVAL bowl in detail as well as many other interesting features.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO
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HOW I.H.C. CREAM HARVESTERS HELP MAKE BETTER CALVES



THERE are indirect as well as direct benefits in using I. H. C. Cream Harvesters.

Everybody knows that the Cream Harvester will save labor, save time and get more butter fat out of the milk than you can get by hand skimming. These are direct benefits. They are the most persuasive reasons why every dairyman should have a cream separator.

But an indirect benefit, hardly less important, is the better calves you can raise.

When you skim by hand the calves get the cold, tasteless, sour skim milk that has but little life in it.

If you haul cold milk to the creamery and take back your portion of the skim milk to feed your calves, it is even worse. In addition to its being stale and lifeless you take grave chances of introducing tuberculosis into your herd.

If you have an I. H. C. Cream Harvester, you separate the milk while it is warm and fresh. The calves, and pigs and chickens get the skim milk before it is stale, cold and sour. A little oil meal added to this appetizing skim milk makes it an ideal food, practically as good as the whole milk.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are very close skimmers. The saving in cream alone by using one of these machines goes far each season toward paying for the cost of the machine if you keep a number of cows.

There are two styles of I. H. C. Cream Harvesters, the Dairymaid and the Bluebell.

Dairymaid Cream Harvester

This machine is chain driven, and it is made in four sizes—350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. Because of the simple and direct application of power from the crank to the bowl, it is exceptionally easy running and is very easily kept in order. The strongest points about this machine are its close skimming, convenient operation and simplicity, which makes it exceptionally durable. The supply can and crank are waist high, an ideal location tc make the work easy. When you get a Dairymaid you can be sure you are going to get all the butter fat in the easiest possible way.

Bluebell Cream Harvester

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine. It is exceptionally well constructed. The gears are accurately cut to the thousandth part of an inch. They are thoroughly protected from dust and milk, and they are provided with A1 oiling facilities. That is why Bluebell owners have less trouble than any other separator owners. The machine is simple. It is long-lived, and it is very easy running. The Bluebell bowl skims down to the thousandth part. Its interior separating device is patented, and it is the most efficient device of this kind manufactured. The supply can and crank shaft are at the proper height to make the operation easy.



Get either of these separators and you will get more butter fat out of your milk than you are now getting. You will get more nutritious and appetizing feed for your calves. You will save labor, save time. Investigate fully by calling on the International local agent and examine the I. H. C. Cream Harvester he handles, or, if you prefer, write the home office for full information.



International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago, - - U. S. A.

MORE FARM STOCK

There ought to be more livestock on the farms. Two things have operated to reduce the number of stock raised on the farms. A few years ago the large ranches and ranges of the West promised to supply the demand for beef and mutton at prices with which farmers could not complete. About the same time stock laws were passed in most of the States, making it obligatory upon the owner to keep his own stock in rather than to keep the stock of other people out. This caused fencing to be neglected, or actually removed, enclosing only enough ground to serve a few animals kept on the farm, which led many to conclude the fewer the better.

The range competition is now largely out of the way, the freedom and pastures of the ranges having so disappeared that it costs about as much to raise stock in the West as it does on the ordinary farm. The demand is, therefore, turning toward the older farming sections, and better prices are prevailing. This offers an inducement to farmers to rebuild their fences and enlarge their pastures. We believe these conditions may be regarded as permanent, and that farmers are fully justified in making arrangements to raise more stock.

Besides, stock raising on the farm must not be regarded as a side line, or the stock itself as a by-product. It is true the raising of livestock on the farm may be made a great saving of wastes; that is, it may utilize material that cannot in itself be converted into cash, and it may make lands productive that cannot be reached by cultivation. Judiciously employed, it may make the farm better. Certain noxious growths that in a few years almost overrun unpastured lands, can in no way be so well exterminated as by the close grazing of stock.

And again; no land makes better returns for cultivation than lands a few years run to pasture, and if pastured by the right kind of stock, wisely handled, it will make as good or better cash returns during the pasture period as during the years of cultivation. In this we are saying nothing of the value of the barnyard manure that must more or less accumulate.

It takes livestock to properly round out the business of farming, and the almost certain assurance of future good prices completes the inducement.

ABOUT MANURE SPREADERS

We think about the best way for subscribers to judge whether a manure spreader is a good thing is to print letters from some of our readers. We have from time to time done this. Following are some more letters:

Waynesboro, Va., Nov. 24, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir: Your letter of Nov. 2 received. I have been very busy and have just neglected to answer it. In regard to the wagon box spreader, I beg to say I bought a Galloway spreader last fall and hauled about 75 loads of manure. I think it does as good work as any spreader.

As to the value of a manure spreader, I think every farmer ought to have one. It saves lots of hard labor and the manure will go twice as far. I can spread it much more evenly than by hand.

As to whether the wagon box spreader is a success or not, will say I think it is. While the spreader is light, yet it is strong and very simple; nothing to get out of order. In fact, I think it the simplest spreader on the market.

In regard to fitting your trucks, all parts are adjustable and I had no trouble to fit it to my trucks. The Galloway spreader is made in three sizes to fit different width wagons. The wagons we use here are the wide tread, 42 inches between stakes, while lots of people in the West use the narrow tread, 38 inches between stakes. So anyone buying a spreader should buy one the width of his wagon. I don't think there will be any trouble about it not working. I did not have the least trouble with mine.

As to the draft of the spreader, it pulls much lighter, I think, than the complete spreaders. When the spreader is not in use and you want to use the wagon for other hauling, it can be set off the same as hay ladders. I have mine off now.

As the spreader is so simple, not even a cogwheel in it, I feel sure the repairs would be much less than a spreader full of cogwheels.

Any one of the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can get catalog and full description of the spreader by writing to the Wm. Galloway Co. I think that is the best wagon box spreader on the market. I don't see any reason why anyone could not use a Galloway spreader. I think it all right.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours truly,
S. M. BROWER.

Kirksey, Ky.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

In answer to your letter inquiring about the Wagon Box Spreader, I will say I think it a great success. It fits my trucks all right and does the work to perfection and scatters all kinds of manure. It is a time saver and a money-maker. Mine is a 60-bushel box and two mules can handle it all right.

Yours truly,
N. G. EDWARDS.

Spring Bluff, Mo., Nov. 7, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

You wrote me regarding my manure spreader. I am perfectly satisfied with mine. If I couldn't get another just like it, I wouldn't take twice what I paid for it. It is very simple to set up and it don't pull hard for the horses.

You asked whether the manure spreader box fits my trucks or not. Those wishing to buy just the box must give the width of their trucks, but I would advise any one to buy the whole thing complete. I think the spreader is a complete success.

Yours truly,
JNO. B. CUNIR.

Big Rapids, Nov. 6, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir—You wish to know about the Wagon Box Spreader as to value on the farm. It beats all other machines. The Galloway is a success. I think it has paid for itself. It fits my wagon perfectly. It is a complete success.

Some of my neighbors had other kinds, but they would not do the work. I have used mine one year and have loaned it to some of my neighbors and it has not cost me one penny for repairs,

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS POWERS.

Waring, Tex., Nov. 6, 1908.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry about the Wagon Box Manure Spreader, would beg to say it is a decided success. They can be had to fit between standards of either wide or narrow-tired wagons. It is very little trouble to put one on an ordinary farm wagon. Everything is sent with the spreader that is needed. I consider the one I have one of the best investments I ever made. I have the Galloway and think it is just as good or a little better than they say it is.

Yours respectfully,
IVES L. BROWN.

"Take off your hat to the Myers"—and nearly everybody does when it comes to pumps and hay tools. It would be well for readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who want the best in these lines to send for the complete catalog. A postal card will bring a lot of valuable information. Address F. E. Myers & Bro., 4 Orange St., Ashland, O.

LAND, TILLAGE AND SEED

The above heading, in order of importance, might well be reversed — seed, tillage, land. Of course the land is the first factor. A house cannot be built without a foundation or something to build it on; nor can farming be done without land as a basis for the work. But the quality of the land, though an important factor, is not the prime factor. Farming can be done on poor land. The poverty of the soil may be overcome and good crops produced — crops of good stuff, but perhaps not so abundant as if the land had been rich in plant food. Tillage, too, is important. The land unstirred, not unlike idle men, settles down, becomes hardened, inactive, lazy, and refuses to give off the good that is hidden in it. Also like idle men, things unprofitable, weeds, that need neither culture nor encouragement, spring up and choke out the good that might have been produced. But the culture may be varied. It may be done this way or that, with good teams or poor, improved implements or old, and fair results may follow — not the best, to be sure, but what is produced may be good.

But without the seed there can be no production, and without good seed it is impossible to grow good stuff. In the morning of creation, when the earth awoke to its ability to grow plants, it was decreed that the herb should yield seed after its kind, and, conversely, the planted seed must yield the same kind of plant that produced it. An inferior plant must yield an inferior seed, and that seed planted must in turn yield an inferior plant. Careful selection and breeding may build up in plants as in animals, but the rule is, and it is a rule the general farmer cannot escape: "As a man soweth that shall he also reap."

The seed, therefore, is the essential thing. Without a seed there can be no plant at all; without a good seed there can be no good plant, no matter what the soil or culture.

TRADE Sharples MARK 29 Yrs

THE GREATEST CREAM SEPARATOR Money Can Buy



Sharples Dairy Tubulars have the finest known method of oiling. The driving gears, and the ball bearing which supports the bowl, are enclosed in the head of the machine. A spoonful of oil is simply poured into the gear case once or twice a week. The lower gear wheel dips into this oil and throws it in a spray over all the gears and the ball bearing. The oiling is perfect, is never forgotten, causes no trouble. All running parts are easily reached simply by lifting the gear case lid.

Sharples 1909 Tubular "A" Cream Separators are positively unequaled. Money can not buy, nor experience recommend, any other as good.

We have manufactured cream separators for 29 years. After making common "bucket bowl" separators for 20 years—the kind **all other** separator manufacturers **still** make—**we discovered that no "bucket bowl" separator can ever prove entirely satisfactory.** The bowls in all common "bucket bowl" separators are built and run up-side-down, exactly contrary to the law of gravity and every law of mechanics.

To overcome this fault; **still found in all other separators,** we invented, patented and manufactured the

Suspended Bowl Sharples Tubular

The Tubular has been on the market about ten years, is built in the biggest, finest separator factory in existence and is sold in great numbers all over the world. We also have Tubular factories in Canada and Germany.

Sharples 1909 Dairy Tubular "A" Separator has handsome, one piece frame equipped with plumb bob for quickly leveling the separator and keeping it level. It has waist low supply can; enclosed, dust proof, self-oiling gears; light, bottom fed bowl, hung below a single ball bearing. The bowl has no complicated inside parts. The Tubular is extremely simple and practical, is washed in 5 minutes, is approved by all women as easiest cleaned, turns easiest, skims fastest and best, wears longest. Look at the pictures, then write for Catalog No. 136.

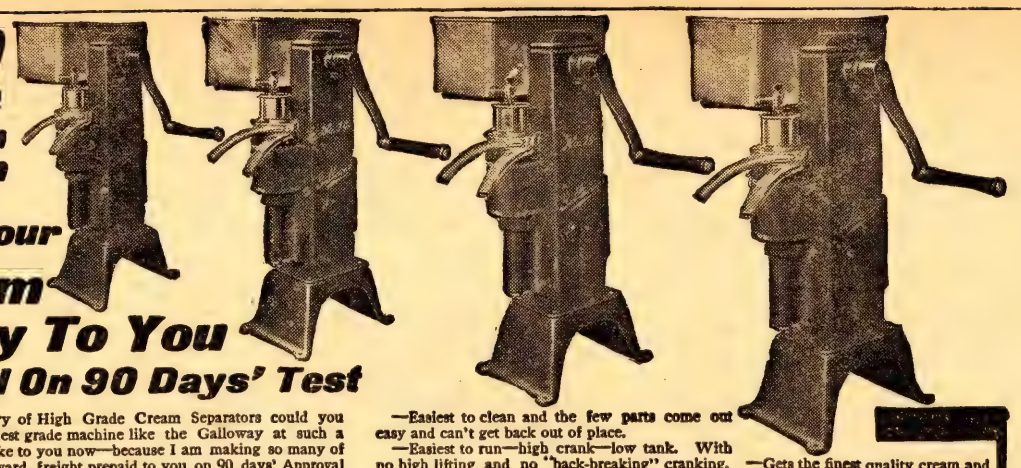


The unequalled simplicity and perfect construction of Sharples Dairy Tubulars make them wonderfully light running, surprisingly convenient, remarkably durable, surpassingly efficient. Every Tubular is guaranteed forever against all defects in material or workmanship. Medium size Tubulars can be turned by one who is seated.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can. WEST CHESTER, PENNA. Chicago, Ill. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal.

$33.50 and Upward on Capacity From 200 to 950 Pounds Per Hour



Direct From My Factory To You

Freight Paid On 90 Days' Test

NEVER BEFORE in the History of High Grade Cream Separators could you buy the latest standard, highest grade machine like the Galloway at such a low direct price as I can make to you now—because I am making so many of them—Only $33.50 and upward, freight prepaid to you on 90 days' Approval Test and 30 years' guarantee.—Any capacity from 200 to 950 pounds per hour, according to your needs and I'll save you from $25.00 to $50.00 on the price.

—The only Separator whose gearing runs in a "Bath of Oil" like a $5,000 automobile, and all other modern machines.

—The only Separator that automatically oils itself.

—The only Separator into which you can pour oil at the top, once a month from your oil jug or can, and have it oil itself without danger of running dry, or ruining it like others. This feature alone worth $50.00 more than separators built the old way. Cost nothing extra on Galloway. —No oil cups to remember to fill or turn up twice a day. —Dust-proof—Danger-proof—All gears enclosed—simple but standard built and absolutely dependable. —Has the only revolving supply tank. Worth $15.00 more on any machine. Costs nothing extra on Galloway.

—Easiest to clean and the few parts come out easy and can't get back out of place.

—Easiest to run—high crank—low tank. With no high lifting and no "back-breaking" cranking.

—Gets the finest quality cream and all of it—no lumps or churning, as Nature's true principle is followed without forcing either the milk or cream the wrong way up or down.

—Skims closest in any climate or season no matter whether your milk is warm or cold.

—Is as handsome a machine, compact and substantial, as you ever saw or could find. Beautiful finish.

I'll Save You $25 to $50 Now—Which One Can I Send To Your Farm For a Test?

Galloway's "New Bath in Oil"

Like a $5,000 Auto Gear—Dust-Proof—No Oil Cup or Oil Hole

Let us send you all the facts told in our New Cream Separator Book. Let me write you personally and send you this Big New Separator Book of mine—postpaid—Free, so that you and your wife and the boys and girls can talk it over and then try one of my separators under my easy plan for you to do it. You'll call it the best if you test it alongside any of the highest priced $85.00 to $110.00 separators sold by anybody today—makers—catalog houses—dealers—jobbers or anybody else.

Wm. Galloway Co., 603 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.

NOTE Promptest shipments—Safe delivery guaranteed to your station on 90 days' approval test of any of these machines. Order from this page direct, or write me and you'll be glad you did. Our customers get treated right.

When the writer was a boy, which was several years ago, when the facilities for getting good seed were not so good as they are now, the burden of talk among farmers was that their crops were "running out." The soil was new and rich, the acres cultivated were fewer, and even the fields had the benefit of much careful hand culture, but the crops "run out." The same line of product was planted year after year on the same land, feeding off the same elements, constantly diminishing. Persistent repetition begat nausea in the plants, if such an expression may be allowed, and it is not far out of the way, for under such conditions the plants become pale and sickly. There is no cross fertilization anywhere, no "new blood" introduced. It is the same soil, each year becoming weaker; the same seed, each season losing vitality; the same culture, but not the same harvest, for each year makes the load a little lighter.

Yes, the plants are "yielding seeds after their kind," but the environment, the exhaustion of soil and vitality, is resulting in degeneration. Plants degenerate as do animals, and there must be crosses or changes to maintain the vigor and vitality.

We are reminded of a case in point, though peculiar on account of the absence of the reproduction of seed, and the impossibility of cross fertilization, though it certainly emphasizes the importance of a change of seed. It occurred before the days of express companies and railroads, and before the establishment of our present postal facilities.

The writer's father emigrated from New Jersey and made his home in southern Illinois. Some of the relatives coming later brought a few potatoes from the old home near Trenton. These, of course, were carefully planted, and the product was named for the county where the original half dozen grew—Mercer. The Mercer potatoes became famous throughout that locality. Nothing like them had ever been grown there — size, yield and quality all excelled. But in a few years the Mercer potato began to dwindle, to deteriorate, and in a little while was no better than the natives.

About the time the Mercer was turned down because it refused to meet the expectations of its planters, a few more tubers of the same kind were brougt direct from New Jersey. They were planted and the result was the same as before. The Mercer again sprang into popularity, to once more run its course, and deteriorate as the former ones had done.

We cannot account for this by a lack of cross fertilization, because tubers cannot cross, or "mix," as it is called on the farm. It must be traced to a change of climate and soil. The change from New Jersey to southern Illinois was stimulating to the potato, but after a few years of acclimatation and reproduction in the same soil, the very things that had stimulated it to the best results, turned against it, and it degenerated — ran out.

This is only an instance. Like instances have been noted elsewhere, and with all crops. Seed must be changed. We have noted that Northern-grown seed, if not taken too far South, make much more vigorous plants, and produce better yields of heavier grain or hay than native seed planted where grown. In our own farming, we seldom plant home-grown seed, never for more than once or twice. We claim to raise good stuff, as good as our neighbors, and they admit it, because they frequently get seed from us, and for their crops plant seed that we refuse to plant. They know that, and they know why — not because the soil is at all inferior, but because we do not believe it best to plant seed in the same soil where it grew.

And we never, never hunt for cheap seed. What do a few cents amount to in the price of seed, compared with a good or a bad crop? No farmer can afford to plant any but the best seed. Of course the price is not always a safe criterion. The highest priced seed is not always the best, for dishonesty may be found in price-making as well as in labeling the seed. The safe way is to buy only of reliable men, and then depend upon the men or the house rather than upon the price. Tell the dealer that you want none but the best and that you will depend upon him and the reputation of the house for that. If the seed cost a few cents more, do not hesitate on that account; and if the house or the man has not a reputation that you can depend on, don't trade. No one can afford to hazard a crop on account of doubtful seed. And if you are determined to have the best seed, don't wait until planting time to get it.

OF COURSE

City Visitor—"Do you always knead bread when you make it?"

Cook—"Sure. We wouldn't make it if we didn't need it."

GOOD NEWS FOR CREAM SEPARATOR BUYERS

Seems like we all must know Bill Galloway—the Farmer Manufacturer of Waterloo—and we all know him by the name "Bill" Galloway—not as "William"—just because the name of his firm is The William Galloway Company.

For years Galloway has been the largest individual advertiser in the agricultural papers of the country. We've all read his advertisements and seen his picture in his ads. That makes us feel as if we *all* knew Bill Galloway personally.

His style of advertising has been full of life and "ginger"—just like the man himself. Some competitors say he's too "breezy"—but after folks find out that he has every thing he says he has in his advertising, and *does* everything he says he'll do, they commence to *like* his style of doing business.

Galloway has grown wonderfully in the manufacturing line. It's only a little while since he left the farm where he was born and raised. Twelve years ago he was milking cows and teaching calves to drink "skim" milk. Today he's one of the biggest Farm Implement Specialty manufacturers in the country.

First, he started making Manure Spreaders, and they "caught on" quick—because he made the right kind of a machine and sold it on the right plan—at a price that was low. Thousands upon thousands of farmers throughout the country have bought Manure Spreaders on his plan.

Then he took up Gasoline Engines—and made a big success with them.

Now he's got some good news from Cream Separator users. For five years he says he's been hunting for the machine that was good enough for him to endorse and sell on a liberal plan. Galloway says—"You know the way I do business is to leave it all to the other fellow to decide—so I've got to give a machine that will stand up under *all* conditions and do the work." And then—on my price I don't have enough margin on any one machine to stand for any mistakes, so the machine has got to be right before I'll push it."

He has just completed his manufacturing arrangements for 14,500 of his new Galloway "Oil Float" Cream Separators. Galloway says—"People have been fooled on Separators"—and Galloway ought to know. He says—"The old line manufacturers have been charging too much profit on their Separators, and the mail order houses have been going out with "fly-by-night" machines at a price too low to make a machine that was any earthly use at all." He says that he now has the machine that's the highest quality—has more points of merit than any machine on the market—one of these points being the mechanism, which floats in a bath of oil—just like the mechanism of a $5,000 automobile—no oil cups, no oil holes—dust-proof, dirt-proof and wear and friction-proof. Galloway says—"I'll make 14,500 of these machines this year. I'm sending them out to my friends and customers on Free Trial for a month or so. I'll ask them to use them as their own—on their own farms—just to prove them up. Then if they like the machine, they can pay me the low price that I ask for this high quality machine—it's up to them to decide whether they keep it or not."

Galloway says—"It's a wide-open proposition—it's up to the decision of the man who tries out the machine—just the same as all my other propositions"—on which he's built up three of the largest factories in the West in a few years. Galloway is such an enthusiastic fellow that some people don't take him seriously—but when they see the price he asks for the goods he makes—and see the saving he really makes to the farmer—they realize that he's dead in earnest in his business and that he gives them machines that are right.

We think it's a good plan to just drop a line to Bill Galloway of Waterloo and get his Cream Separator Proposition. Owing to the fact that he has sold over a hundred thousand machines throughout the country and that he can easily sell one out of every ten of these customers a Separator because they all know he's a square dealer—better hurry up and get in on this first proposition of Galloway's because it's certainly a dandy.

THE GREATEST CORN IN THE COUNTRY

FARMERS INTEREST WHITE DENT

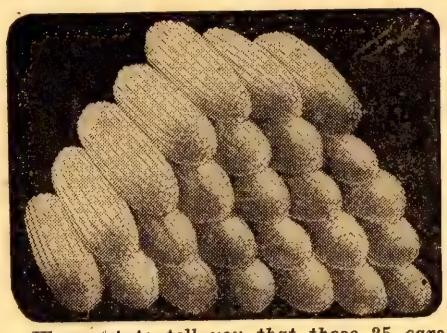
This corn has won more prizes than any other variety ever grown. It has made a county in Indiana the banner corn county of the world, and has earned for its originator the title of "Corn King of America." Among prizes won are gold and silver medals at Paris World's Fair in 1900, first prize at St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, Grand Sweepstake prize ($1,000) at the National Corn Exposition at Chicago, 1907, and

GRAND SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE ($1,000) AT THE OMAHA EXPOSITION, 1908.

Also district, state, county and other shows almost beyond number.

DESCRIPTION: Farmers Interest is a thoroubred corn, the result of many years of scientific breeding. Grain white, deep, sometimes ½ to ¾ inch in length and sound. Ears grow large to very large, 18 to 20 rows. The cob is just right to hold the long grains and to make such large ears. Ears of Farmers Interest corn frequently shell a pound of corn each and the cobs from a bushel of ears weigh only 8 to 12 pounds. A strong grower as it is a large rooted variety and withstands drought well. Stalks are close jointed, leafy and strong.

☞ The average weight of the common run of corn is only 8 ounces. Farmers Interest corn will average 12 ounces. This means in a state like Illinois, which produced 298,000,000 bushels of corn in 1908, an increase of 149,000,000 bushels if all the farmers planted Farmers Interest.



We want to tell you that these 25 ears of Farmers Interest corn were awarded a National Prize of $1,000 and sold for $150.

Of course only comparatively few of them are enterprising enough to do this which is the particular reason why YOU should plant it.

PRICE: Sample ear 30c; pkt., 10c; 1 qt., 50c; 2½ qts., $1.00, all by mail postpaid. By freight or express, ¼ bu., $1.00; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 1 bag, (2½ bu.) $5.00. One peck, costing $1.00, will plant two acres. If you will not plant a field, then plant a two-acre plot and have future seed and to sell.

Garden, Field and Flower Seed Catalog free to all customers.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. F A, Indianapolis, Ind.

You Can INCREASE Your Corn Crop 30%

or more by using only such seed as has been carefully graded. You will also get far better corn. Government tests have proved that the main cause of *small* crops is an uneven stand. No corn-planter, whatever its merits, can drop seed evenly, *if the seed be carelessly graded or of all sizes that come from the ear.* But, *with seed carefully graded to a uniform size,* any good corn-planter can be depended upon to drop every grain just where you want it and thus make every inch of your ground do the service that it should. Government tests also have proved that the main cause of *poor quality* in corn is the planting of seed *not well selected.*

Careful Grading, Therefore, Is at the Very Basis of All Richly Successful Corn Production.



$1,000 PRIZE EAR OMAHA EXPO.

$1 The Simplex All-Steel Seed Corn Grader $1

easily and quickly separates, in a new and scientific way, the *full, perfect, evenly-shaped* grains from the large, irregular, unshapely grains. Money back if not delighted.

Grades more corn and grades it better than any other device on the market, *regardless of price.* Capacity, 10 to 15 bushels per hour. A boy can work it. No machinery to get out of order. *Made entirely of steel*—nothing to wear out or rot—will last a lifetime.

Simply slip a dollar bill in a letter and mail to us. *You will never invest a dollar that will bring you greater returns.* Grader will reach you promptly. If you don't find it is worth its weight in gold, return it and get your money. Thousands in use. Order today, and we will send with Grader, booklet—"BUMPER CORN CROPS—HOW TO SECURE THEM."

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO. 808 to 848 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Largest Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing in the world.

Look Out for ROUP!

The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds—save them!



Conkey's Roup Cure will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and

We'll Pay You 50 Cents for the empty box if the remedy fails. It kills the germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic! A powder, given in the drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will! Prices 50c and $1.00, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease. The Conkey Book (Price 25c) FREE for name of your poultry supply dealer and 4c postage. Write for it today—now.

G. E. CONKEY CO.
Dept. W Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland O.

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY



is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an Incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



Get My Poultry Book—Free Trial and Low Price First

Start now. Especially if you are a beginner, you need my free poultry guide, containing my 50 years of experience. You need my 84-day Free Trial. You need the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

because it is proof against inexperience. And you are entitled to my Low Price. Don't risk your money or your success. Don't delay. Get your profits this spring. Write nearest office.



84 Days' Free Trial, Freight Prepaid

The Manson Campbell Co.
163 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
318 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 E. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
Dept. 1, Portland, Oregon

Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders



Save money. Thousands are doing it every year. I teach you how and supply all the parts you cannot make, at low prices. My New Lampless Brooder will cost you $4.00. Greatest Brooder invention of the age. Repairs and supplies for all kinds of Incubators or Brooders. My new book of plans and catalogue has over 100 illustrations, showing step by step every stage of construction—so simple a 12 year old boy can follow them. Send 25c coin or U. S. stamps to cover cost. Your money back if you are not satisfied. I allow the price of the book on your first order. Send for the book today. It means Dollars to you. H. M. SHEER, 453 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY



We are giving away hundreds of these Incubators to our seed customers. This Incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best Hatchers made.

Do you want a good Incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.

Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.

MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.



125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10



If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 62, Racine, Wis.

CHUBBY CHICKS



hatch big profits. The Reliable Incubator hatches chubby chicks. Write today for our Free, interesting, illustrated Poultry Book, which will instruct you in every branch of poultry raising and tell you how the Reliable has smashed *World's hatching records* continuously for the last 12 years.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
Box D 5 Quincy, Ill.

Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant.



B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

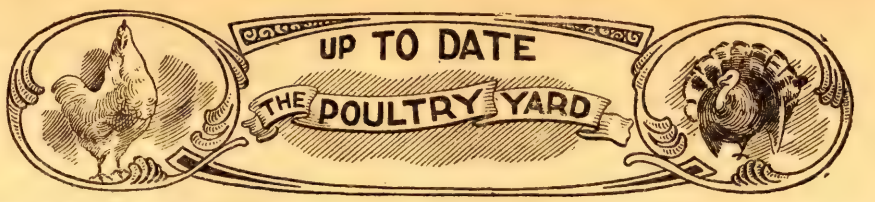
Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.



GEO. H. STAHL, Box 79 Quincy, Ill.

SEND postal for large illustrated catalog; full-blooded Poultry Incubators and Eggs for hatching. CHANTICLEER POULTRY FARM
Department 74. MANKATO, MINNESOTA.



CULLING AND SELECTION

Very soon now poultry raisers will begin to gather eggs for hatching. In every flock there are good hens and hens not so good. Is there to be any selection of eggs with a view to vigor and good qualities in the chicks, or will the eggs be set for hatching just as they are gathered from the nest? There is a difference. Eggs from vigorous year old or two year old hens are more apt to hatch vigorous chicks with strong vitality, and that will be more certain to grow rapidly, than eggs from pullets or real old hens. And hens to lay eggs for hatching should not be too fat. Excessive fat weakens fowls, and the required elements are not so abundantly stored in the eggs.

We advised the careful culling of the flock last fall. If that was not done we urge it now. Everybody wishes to be successful, and all may who pay the price. It is as important that good hens be reserved to lay the eggs for hatching as it is that good sows, or cows or mares be chosen for the mothers of the future stock—is as important so far as the quality of the offspring is concerned.

Then there is a difference in eggs. Never use an illshapen egg for hatching, nor one that does not meet the requirements of the variety of the hen that laid it. If the variety produces a white egg, see to it that all you set are clear white, and vice versa. Set only round, well-formed eggs, neither abnormally large nor abnormally small, and as near as you can tell, be sure that each has a good and perfect shell.

The mate for the hens is not to be overlooked. If the hens are common or scrub stock, a thoroughbred rooster will greatly improve the succeeding flock. If you have thoroughbred hens, no matter of what variety, do not be satisfied with any but the best obtainable rooster of the same variety and require a guarantee that he is pure bred.

That branch of farming which produces more wealth than any other, the poultry branch, merits improvement, better care, and more careful attention to details.

POULTRY AN ASSET OF THE FARM

That poultry, by which we mean all domestic fowls, is a great asset of the farm, modern reports all prove. In fact, by the reports, it is the greatest single source of revenue farming knows. That does not hold good, however on every farm, for the stock raiser, and the great hay and grain grower, and cotton producer, gets more money out of these products than he or his family gets from poultry. But poultry keeping is so general, we might well say so universal, that the aggregate, according to statistics, exceeds the total of any one of the above great productions. No farm is so poor, so unproductive, or is managed so badly, that poultry may not be found upon it, and on many such farms it is the main dependence for things that must be bought, and for much that is consumed at home. And besides the farms, many in the towns and villages have their poultry yards, that materially assist in meeting the family needs. These help to swell the aggregate of poultry production.

A bit of history of this great asset of the rural and suburban home cannot be without interest and value to Our Up-to-Date People.

We do not know how long poultry has been kept by the human family. We do not remember any direct reference to domestic fowls in the Old Testament Scriptures, but there is frequent mention of eggs. Job, replying to some of his torments, asked, "is there taste in the white of an egg?" showing that eggs were, at that time, known as an article of food. Isaiah uses as a comparison, "one that gathered eggs," and speaks of eating eggs, though not the eggs of fowls. The passage must imply, however, that the eating of eggs was a common thing, but the party referred to ate the wrong kind of eggs—cockatrice's—with disastrous results.

In the New Testament, domestic fowls with habits much like those of today, are unmistakably referred to; and that eggs were a favorite article of food is made plain by Luke where Christ is quoted as asking if a son ask for an egg would the father give him a scorpion? In Christ's day the roosters had a certain time to crow as they have now, between midnight and day—so certain that it was regarded distinct from the ordinary divisions of time. Mark quotes the Savior as saying, "Ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning." The reference to the crowing of the cock in connection with Peter's denial is too familiar to need further mention.

In spite, however, of these ancient references to the use of eggs and the keeping of fowls, it is generally agreed among ornithologists that the domestic fowls of our day are descended from the wild jungle fowls of the East Indias, a good picture of a pair of which(in their native home, we give below:



WILD JUNGLE FOWL

For the benefit of our student readers we may say these fowls, and, of course, our domestic fowls descended from them, belong to the large order of birds known as Gallinaceae. The name includes the Latin word rasores, and means scrapers or scratchers. All birds that scratch for their food belong to this order, and in it are found the birds most valuable to the human family. They are thus described by ornithologists: Rather small head! short bill, with upper mandible slightly arched; nostrils placed on the sides of the bill; figure bulky; wings short, not well adapted to flying; feet with three toes before and one behind, set a little higher than the front ones so as to be out of the way in walking or scratching, but useful in clasping a perch; food sought largely by scraping or scratching. Our domestic fowls are regarded as the type of the order.

In the above picture there is a splendid lesson in human progress. Farmers and poultry people would be slow to swap their great, bulky Brahmas and Cochins, their stately Plymouth Rocks and plump Wyandottes, their uprightly but beautiful formed Leghorns and Hamburgs, or any other of our popular varieties, for those illshapen fowls of the jungle. And yet the birds we take such pride in, have been built up, it seems, from the jungle fowls. Patient perserverence, intelligent care and proper feeding, wise selection, mating and development, have made them what they are. May not the same efforts continued, directed by constantly increasing knowledge and experience, accomplish still greater things? We have unbounded confidence in human intelligence and accomplishment. Be satisfied with nothing but the best, and continually seek to make the best better.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

In the illustrated poultry article in Up-to-Date for February 1, two of the cuts were accidentally misplaced in the "make-up." The Creve Coeurs were put where the White Crested Black Polish should have been, and vice-versa. But the descriptions were so plain that not many readers could have failed to detect the error.

A representative of Up-to-Date Farming has personally investigated the business of N. Lederer, Dept. 46, 153 Sixth Ave., New York City. Mr. Lederer has built up a large business in hair. He can match any hair and sells to persons in all parts of the United States. No matter where you live if your hair is thin send for information. Money refunded if not satisfied.

JOHNSON—Says to Tell You That His New 1909 Old Trusty Fire-Proof Incubator is the Best Chicken Hatcher He Ever Made



M. M. JOHNSON
Incubator Man

Don't let this time go by without sending me your name and address for my Big New 200-page Poultry Book with over 1,200 pictures. I've got great news for you this year. Old Trusty is metal encased Redwood and Fire-Proof top, sides, ends, bottom, legs and all. Certain and Sure, the same as ever. 75% better hatches guaranteed. Practically runs itself. So don't pay two prices for any other when my prices are even lower than last year and you can take 40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial (enough for 3 hatches) with Freight Prepaid to you (east of the Rockies) on my



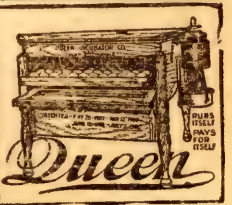
New 1909 Fire-Proof Old Trusty Incubator

No matter whether you are one of my 100,000 old customers and friends, or a possible new friend, I want you to send me your name for my New Old Trusty Book this year sure. Tells you how you can make a big success raising chickens with Old Trusty. Every page of my book is a poultry sermon which with the pictures shows you how you can make the same success that over 100,000 others are making with Old Trusties. Send me your name and address and I'll send the book quick—and also write you personally—Address

Get My Big New Poultry Book Now Ready

M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

QUEEN INCUBATORS and BROODERS



hatch and raise chickens, better than other kinds. Nearly 90,000 of our Machines are proving this right along. They will do the same for you. Write me for proof. With the Queen it is easy to have early "friers" and "broilers" when prices are the highest. Five sizes, from 80 to 360 eggs. $8.00 to $18.50 and I pay the freight. Binding 5-Year Guaranty and 90 days Free Trial. Send today for my free catalog.

Wickstrum, Box 19, Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Nebr.



45 Varieties of practical and fancy pure bred poultry. Beautiful, hardy, vigorous. Largest, most successful poultry-farm. Thousands to choose from. Big Profitable Poultry book tells all about it. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, and supplies. Sent for 4 cents.

Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 142 Clarinda Ia.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* TO *their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* READERS.

Last Chance Extended

To Get the Most Liberal Offer Ever Made by any Publisher in America

Owing to the large number of replies received to this advertisement as it appeared in the January 1st issue, we have made special arrangements to extend this offer to February 25. This is positively the latest date on which we will accept these orders.

Here is the most remarkable offer ever made to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING: By special arrangements with Farm and Fireside, the great national farm and family paper, we can offer our readers UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year; Farm and Fireside for one year; three superb art-proof pictures, and the Home Sweet Home Calendar for 1909--all for only 60c.

This Offer Not Good After February 25

The February 25th number of Farm and Fireside will be the very last one at the present low price. After that date the price goes up. No matter whether your subscription is paid up now or not, you should surely take advantage of this offer, and let us extend your time a full year when you present subscription expires.

The subscriptions may be either new or renewal, and sent to one or different addresses, as you desire.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

UP-TO-DATE FARMING needs no introduction to its many readers. This is a fair sample of "THE FARM PAPER WITH A MISSION."

FARM AND FIRESIDE

Farm and Fireside is one of the most progressive and most helpful farm papers published. Its farm articles are written by the very best authorities and are of the practical, instructive kind. It has from twelve to fifteen departments in every issue covering every side of farm life from the plow to the kitchen.

One department alone in Farm and Fireside is worth all we ask for this entire offer. It is called the Review of the Farm Press, and contains the best articles from all the other farm papers. You don't need other farm papers if you read the Review of the Farm Press, except UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

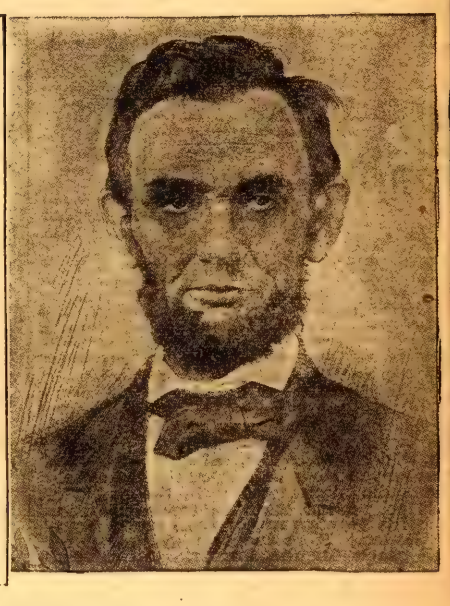
"HOME SWEET HOME" CALENDAR

This beautiful calendar will be given to every one who subscribes for this offer before February 25th. On the front of it is Balfour Kerr's famous masterpiece "Home Sweet Home"—a painting of such exquisite beauty and loving sentiment that you will surely be proud to have it in your home. It costs hundreds of dollars **merely to produce this painting** in Farm and Fireside. It has been made into the most beautiful calendar you can imagine, 11x14 inches, reproduced on the finest calendar stock, by a special monotone process which gives a perfect sepia effect. A calendar for every month of the year is included, and the whole thing is supported at the top by a brown cord. Each calendar is sent securely packed and prepaid. Remember, we include in this offer UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Farm and Fireside, the "Home Sweet Home" calendar,

And 3 Superb Colored Pictures







ALL FOR ONLY 60c.

Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Dear Editor: Enclosed find 60 cents for which send me Up-to-Date Farming, Farm and Fireside including three colored pictures, and the 1909 Home Sweet Home Calendar.

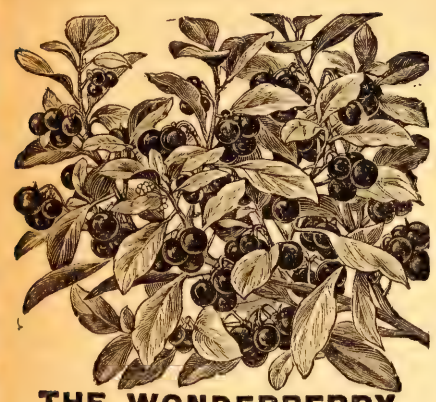
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SPECIAL NOTICE

This coupon should be mailed before February 25th

Rush this coupon before January February 25th.



THE WONDERBERRY

A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed.

Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation.

FRUIT blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall—and all winter in pots —(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful.) The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it. We are the sole introducers in all parts of the world and offer thousands of dollars in cash prizes for which see Catalogue.

Seed 20c. per packet, **3 packets for 50c.,**

Also our **Great Catalogue** of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits for 1909, *free.*

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

FARMER ON THE **STRAWBERRY**



A practical treatise on Strawberry Culture by L. J. Farmer, who has spent 25 yrs. among berries. "Worth its weight in gold" but costs only 25c, coin or stamps. Money back if not satisfied. Send for complete catalogue of Berry Fruit plants, FREE. Ad. **L. J. Farmer Nurseries,** Box 935, **Pulaski, N. Y.**

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38 Hardy Tested Varieties

Nursery grown, suitable for all purposes. $5.00 and up per thousand. We have 50 millions. Our low prices will astonish you. Also Hardy Forest trees, Shade, Ornamental and Fruit trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc. Our beautiful Catalog is crowded with valuable information. This and 50 Great Bargain sheet are free.

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Box 217, Dundee, Ill.

SEEDS THAT GROW

Best quality Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Seed Potatoes. We will send free with catalogue a pkt. of new lettuce seed "May King" the best head lettuce ever introduced. 12

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

you ask for it. Write us to-day. Also have full line of Nursery Stock, Roses, Plants and Bulbs.

German Nurseries, Box 62 Beatrice, Neb.

PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE ALL ABOUT FLOWERS, 600 fine engravings, also Aster, Phlox, Coxcomb, Pansy, Pink, worth 50c. All Free if you write me a letter, not a postal.

AND WHEN WRITING why not enclose 10 cts for Park's Floral Magazine, a charming illustr'd monthly, bright as a Marigold, **1 year,** with pkt **Double Petunia,** and **Package** of 1000 kinds, for a big crazy bed. **3 lots 25c. Club with friends. GEO. W. PARK, B4, La Park, Pa.**

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS

—grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings $1.25 per 1000, Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free

GALBRAITH NURSERIES & SEED CO., Box 21. FAIRBURY, NEB.

300,000 Cherry Trees 2 years old 4 cents each. Boxing Free. Catalog free to Everybody

SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y

PEACH TREES, 3c; Apple, 5c; Cherry, 12c. All kinds of fruit trees and plants. Get our catalogue. ERNST'S NURSERIES, Moscow, O.

The Mayflower Peach

This is the wonderful "frost-proof" peach, one which blooms so late that the late frosts never catch it South of Canada. It is bright red, all over, and the most attractive peach in cultivation, and brings the highest prices in the market. It is so prolific that the trees look red from the peaches rather than green from the leaves. It is the best general purpose peach for the farmer. Get a few trees and you can bud your common trees with it. One tree for the renewal of your subscription, for one year, or a new subscriber. Delivered free. Two for a one-year renewal and a three months' trial subscription—10 cents— to separate names, a total of sixty cents. If you send a new trial subscriber, write the name and address on a separate sheet.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

.....CUT OFF HERE.....

Mayflower Peach Coupon

I enclose 50c for 1 year's subscription to your paper be-
Pub. Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

ginning .....

Is it new or renewal? and 10 cents for one new trial subscription.

Send me "Mayflower" peach trees as above.

Name .....

Address .....

ORCHARD *and* GARDEN

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

I want to say to my readers: The premium offers made to you in the issue of this paper dated February 1, are the advance guard of a large number which I am going to make in order that every taste in plants and flowers can be met. As I have not room to print them all in one issue, **take my earnest advice** and DO NOT ORDER ANY PLANTS, TREES, OR SHRUBS OF ANY KIND until you have seen all the offers that I have to make. You can **depend absolutely** on the value of these plants. They are not the usual refuse from the nurseries. They are not bought by us in advance, in enormous quantities, to get them cheap, and allowed to lie around, neglected, until sent to you; not at all. **I give you my word** that every one of them, if a potted plant, will remain in the pot where it has been grown until our order to ship to you has been received, when **it is at once packed** and shipped **direct from the pot.** Compare this with the kind of plants sent by irresponsible parties. **We want your friendship,** in order to get and keep your subscription, for if we have no subscribers,—well, we will be "down and out."

The premium offers will all appear in time to give you sufficient time to get your order in, and have the plants shipped in plenty of time for planting out, and in case you order plants for outside planting say in your order **that they are to be shipped at the proper time for planting in your section,** and they will come just right. You understand that **we are not selling plants,** merely rewarding you for a little work you do for us in getting subscriptions. WHY BUY PLANTS AND SEEDS when you can get them FOR NOTHING? By a little extra exertion during this, the slack time on the farm, getting subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING **you can get a whole year's supply of seeds, plants, shrubs and trees.** Will you do it, and save your money?

I promised you in this issue I would tell you something about seeds, and I will. It is a "large subject," so I am going to cut it down to the most necessary things to be said about them. In this issue of this paper I offer you two packets of vegetable or flower seeds for one three months' trial subscription at 10c; or you can get 10 packets for each year's subscription, or renewal at 50 cents. These, understand, are not **novelty** or **specialty** seeds but reliable sorts, just what every careful gardener depends on for a good or beautiful garden.

Speaking now of seeds and seed buying in general, it is a dangerous thing for a seedsman to put out bad seeds. It kills his reputation and he is amenable to the law. I dare say that there is not a seedsman in the country whose advertisemen can be gotten into any first class paper who does not try to give his customers the very best he can grow and buy. It is to his interest to do so, or he would simply be killing his own trade, so you need never be afraid to order anything **from any advertiser in this paper,** but, as a protection to yourself, when you write an advertiser (for anything) say that you saw his ad in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and he will treat you with the greatest courtesy. Why? Because he knows that the greatest calamity that could reach him would be to have his ad thrown out of this paper. That is why and it is a good reason.

However, the seedsman is merely a human being, people who grow his seeds are also humans, and no one is perfect, and thus it happens that there is no 100 per cent true seed on the market, and you must not expect it. You are not paying for it, either; if you were to order it, it would cost you so much that you would not accept it, so if you get a few "rogues" among your seedlings, do not complain but pull them up, and be satisfied with the good ones.

On the other hand, you have a right to expect as high as ninety per cent of germination, and you will get better than that from all reputable seedsmen as they can control the matter of germination, and all of them make every effort to do so, and in a great measure succeed.

Seed should be ordered early and you should order enough so that you can sow at least twice as much as you will need in plants, as there should be an abundance of all kinds of plants which you are likely to need. All true garden lovers like to grow their own plants! that is the most fascinating part of gardening; the raising of young plants.

You should remember that the day of late flowers and vegetables is past. This is the 20th Century, and every one with an ounce of push will have the flowers grown to the state of bud and bloom by the time the bedding-out season arrives. Few garden seeds are planted in the open, in the old way, but we grow the young plants in the greenhouse, hot-beds or seed pan, in the house, according to the accommodations we have, and get flowers and vegetables at the opening of summer, instead of waiting until August for them.

I wonder how many farmer's wives and daughters, who do most of the plant raising on the farm, have an equipment of the necessary pots, and seed pans for the work. Do you realize the vast difference in the value of pot-grown plants over those grown in tin cans and kept all huddled together, until pulled out by the roots for planting? There is no excuse for it; it takes the investment of but a couple dollars. Every home in the country should have half a dozen large sized seed pans, a hundred two-inch pots, fifty four-inch and as many six-inch. This may sound formidable, but it is not—it is the simple necessities of the case, if you desire to be an up-to-date gardener, as **I want all my readers to be.** Keep in mind that you are going to do your gardening in the up-to-date way this season, and write me the result next fall.

When you are ready to plant the seeds for the early transplantable vegetables, and the flowers which are to be put out in the beds which will be not later than the middle of February in the latitude of Indianapolis, fill the seed-pan with the finest sandy loam you can get. In order to be sure that it is fine, sift it. If in a lime-stone section, use one-half lime-stone loam and sharp sand and mix thoroughly and fill in the seed-pan, seeing first, that the drainage holes are covered with a piece of broken pot for drainage. Make the top of the soil in the pans level as a floor, and with a ruler, or smooth-edged shingle, make shallow trenches in it two inches apart.

It is in these trenches, or furrows, that the seed should be sowed. We do not sow seed broadcast in seed-pans any more. If they are of sufficient size, sow them one by one, by dropping them the right distance apart, from one to two inches. If they are very fine seeds and you cannot easily drop them thus, spread a few out thinly on a sheet of white paper, and with the moistened



The Wizard of Horticulture
Mr. Luther Burbank says:
"The Delicious apple is correctly named. It is the best in quality of any apple I have so far tested—it is a gem," and he **knows.**

The U. S. Pomologist
Col. George B. Brackett, says:
"I always told you I consider Delicious best of all varieties you have introduced"

A Free Sample

of this famous Delicious apple will be sent on request. It is the greatest quality apple of the age, selling at 50% more than Jonathan. No orchard is up-to-date without Delicious trees. Stark Trees are always best; always bear fruit and every tree has our reputation of 84 years backing it. Our stock is complete; all lines in full assortment. Write today for the free sample apple, also for the Stark Fruit Book and "The Apple Stark Delicious"—a wonderful new book showing Delicious and King David in nature's own colors.

Stark Bro's Box 47 Louisiana, Mo.

Our New Seed Book

will be mailed free to anyone who buys seeds or plants. For 28 years we have said that

O. K. Seeds Are Reliable

and our thousands of customers in every state, have found them so. Plant O. K. Seeds in 1909. Send your name for catalog today. It is free.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis



Garden Huckleberries

A New Fruit that Grows from Seed First Year

Large as a gooseberry, and can scarcely be distinguished from real huckleberries when cooked with a little lemon or something sour, for pies, sauces and jellies. Easy to grow. Plant and cultivate the same as tomatoes. **Only 10c** per packet of 50 seeds —sufficient for any ordinary garden.

Free Book on Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.

L. L. MAY & CO. St. Paul, Minn.



FREE SEEDS

We are going to give you the chance to *get your seeds all free* for the next year. All you have to do is to get trial subscriptions from persons who are not now subscribers, at 10c each. Send in the names, and we will send you TWO full sized packets of flower or vegetable seeds, best kinds, free by mail, for each 10c, three months' trial subscription sent in. Fill out the coupon below, and send on a separate sheet list of seeds wanted.

Samuel Armstrong Hamilton,
Garden Editor.

..... (CUT OFF HERE) .....

Vegetable or Flower Seed Coupon

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

I enclose .... cents for.... trial subscriptions, for three months, to be sent to parties on the attached list, and send me ..... packets of seeds as per list.

Name .....

Address .....

RATEKIN'S 100 BU. OATS

Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats.—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong, stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never rusts, blights or lodges. *There's none like them,* and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. *Samples Mailed Free.* Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal will bring them to your door.

Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

end of a wooden tooth pick take them up, one at a time, and touch them to the bottom of the furrow. The seed should be covered, variously, according to their size. The large ones with a quarter-inch of soil, but the very fine ones should have thin, fine soil dusted over them and the furrows levelled and all pressed down firmly with a piece of smooth board and soaked with a watering pot with a fine nozzle. It is then ready to be covered with glass or wet, thin muslin and put in the window to await germination. In the next issue I will tell you how to grow them on, in the pots ready for planting out.

We realize that there are many persons who are so situated that they cannot grow their own plants, and it is to enable these to have the very finest for the adornment of their homes and gardens that we are offering so many nice premiums for subscriptions. You know you can extend your own subscription as far in advance as desired, even five years, and then go out among the people who like a good helpful paper and tell them of this garden department that has been inaugurated to help all lovers of fine gardens, and you will be surprised how easy it is to get subscriptions for such a fine, big paper for such a small sum. You can at least **get a three months' trial subscription for ten cents** from almost everyone you approach. What an easy, nice way this is for a young man or woman to get their spring plants and seeds; just a little effort, for which we offer ample recompense. See the "Self and One" premiums in this issue, take all the yearly subscriptions you can get, add a trial subscription to each one, and send them in from day to day. How many of them will you work for?

I want every school girl and boy in the country and village schools to **watch this department.** I am going to, bye and bye, offer some premiums of plants which are best suited for the decoration of the country schools, which generally are heated by coal stoves and in which all kinds of plants will not thrive. **Every school in the country should have flowers or plants in them.** Tell your teachers about it, and let the teacher see the paper, if he or she is not a subscriber and be prepared for the announcement. A little work on the part of every scholar will fill the windows of your school with beautiful plants next term, but you must get the teacher interested, too. I will tell you in the same paper how to attend to them after they have been received. Have the teacher write for a sample copy.

Did YOU forget to write me as **you intended to,** after you had read my appeal in the last issue? Why not sit down and DO IT NOW and tell me what kind of a department you would like this to be. Your opinion may be better than mine, so let me have it—I want the remaining few to express themselves, so that I will know the opinions of all. Have you had any garden problems you should like my opinions on? That's what I am here for, and **I like hard ones**—it's a good tonic.

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE AGAIN

We are once more informed that the fruit growers of the South are again organized. We are told that Southern peach growers year after year have seen their fondest hopes decay, as much of their fruit rots on the ground. This they are beginning to attribute to a faulty system of marketing; therefore they have organized again. But they have the frankness to announce that "it is not intended to create a trust for the purpose of fixing prices," and "the plan contemplates disturbing existing methods of packing and marketing the fruit as little as possible," and yet they expect to control 90 per cent of the crop next year.

In just one respect do they get on the border land of what is needed; they do not propose to "lose sight of the essential feature of control of distribution." If the growers can control 90 per cent of the crop, and direct distribution, they will undoubtedly widen the market, increase consumption by getting the fruit to those who will use it, maintain better and steadier prices, and greatly benefit the growers as well as the users, or those who are ready and anxious to become users.

But how do they propose to do it? Success all depends upon that. What a pity it is that farmers of all classes cannot see that the road out of their price and selling difficulties is in a national organization that covers all crops on the Equity plan, so that the agents of one crop can in proper season take care of the interests of all. But great ideas travel slowly, and great movements must overcome many difficulties. Important changes are brought about by education, and even reading people learn slowly, or, rather, it takes a long time to bring them to the point of action. Still, the world moves, and so do the people who dwell in it. We are hopeful.

One thing, however, that is not very reassuring, so far as the organization referred to is concerned, is the announcement that it expects to begin business with a paid-in capital of $100,000. It sounds too much like an attempt to control the market by the purchase of the fruit in competion with the present system. Failure.

PROFIT IN GRADING SEED CORN

The experiment of persistently using selected corn for seeding shows remarkable results. An increased yield of from 3 to 5 bushels per acre was noted the first year and crops improved largely each year thereafter. The results of these experiments are so gratifying that the Government urges the use of only the best seed and uniform planting. The only way to insure stands of uniform size and proper distance apart is to have the seed graded. You can't plant irregularly-shaped corn accurately. Grade your seed corn and then drop only the perfect grains. This is the secret of profitable corn raising. The farmer who pays attention to the grading of his corn as well as to the choice of seed is the one who will enjoy the bumper crops of the future. Send to Edwards Mfg. Co., 808 to 848 Lock St., Cincinnati, O., for grader information.

Eye Diseases Treated Free

I will send free to try, my famous Absorption Treatment to all sufferers from Eye Diseases and Failing Sight. Address Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 68, Des Moines, Ia.

The "King" Earliest Red Raspberry

Grow the King raspberry. Why grow those which come into bearing when every one has them? There is none so early as the KING, and none better in size and flavor. As a reward to induce you to get a subscriber who has never read this paper, we offer a half dozen of this most famous raspberry, free by mail, for a one-year subscription, or three for a six-months' subscription. It will pay you to hunt such a person, as this is the banner raspberry in cultivation, and it should be in your garden. Fill in the coupon below.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

.....CUT OFF HERE.....

King Raspberry Coupon

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 25 / 50 cents for 6 mos. / 1 year subscription to your paper beginning .....

Send me the "King" raspberry plants, as above.

Name .....

Address .....

PRATT'S

"SCALECIDE"

Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than Lime Sulphur. Not an experiment.

Write for FREE sample and endorsements of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years. "POCKET DIARY WITH SPRAY CALENDAR FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER."

Prices: 50 gal. bbl. $25.00; 30 gal. tin $15.00; 10 gal. can $6.00; 5 gal. can $3.25; 1 gal. can $1.00 f. o. b. New York. One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons spray by simply adding water. Order now; spring spraying your last chance

B. G. PRATT CO., MFG. CHEMISTS. Dept. X, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

THE LANKFORD COLLAR



THE LANKFORD COLLAR is a *Pad* and *Collar* combined. Being open at the bottom, it rolls back and forth on the shoulders in hauling, thus preventing friction. It is made of heavy sail duck, reinforced with leather bearings, stuffed with clean, specially treated cotton fiber. It absorbs sweat, keeps the shoulders from galling, and never packs or hardens. Write at once for booklet on the "Lankford" humane collar.

COUCH BROS. MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga., Dept D, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. D

20 STUNNING POST CARDS 10c

A handsome assortment of the latest cards, Easter, Valentine, St. Patrick's, colored views, embossed birthday, art statutes, photos, German, Japanese, etc. For 10 cents extra we send a fine cloth-covered album. ORNUM CO., 26 Vandewater St., N. Y.

EXCHANGE SOUVENIR POST CARDS FREE

Your name entered free on our list. American, European, Asian. Australia exchangers get list—Send 10c for 20 fine quality cards. Christmas, New Years, Birthday, Colored Views, American, German, Japanese, etc. FAMILY STORY PAPER, Vandewater St., N. Y.

"SELF AND ONE" PLANT OFFERS

We are going to offer our subscribers who will obtain a trial subscription from a friend, 10c, and send in with their own, 50c, or any other yearly subscription, a total of 60c, any of the premiums named below. Just think of it—for a few hours' work showing our paper, and taking the names, you can get several beautiful and useful things for the garden or lawn. Read the list below and use coupon. All premiums postpaid at right season.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.



American Wonder Lemon

A great new novelty. The original plant when quite small bore fruit of extremely large size. Cuttings from this plant produced a large stock. Horticultural experts pronounce it a cross between the ordinary lemon and the grapefruit, the hybridization being performed by a bee. The plant is of rapid growth with large dark green foliage, and often bears fruit weighing 3 to 5 lbs. Flowers are pure waxy-white and resemble orange blossoms. Both the foliage and blossoms deliciously fragrant. On a tree 6 feet high 89 lemons were growing at one time. In the north, must be taken to the house in winter. An elegant plant for porch or lawn decoration.

Chinese Dwarf Orange



It is a dwarf orange that grows, blooms and fruits freely in pots, even when only a foot or two high. The fruit is about one-half the size of the ordinary orange, and is very sweet and luscious. The blooms are produced in the greatest abundance are delicate and beautiful in color, and rich in delicious perfume. It blooms most freely during the winter, although it is very likely to bloom at all times of the year. With one or two plants you can raise an abundance of fragrant blossoms, as well as delicious oranges.

Our Offer We will give two Lemon and one Orange trees as a "self and one" premium, 60 cents.



Gem Collection, Geraniums

The improvement in the Geranium, both in size and of the individual flower and the truss, is wonderful when compared with the flower of a dozen years ago. Many of the single flowers are larger than a silver dollar, and the trusses are immense balls of living color from pure white to delicate rose, brilliant scarlet to richest crimson.

Countess of Harcourt—Pure snow white. Florets large double and beautifully formed.

Clyde—A sport from Mrs. E. G. Hill, in every respect like its parent except color, which is pure scarlet, of soft, even shade.

E. H. Trego—Double. We consider this the best double scarlet Geranium yet introduced.

Jean Viaud—An entirely new variety, which is becoming a great favorite as a bedding and pot plant. The color is a clear rosy pink with distinct white eye.

L'Aube—Enormous sized trusses, large round single florets, pure snow-white, retaining its pureness the entire season.

Our Offer The five Geraniums as a "self and one" premium, for 60c. They will bloom soon after you get them and all summer.



Premier Set, Carnations

Next to Roses the Carnation is most sought after. The public have learned to appreciate the many charms which the Carnation possesses. We offer a choice selection of the very best varieties.

Boston Market — A remarkably free flowering white variety. Color very white.

Cardinal—A bright crimson with flowers of an enormous size. This new Carnation has taken many prizes in the latest shows.

Eldorado—Light clear yellow, petals edged with a narrow band of light pink.

Enchantress—This is truly a queen among carnations on account of its immense size and magnificent color. A beautiful shade of light silvery pink.

G. H. Crane—Without a doubt the best scarlet grown. Nothing will equal it for large flowers of quality and quantity.

Harlowarden—The largest and best of its color, a bright dazzling crimson. Flowers often measure three inches in diameter.

Lady Bountiful—Pure white, 3½ inches across, and stems 24 inches high, rich clove fragrance, marvelously free bloomer, plants being in bloom the whole season.

Mrs E. A. Nelson—Pure, glistening pink. An early and continuous bloomer, reaching three to four inches in diameter when grown for specimen flowers.

Mrs. Thomas Lawson—No plant, of whatever kind, has ever received so much praise and free advertising as this sensational Carnation, which is said to have sold for thirty thousand dollars. The size is enormous, free in growth, and of a true pink color.

Our Offer Your choice of five of these Carnations, as one "self and one" premium, for 60 cents.

Beautiful Boston Ferns



Every woman wants some of these beautiful ferns. Require almost no care. A rapid grower and soon form large, graceful plants. Its beautiful fronds often attain a length of 4 to 6 feet. Lasts for years. Probably no plant has a larger sale than this Boston Fern and none is more admired, or better adapted to universal cultivation. Our offer is a remarkable one and every subscriber should embrace it NOW.

Our Offer Four of these beautiful ferns as one "self and one" premium, for 60 cents.

NOTE—The price of any of the above clubs, 60c, will get you the premiums as stated; why not get them all, and have your subscription paid several years in advance, or send other names? Fill out the coupon below, and enclose with the money-order. In case of more than one premium desired, *write the names on a separate sheet and pin the coupon to it.*

Make all money-orders payable to UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

..... (CUT OFF HERE) .....

Self & One Coupon

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Enclosed find $..... for "Self and One" offers. Send your paper 1 year beginning.....to

Name .....

Address .....

and for three months to

Name .....

Address .....

In case of more than one offer, write list on separate sheet and attach this coupon. Paper and premiums may be ordered to different people, or any subscription may be advanced more than one year.

GLADIOLUS



The most magnificently beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs. The most popular, easily grown and showy both while growing and for cut flowers. We grow acres of them including hundreds of varieties and sell large bulbs of our choicest Altoona Mixture at 75 cts. per dozen; $5.00 per 100. In order to get you interested we offer

100 Bulblets for 15 cts.

or 1000 for $1.20 postpaid with full directions for growing. Many will bloom the first year. All will become large bulbs, bloom and multiply the second season. **It's a real Bargain**—how many do you want?

Beautiful large catalogue of Bulbs, Plants and Seeds mailed **free** if you mention this paper.

THE IOWA SEED CO.,
Des Moines, Iowa

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away seeds of these 10 Kinds as Free Samples for trial to introduce among new customers, to test our seeds, which will produce bushels of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers worth many dollars.

1 pkg. Mammoth Blackberry, Big Kind; grows from seed.
1 pkg. Beets Scarlet Globe; grows beets in a few weeks.
1 pkg. Cabbage, Early June; forms good heads in June.
1 pkg. Garden Lemon, fruits color and size of lemons.
1 pkg. Radish, New Lightning, Scarlet; quickest grower.
1 pkg. Tomato, Early July; ripens by July 4th in North.
1 pkg. Giant Field Corn, Biggest in the World; 14 ft.
1 pkg. Baby Pop Corn, Smallest, 1 ft. high, perfect ears.
1 pkg. German Soup Beans, New from Germany.
1 pkg. Sweet Peas, 80 Named Kinds in a Mixture.

These 10 Sample Lots growing in your garden, will be your delight to show and surprise your neighbors, and we will mail all 10 pkgs in a Coupon Envelope for 6c. postage and packing, and this Coupon Envelope when emptied will be accepted as 10c. payment on anything in our catalogue.

1909 Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Fruits, Novelties, with 10 Colored Plates, mailed free with every Sample lot.
F. B. MILLS CO Seedsmen, Box 600, Washington, Iowa.



50 BULBS
25 Cents.



Will grow in the house or out of doors. Hyacinths, Tulips, Gladiolus, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Tuberoses, Begonia, Jonquils, Daffodils, Chinese Lily, Dewey Lily, Gloxinia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a big collection of flower seeds—over 200 kinds, and a fine collection of Souvenir Postal Cards.
American Nursery, Somerville, Mass.

ONLY 2 CENTS
This Gigantic Tomato



Here is the king of all Tomatoes, largest and most productive, fruits often weighing 3 to 5 lbs., each, and 100 to 150 lbs. have been grown on one plant, very smooth, few seeds, solid all through, ripens early being a handsome red color. A few plants will produce more Tomatoes than any family can use.

Our Special Offer

We want every person who uses seeds to see our 1909 Seed Book and try this Gigantic Tomato and we will send a sample packet for trial, with Seed Book for only 2 cts. This book is full of new vegetables, Fruits and Flowers at 3c. a packet and upwards direct from our Farms. Save money by buying your Seeds from us.

Gigantic

Fairview Seed Farms,
Lock Box 122,
Syracuse, - N. Y.

Onion Seed 60 cts. a lb.

See Salzer's catalog page 129.
Largest growers of onion and vegetable seeds in the world. Big catalog free: or, send **16c** in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 each lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth **$1.00** of any man's money. Or, send **20c** and we will add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.
THE SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

6 TREES FREE

To prove that our Blizzard Belt Evergreens will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 Fine Spruces ¼ to ½ ft. tall **free** to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzard Belt Fruits. Write today. The Gardner Nursery Co., Box 19, Osage, Ia.

DO YOU WANT TO
Make More Money?

More than many a man makes at a trade? Do you want to make extra money in your spare time? We want Agents for the

RADIUMITE SELF HONING STROP



A new discovery, covered by 16 patents. The most popular and quickest selling specialty ever put out. Anybody can sell it at sight. Big value for the money. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Fine **RAZOR FREE** with every Strop. Let us show you how to make from $3 to $10 a day. No experience necessary Outfit free to workers. Write today.
R. THOMAS MFG. CO., 808 Barney Bld., Dayton, O.

HOW TO GROW CELERY

Many farmers would like to grow celery to supply their own tables at least, but few of them do so. Celery is a good relish at meals, and it is valuable medicinally. An experienced grower gives the Journal of Agriculture his method of growing this coveted vegetable:

First, if an early top is desired, the seed must be planted early in a box in the house. Fill the box with rich earth, scatter the seeds upon the top of this cover lightly with earth, moisten freely and set in a warm place, where it will have plenty of light. The seeds will germinate in about three or four weeks if proper care is taken of them. Moisten them freely every day and do not let the temperature of the room get low. When the plants are large enough to be reset, if the garden is ready and there is no danger of frost, set them about six inches apart in rows which are about four feet apart.

On the other hand, if a late crop is desired the seed may be planted about the first of May, or when there is no danger of frost, either out of doors or in a box; set in the open air and the sun. The seeds must be covered but lightly with earth as they require so long to germinate. About the middle of June or the first of July set the plants in the same way as given above. If, however, there is no good place for the celery, wait until the potatoes are "laid by" and set the plants between the potato rows. This makes the fall work with celery easier, as the earth from the potato rows may be used with very little trouble to "hill up" the celery. The celery must be kept free from weeds and if it is a dry season it may be necessary to reset the plants several times. August and September are the best growing months for clery, so it ought to be set out at least before the middle of July.

There are several kinds of good celery, but I have never tried any kind I liked so well as the Golden Heart. This is a self-blanching kind, but it blanches more quickly if forced a little. When the plants grow to a considerable height tie several thicknesses of paper—any kind—around each plant with a strong string. Then "hill it up" much the same as potatoes are laid by, only using the hoe instead of plow. This paper keeps the celery from rotting and aids in blanching it. The winter care of celery is very important. The best way to care for it during winter is by placing it in a pit. Dig the pit the required size and dig up the plants, being careful not to injure the roots or bruise the stalks. Place the plants in the pit, being careful not to overcrowd them. Place them so that the roots of all will rest on the ground. Make a covering by placing boards across the top of the pit. Over these boards place a thick layer of clean straw and over this place a lighter covering of earth. Leave an opening at one end of the pit and after the pit is covered fill this opening with a board. This opening is for your own use. When celery is wanted this may be opened with little trouble. Celery cared for in this way will keep all winter. It not only blanches in the pit, but grows and becomes more tender. Then when spring comes if there are any plants left, set them in the ground after the danger of frost is over and with proper care they will grow and bloom thus furnishing seed for the next year.

[Note—In most places in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys that pit would be full of water all winter unless made above ground.—Ed.]

THE MOTORCYCLE

BY ALFRED T. BARTSCH

Probably few of you have seen a motorcycle in your section. Those of you who have, thought them a noisy mass of mixed-up wires, levers and rods, mounted on two wheels, which chugs along the country road if luck is with you and stops ten miles from home if your luck is running in the wrong channel.

I admit that this was more or less true five or six years ago, when the experiences of the careless riders was generally a painful one, owing to the lack of necessary perpetual adjustments. My personal experience, however, was always satisfactory, as a weather-eye was kept on every bolt, nut and screw of my mount.

I never knew in those days the real joys of motorcycling. Constant renewal of worn and broken parts and a complete overhauling of my mount every time I went out would have soon put a stop to my sport if it hadn't been that I was so enthusiastically in love with my mount. I can now realize how thoroughly bad that motorcycle was by contrasting it with its present successor. The pleasure I now derive from motorcycling is largely due to the satisfaction of being entirely free from the worries and constant attention my mount needed in bygone days.

The manufacturers had to have someone to try out their products. I merely shared the usual fate of the pioneer. The advance of the motorcycle has been exceedingly rapid since the manufacturer realized that the motorcycle should be a motorcycle and not an ordinary pedal wheel with an engine set in the frame. Right here I would warn any man or boy from this form of a motorcycle. The frame of a pedal bicycle is like an egg shell, and if a few hard bumps don't split the frame, the crystalization of the metal at the brazed joints, caused by vibration from the engine, will soon spill you. Do not think for an instant I incorporate the motorcycle known as the "Lightweight." There are a number of these on the market today that weigh from 80 to 100 pounds which have proven to be remarkably efficient.

Coming back to the average motorcycle of today, we find quite a number of types which the numerous manufacturers are offering in a most complete and satisfactory state of perfection. The intending purchaser needs to weed out the entire field to get at the best, and my advice is decidedly, try and get the best. It may cost a little more at the start, but it will soon repay you when you meet your less fortunate companion seated at the roadside waiting for you to tow him home. When you get him there, look over his repair bills, his part bills and how many more hours he spent adjusting, etc., than you. You will appreciate your more expensive mount 100 per cent more than when you just bought it. If a motorcycle does its work faithfully and goes where you want it to go, rain or shine, you won't bother your head about the first cost.

The motorcycle is a simple, everyday matter, within the grasp of every one. It is readily understood by the man who believes he has no mechanical skill, but then who was not a born mechanic 'way back in his childhood days? His craving for steam engines and other mechanical toys was only the spark of his real mechanical skill that slept on and on till the final moment. If it hasn't awakened as yet, the moment you purchase your first motorcycle it will become evident, and after reading your book of instructions you will become enthusiastic. The mechanical ingenuity you possess will not only surprise the family and your neighbors but even yourself. Folks will look up to you when you sail over to the post-office every evening, coming the five miles in fifteen minutes or less instead of harnessing Old Harry to the buggy and taking an hour for the trip. Fifty- and hundred-mile trips are nothing to take.

What does it cost per mile to run a motorcycle? It all depends on the motorcycle you ride. In the case of some machines, 25 cents per mile, repairs included, may be the mark, but such expensive specimens as I explained before are happily on the decrease, and the first-class modern motorcycle has established itself as the cheapest locomotive in existence.

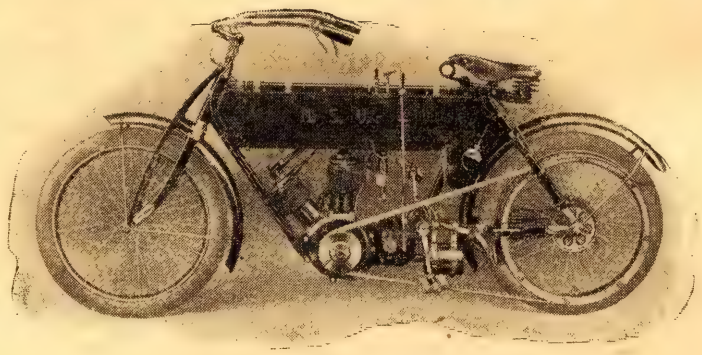
I remember last year on my personal mount, a 3½ horsepower N. S. U., a most simple and satisfactory touring motorcycle, I covered a 200-mile course in competition on five quarts and one pint of gasoline; no, there were no special arrangements made for this, as I had just returned from a 400-mile tour which included New York City, Lakewood, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Newburgh and back to New York, and finished the run with 265 miles for the last day. So you see it doesn't cost so much if you get the right machine.

As far as trouble is concerned, I can honestly say the tool bag was opened only once during the entire 665 miles and this as a precaution only. One day was spent in riding through a miserable drizzle over the deep, sandy and rough roads of northeastern Pennsylvania. In spite of the adverse conditions, I had no trouble whatever. I should imagine that this was pretty near a record, yet there are several makes of motorcycles on the market now which behave in so exemplary a manner that the cost of keeping them in good order is hardly felt.

(Note—We will be glad to forward readers' questions about motorcycles to Mr. Bartsch. Later articles will take up more fully the working of a motorcycle and other vital and interesting points.—Ed.)

NSU

MOTORCYCLES



6 H. P. TWIN TOURING MODEL

ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST

TO get more comfort, more recreation, more enthusiastic pleasure than any other medium could afford, buy and ride the

N. S. U. MOTORCYCLE

It fills your lungs with pure, fresh country air, gives an ever changing scenic view and brushes away mental and physical cobwebs at a smaller cost than any known recreation. Think! Over a 100 miles for 25c, any day in the week; then consider the N. S. U. requires less attention, and is more simple and honest than any motorcycle built.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 1.

N. S. U. MOTOR CO., 206 W. 76th Street
NEW YORK

WIDE TIRED WAGONS

Wide tired wagons have received serious attention for about twelve years. Every year it seems they are more and more popular. Some authorities have stated that if farmers would use them entirely it would save them millions of dollars yearly.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has made an exhaustive series of tests to determine the difference in draft between wide and narrow tired wagons under various conditions. This report will be of much good to farmers. The tests were made with the utmost care insuring accuracy. Many experiments were made with each condition and the average results determined.

In the tests a load of 2000 pounds was used as the standard.

The Missouri Station found that wide tires were superior to narrow under every condition except when run on a road badly cut into ruts by narrow tired vehicles. And under this condition it only required one or two times going over the ruts to make the wide tire wagon pull easier than the narrow and to make the narrow tire pull with less draft than it did before. It proved that the wide tires rapidly and surely improved roads.

On clay road with mud deep and drying on top and spongy underneath a large number of tests showed uniformly favorable to broad tires. The average from several tests was found to be that about 32000 pounds could be hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required to draw 2000 pounds on the narrow tires. Over meadows, pastures, plowed ground, etc., the wide tire was found especially useful.

It is not a question of big investment to get low down wide tired wagons made of steel and practically indestructible. $10 to $15 will purchase a set of wheels to fit present farm wagons. Or between $20 and $30 will buy a complete wagon depending on the kind. It is the wagon for farmers, and as the Missouri Station says, "they are certain to come."



LISTEN!—"How Can I Make More Money on My Farm?"

That's just the question which confronts you now
The Question is: How Can It Be Done?
An intelligent answer to that question is worth real money to you

I'll Answer that Question and I Won't Charge You a Cent For It Either

HERE is the farmer's road to bigger profits—this year and every year. The illustrations speak volumes for themselves. But look at the PROOF and I've got even better than that for you. Corn—corn and more of it means cash—cash and more of it. As much as a quarter more of it in profits if you'll take the experience of thousands of farmers who are writing me like the letters below—the first PROOF.

With Corn—or any kind of grain, or crop, no matter where you live, or what your farm is like, it's the same story, if you'll take the advice of the most successful farmers in the country today. Take their advice—I don't ask you to take mine alone. Here is my share—what I'll do for you. Here's the second PROOF—I'll give you 12 months to prove out these facts if you'll write me a postal.

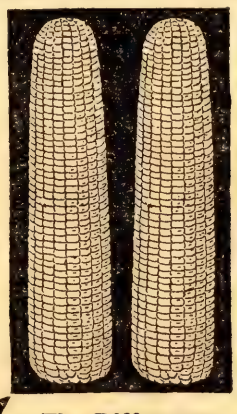
You can start at once at my risk for 30 days. But I'll first prove to you by hundereds of letters like these below, just what you can start and do right now to make the most money on your farm this year—for 12 months from now and on into 1910 and year after year if you'll do it.



1. Big Bumper Corn—25 more bushels per acre. Figure it up 50 cents a bushel and see how quickly you pay for a Galloway Spreader and how much you'll make besides.

2. This stalk is only 34 size. In a corn field where a Galloway is used you can go out and see the mark (by bigger corn) left where the spreading stopped.

3. Here are the kind of champion ears grown on Galloway Manure Spread Land. It's just as much manure waste of money to leave your in a pile as to throw your crop away.



The Difference Between Manured and Unmanured

4. I am Telling a Million Farmers About This and I'm Going to Prove It to Them—and to You.

My Bran New Proposition To You

Here is how to make the extra money.

First. Get your name in to me. Don't wait until tomorrow. Do it even before you start out to do your chores.

Second. Pick out from my Big Galloway Manure Spreader Catalog, which I'll send you Free, any spreader you want out of my big line of five different styles and sizes including my Complete Steel Truck Spreader.

Third. Here is the new part—and I repeat it again in full. If at the end of twelve months after you order a spreader, it isn't a paying investment to you, I will pay you back your money and you send me back my spreader.

How's that for a proposition? Could I do it if I didn't have the spreader and knew what I was talking about? No—never in the world.

Could I keep on advertising and selling these spreaders by the thousands if they were not head and shoulders better than anything else? Ask the editor of this paper what he found out.

There are just two things I want to impress on you. If you do these things I can make you money:

First, get that postal card in to me, and then, second, prove for yourself that the Galloway Spreader is the best spreader ever made by human genius. Twenty thousand farmers have already stamped their O. K. on it. That ought to be proof enough.

The concern, whether manufacturer, mail order house, agent or dealer, who says anything contrary to the merits of the Galloway Spreader, are either ignorant and don't know what they are talking about or are deliberately lying and misrepresenting our goods. Whose word would you rather take? The word of twenty thousand farmers who have tried my machine or the word of some dealer or agent, who will simply say anything that comes into his mind, because I stand between him and a profit of from $25 to $30?

Send postal today and get my new, personally signed proposition.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.



Further Proof

Have in My Office Thousands More Like These. $1,000 in Cash Paid if One is not Genuine

I Have Never Met Any of These Men, They simply Saw My Advertisement and Ordered

Try It 12 Months

If it is not a paying investment I'll give you back your money; you give me back my spreader.

How Does It Compare With $125 Spreaders?

Hans M. Johnson. Parkston, Minn. "I would not trade my Galloway for any $125 spreader I have ever seen."

Garret Mathias, Mathias, W. Va. "It is worth two of the——"

Dewey Hicks, El Reno, Okla. "Have used a——A $135 machine. Couldn't think of changing even."

C. C. Johnson, Morrison, Mo. "The——isn't in it with the Galloway."

G. A. Entz, Newton, Kans. "It spreads evenly any kind of manure with two horses as good as any $125 spreader with four."

Ewaldt Redman, Wanatah, Ind. "Your spreader certainly proved what you said. We tried a——spreader last spring. Couldn't do anything with it. It cut down eight inches and three horses couldn't pull it."

J. A. Gilmore, Waterloo, Ill. "Used it this winter when others couldn't use their spreaders."

Theo. Manke, Lawrence, Nebr. "I can haul as much manure with it as any $125 spreader."

Does It Come Up to All Our Claims?

John J. Houtz, Merwin, Mo. "Used hardest kind of feed lot manure. Tried best to break or clog it by overloading and placing load to disadvantage of spreader. Found it did work as represented. My entire satisiaction. Hauled 265 loads without breakage or trouble."

J. V. Bradley, Rockville, Mo. "Found it exactly as represented."

A. C. Courtney, Ackerland, Kans. "Will do all that Wm. Galloway says and more. Would not purchase any other kind."

Herman Walker, Avon, S. D. "You can't recommend it too high. It is all you say it is in catalog."

James Munro, Patterson, N. D. "The minute I saw your machine work I knew it was all and even a great deal more than you claim for it. Neighbors who have seen it claim it is the best they ever saw. Force feed simply immense. Leaves nice clean bottom."

Peter Boysen, Schleswig, Iowa. "Got my horses on a trot. Slammed it in gear. Failed to break machine. Test enough for me. Would not trade mine for any other make for three reasons. 1st. Cost only half. 2d. Get strong set of running gears at low price and still save $20 on whole outfit. 3d. Can use spreader with two horses and use running geaus whenever desire."

Is It a Money Maker?

W. H. Cross, Spaulding, Iowa. "Best investment in farm machinery I ever made."

M. B. Sparlin, Seneca, Mo. "Spreader all right. Would not sell it for ten times what it cost if I could not get another."

J. A. Hush, McCune, Kans. "Hauled 100 loads last winter. My hay made double. Think it will pay if you don't have but 50 loads to haul out a year. Can't beat Galloway for good work and wear. Price is right."

J. W. Carter, Amite, La. "By using spreader you do more work, haul more loads and increase value of manure three-fold. On my 140 loads saved $140 in labor and increased value over hand spreading."

D. M. Miller, Warrensburg, Mo. "Would not give it for all commercial fertilizers you can scratch up. It works to a T. Draft is light. Fits any wagon. Will pay for itself in one year."

J. B. Baker, Rushville, Nebr. "Potatoes top dressed. Made nearly 25 bu. to the acre more than those not top dressed."

S. J. Woodring, Chester, Okla. "Have $1000 worth of machinery. Your spreader is best tool on the place."

Frank Paige, Slayton, Minn. "It has paid for itself on my pasture alone."

How Does It Work?

Ralph Hovis, Clintonville, Pa. "Was agreeably surprised with the thoroughness with which it did its work."

John Kasmeir, Shawnee, Okla. "It is a master in its line of work."

E. Dolle, Jr., Seguin, Texas. "Have spread wet and dry, rotten millet and corn stalk manure. Works fine."

F. J. Duffy, East Grand Forks, Minn. "Loaded spreader twelve inches above box with toughest manure could find. It did the work."

Levi V. Beyer, Mausdale, Pa. "Best machine I ever saw work."

G. A. Entz, Newton Kans. "It is O. K. all around and a machine for any kind of farmer, for the large or small."

H. Guthberson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

Ernest Nelson, Chanute, Kans. "Could not do any better. Surprised at the way it does its work and easy draft. Neighbors think best ever seen."

R. A. Jongwoord, Litchville, N. D. "Complete success. Several advantages over other spreaders. Can be loaded in barn. Two horses handle it with ease. Boy can operate it with ease."

G. B. Clary, Fairbury, Neb. "Works as well as the owners represented it and more. Least expensive spreader I know of."

Is It Light Draft?

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the——before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

C. Carlson, Haddon, Kans. "Loads handier than big four horse machine. All I need is plug team and 16 year old boy."

J. W. Ramsdell, Sandusky, Ohio. "My two horses of 1100 lbs. that play to run the Galloway, while other manure spreaders make three or four horses pull hard."

W. K. Neeley, Wayne. Nebr. "A success in every way. Used different spreaders. Like wagon box best. Ligher draft, can haul with two horses. Put it on any old wagon."

Does It Need Many Repairs?

Fred J. Bowen, Longford, Kans. "It has never cost cent for repairs or minute's trouble. Hauled all kinds of manure."

Edward Anderson, Niagara, N. Dak. "Not given me a bit of trouble. Hauled out 300 loads."

James W. Anderson, Leonardsville, Kans. "There is nothing to get of place or wear out."

John J. Houtz, Merwin, Mo. "Tried my best to break or clog it by overloading. It did the work as represented."

W. W. Banfield, Paradise, Kans. "There does not seem to be anything to wear out about it. Have not been out 5cts. for breakage."

T. J. Oban, Loyalton, S. Dak. "Used it two years. Never broke a nickel's worth."

I Can and I Will

I've Set My Stakes for 25,000 Galloway Spreaders This Year. I've Got the Factory that Can Make Them and It Shall—I Can Sell Them if I Make the Price and I Am Doing It. My Price is Based on this Quantity.

My price direct to your station—freight prepaid on 30 Days' Free Trial and 12 Months' Approval Test is doing the business. Here are facts about the Galloway which is the only successful Wagon-Box Endless Apron Force Feed Manure Spreader ever made. Beware of imitations.

My new wonderful roller feed is the greatest ever contrived by human genius. Made of 15 pounds bull metal malleable. Can't wear out. We do with it what others try to do with 250-lb. cogs and gears. Read proof above.

Read These Boiled Down Facts to Remember About the Galloway

—Saves you 50% on the price—Lowest price ever made on a first-class spreader—Fits any truck regardless of make—Don't break up two teams—Takes only two horses—Thirty days' free trial, you alone to be the judge—Then twelve months' approval test to prove that it's a money-maker—$25,000 guarantee—I prepay all freight charges to you—Works up and down hill—On side hills—Winter or summer—In snow, ice, rain and mud—Only endless apron force feed ever made which alone is worth $25.00 and found only on a Galloway—Easy to get through your barn doors and around your yard—Nine different patents—Made in five different styles and sizes, including the Complete 70-bu. Steel Truck Spreader—So simple repairs are almost eliminated—Has the O. K. of twenty thousand American farmers.

Then consider these facts and the PROOF and you'll send me your name on a postal for my **Bran New Proposition and Big New Galloway Spreader Book**—Write today.

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 509 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

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Or any other article mentioned below, made of excellent quality human hair, in the latest and most becoming fashions. We are able to offer these goods at remarkably low figures on account of our immense business.



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soothes and heals—prevents roughness, itching, milk-crust, scald-head and other skin troubles. A delightful addition to toilet and bath. Send a postal for sample and copy of a new and unique booklet of general interest.

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Stove Polish

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Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE **MENDETS** A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 283 Amsterdam, N. Y.



$1 SOLID GOLD Pattern SIGNET RING 12c

Warranted three years. 1 initial engraved FREE. 2 initials for 19c, 3 initials for 25c. Also catalogue free. Up-to-Date Nov. Co. Dept. U, 24-26 Vandewater St. N.Y.

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150 CIGAR BANDS, 10 Cents

Finest assortment for collectors and plate makers. Over 150—all printed on a large sheet—three sets for 25c. ORNUM CO., 24 Vandewater Street, New York City.

POST CARD ALBUM FREE
WITH 10 EXTRA FINE POST CARDS

In order to introduce our large catalog of Post Cards, we make this extraordinary offer. Send 10c to cover postage. **Sylvia Art Co., Dept. 38, Chicago**

ON WASH DAY the Safest Clothes Drainer takes the place of a washstick. No splashing, scalding or filling the room with steam, handy for fruit canning and other kitchenwork. Send for circular. THE BLIEMEISTER MFG. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

50 songs, with Music Magagine Dolsen Herald, Brooklyn, N. Y. 10c



991 Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Bean Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 2 cts. **CARDS** Columbus Card Co., 148 F. St., Columbus, Ohio



919 New Styles Gold Bevel Edge; Hidden Name; Silk Fringe; Envelope and Post-100 Rich and Racy Jokes; one pack Fun; Escort & Love Cards, Star Beau Catcher etc. Greatest outfit ever shown, **CARDS** All 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., B 13, Columbus, O.



2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

Catalogue of genuine Rogers Silverware. Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 4, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted. Salary according to ability.

LIFE Reading by Astrology. Send 25c and birth date. D. Y. McCABE, 2635-Y Bernard St., St. Louis, Mo.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c Pkg. FREE C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 19, London, Can



TO THE WOMEN WHO READ UP-TO-DATE FARMING

This department is intended to be of real help to you, so no matter where you live, please consider this a personal invitation to you to write to this department on any subject that interests you. Have you a helpful thought, a bright idea, or a plan to make work easier? We will be glad to pass it on. Are you perplexed? Perhaps some of our readers have solved a similar problem and can help you. Address communications for this department to Ryla Mann, care UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

A TRIP TO THE CITY

As soon as Mrs. Heller heard of the poultry show she decided to see it, and at once asked Mrs. Burr to go too. Her sister, being interested in chickens, needed no invitation, and though Mr. Heller saw no use in his going, he also decided to join the party. Mr. Burr thought he was too busy to go, but the combined urging of the four induced him to accompany them. On the way to the station he kept humorously inquiring whether any of the party knew what he or she was going for.

Some one mentioned that it was market day, and Mrs. Burr said, "O, is it? I have heard so much of the city market but never was there on market day! So she saw for the first time the vans, built like little houses on wheels. They are open at one end with a counter arranged so that the man in the van can do business with people on the pavement. As it was after ten o'clock and market closes at eleven, many of the farmers had closed out and gone home, but still there were to be seen nice slices of beef and other meats plump dresed chickens, "spare ribs," cabbages, celery and various other products of the farm. One woman was even grating horse-radish to sell. Mrs Burr heard a lady ask the price of eggs and the farmer's reply was, "thirty- eight cents a dozen." So she thinks those who are getting eggs now ought to be prosperous.

Having satisfied Mrs. Burr's curiosity as to how the curb-market was conducted, the party proceeded to the armory where the exhibition of dogs and poultry was in progress. As they approached the building the barking of dogs and crowing of cocks could be heard, but it was only a slight hint of dim inside. Even when standing close together they could scarcely hear each other's words.

Dogs galore were there, some of them having come a thousand miles to compete for the prizes offered at this show. Some were immense, some tiny, some pretty, some remarkable for their lack of beauty. There was a fine exhibition of collies, but barring this one kind, this party of farmers could see not one good farm dog in the show.

Next they came to the chickens, and this exhibit was very interesting. From all parts of this state and from adjoining states enterprising poultry men had brought of their best, and they really were a sight to see! There were thirty-eight different varieties and of some varieties as many as fifty chickens were on exhibition.

Of White Wyandottes there were twenty-nine single entries and six pens, but Mrs. Heller was of the opinion that only the winner of the first prize was any better than her own White Wyandotte cock.

Mrs. Burr was sure she could have taken the prize on Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, as she thinks hers are far nicer than the one pen of that variety at the show.

It was very interesting to watch the judge as he weighed the merits of the different birds and made the awards, and to talk with the exhibitors was interesting and instructive, as they were very willing to tell their methods of getting good results.

One exhibitor of Rhode Island Reds said that from eighteen pullets he has been getting from nine to fifteen eggs every day since the 16th day of December.

The exhibitor of the White Wyandotte first prize hen gets from seven to eleven eggs every day from thirteen hens. This man explained his method of securing green food for his hens. He soaks oats in water for twenty-four hours, then spreads them out about an inch deep in a box and puts them in the cellar to sprout. When the sprouts have grown an inch, he begins feeding them to the chickens.

Another White Wyandotte exhibitor said that he changed from White Rocks to White Wyandottes because his neighbor who kept Wyandottes always had eggs from his pullets long before his White Rock pullets began to lay.

The man showing Buff Orpingtons said they were good layers, but they did not begin so early as the Rhode Island Reds. He said he kept only the best, that any of his birds were fit to show, and they were certainly fine.

In guineas, turkeys, White Call, Colored Muscovy, White Muscovy and Wild Mallard ducks, and Embden and White China geese, there was only one exhibitor. From this it is inferred that chickens are far the most popular branch of the poultry family.

After two hours pleasantly and profitably spent in seeing fine poultry, the party began to think they were hungry.

Having done justice to a good dinner they went shopping. Mr. Burr needed an overcoat. Mr. Heller wanted a suit. Having inquired before-hand for a reliable clothier, they had their wants supplied in short order at a considerable saving compared to what fall prices had been. Mr. Heller puts special stress on the necessity of going to a reliable house if one wants to get a real bargain, as an unscrupulous dealer will sometimes quote a fictitious price, and then drop to the regular price, pretending he is offering a great discount when he is not doing anything of the sort. So Mr. Heller repeats, "Be sure to go to a reliable house."

As Heller's are expecting to move on their own farm in the spring, they will need some new carpets, a stove or range, and some furniture, and they took this opportunity to look around a little to see where they could get the best values in those lines. The others made a short call on some city cousins.

A pleasant car ride followed, by an equally enjoyable ride in the bob-sled brought the five home again, all being pleased and profited by their day's outing. They unite in advising every one who keep even a few chickens to go to the nearest poultry show.

ECONOMY IN DRESS MATERIAL

"I brought my goods over so you would help me to cut my dress over your new pattern. I have only eight yards, and I am dreadfully afraid it will not be enough," said Clara, running in one evening. "I am afraid too," said Rhoda. "This pattern calls for eight and a half of twenty-seven inch goods," said Dora, "so if your material is that wide we can get it out, because these boughten patterns always ask for plenty to spare." The material was found to be only twenty-four inches wide and of twenty-two inch goods the pattern called for eleven and a half yards.

"Well," said Dora, "this skirt pattern is too long for you, and we can finish it with a facing instead of a hem. That will save several inches on each gore, and as it is a polka dot, we can use the goods "either way up." We may have to piece it some, but I guess we can get it out."

So Clara was measured, and laying the pattern carefully on the material, with a flat-iron at each end to hold it in place, Dora proceeded to cut out the widest gore of the skirt. After cutting the top and sides she moved the pattern up so as to get the right shape at the bottom. By cutting each piece separately, and carefully planning so as to waste no material, she succeeded in getting the whole dress, with the exception of the facing, from the eight yards. Where the material was not wide enough to cut the different parts Rhoda sewed the pieces on the machine. She also closed the waist on the shoulder after which Dora laid in the two tucks which adorned back and front extending over the shoulder, and basted in the under-arm piece. As the waist and sleeves were cut together the waist was ready to fit. Clara had in the meantime basted up the skirt so she tried on the whole dress and was delighted to find it needed no alteration. She was much pleased at having it cut and all fitted as the result of one evening's work.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.



Calico House-dresses

Charming inexpensive gowns made of **Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey** cotton prints are worn by thousands of women to-day. The fast color, beautiful designs and fine fabrics have made these dress-goods the standard for over 65 years.

Some designs with a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

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EDDYSTONE PRINTS
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Elkhart Buggies

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money,

FOR THIRTY-SIX YEARS

we have been selling direct and are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively.

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May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, - - - - Indiana



SPEAK NAE ILL

Other people have their faults,
And so have ye as well,
But all ye chance to see or hear
Ye have no right to tell.

If ye canna speak o' good,
Take care, and see and feel
Earth has all too much o' woe
And not enough o' weal.

Be careful that ye make no strife
Wi' meddling tongue and brain,
For ye will find enough to do
If ye but look at hame.

If, ye canna speak o' good,
Oh, dinna speak at all,
For there is grief and woe enough
On this terrestrial ball.

If ye should feel like picking flaws,
Ye better go, I ween,
And read the book that tells ye all
About the mote and beam.

Dinna lend a ready ear
To gossip or to strife,
Or, perhaps 'twill make for ye
Nae funny thing of life.

Or, dinna add to others' woe
Or mock it with your mirth,
But give ye kindly sympathy
To suffering ones of earth.

—*Selected.*

GETTING A NEW COAT

Mary needed a new coat. Hearing that they were now "marked down," she thought she might buy one that she would like for the price she could afford. So she began to investigate.

At Walton's she was shown a handsome long coat of caracal cloth, the new weave in imitation of fur. It was reduced in price from thirty dollars down to twenty-two dollars. If it had not been so much too large Mary would have been sorely tempted, but she has never found it wise to buy ready made garments that need much alteration.

At Golden's she was offered a caracal cloth short coat, at fifteen dollars, marked down from twenty-five, but it was such an inferior quality that Mary did not think it worth even fifteen dollars.

At Bush's were some very nice colored coats at fifteen dollars, but they were very light in weight. As Mary rides a great deal and does not wear furs, she wanted a rather heavy coat fitted up closely to the neck.

Knowing she could have a coat made for three dollars, Mary now turned her attention to coat materials, and finally selected a fine, heavy weight, black, smooth-finished kersey. She had it made after a military design, and as her old coat was also black she had the collar of the new one inlaid with dark green velvet. The coat is forty inches long, and is in every way equal to coats shown in the stores that were "marked down" to twenty dollars.

Here is an itemized list of the cost, which may be of interest to other women who are struggling with the coat problem:

2½ yards 56-inch kersey at $2.75	$6.88
Sponging	12
1¼ yards 54-inch venetian lasting at $1.00	1.25
2 yards best quality canvass at 25c	50
½ yard percaline for seam binding	.13
3½ yards braid (for collar, sleeves and down front)	.88
Six frogs for trimming front	.90
1 dozen No. 4 hooks and eyes	.05
1 spool sewing silk	.10
1 spool cotton	.05
One-eighth yard velvet	.13
Making	3.00
Total cost	$13.99

If one wished to economize still further she could select material at two dollars a yard or even less, and canvas as low as sixteen cents per yard. Nice soutache braid can be had as low as fifteen cents. The frogs could be omitted and the collar could be of the material instead of velvet, but unless she is an expert seamstress she should not attempt to make it herself. There are too many little niceties about the fit and finish of a coat that the amateur is apt to omit.

Catarrh and Deafness Treated Free

I will send free for 15 days' trial a treatment which is curing thousands of cases of Catarrh and Deafness. I want every sufferer to try it at my expense. Address Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 68, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE COOKING TIME TABLE

(Cut out and post in the kitchen.)

Frying Meats and Vegetables

Bacon, fried in its own fat, 2 to 3 minutes. Chops breaded, 10 minutes. Croquettes, 5 to 8 minutes. Doughnuts, 3 to 5 minutes. Fish balls, 5 minutes. Fish, breaded, 5 to 10 minutes. Fish, small 5 to 10 minutes. Fritters, 3 to 5 minutes. Potatoes, 10 to 15 minutes. Brown bread should be steamed for three hours. Puddings from 2 to 3 hours, and rice, 45 to 60 minutes.

Boiling Meats and Fowls.

Bacon, 4 to 8 minutes. Birds, 6 to 8 minutes. Chicken, 15 minutes per pound. Chops, 6 to 8 minutes. Small, thin fish, 5 to 8 minutes. Thick fish, 12 to 15 minutes. Liver, 4 to 8 minutes. Squab, 10 to 15 minutes. Steak, one inch thick, 6 to 8 minutes. Steak, one and one-half inches thick, 8 to 10 minutes. Tripe, 4 to 8 minutes.

Roasting Meats

Braised beef, 3 to 4 hours. Fillet of beef, thirty minutes. Roast beef rare, 12 to 15 minutes per pound. Chicken 1 to 1½ hours. Duck, 18 minutes per pound. Teal duck 1 to 1½ hours. Lamb, 1¼ to 1½ hours. Mutton, 1¼ to 1½ hours. Pork, 2 to 3 hours. Turkey, 2 to 3 hours, or 15 minutes per pound. Veal, 2 to 3 hours.

ALL ABOUT THE HOUSE

To clean windows, take this method: Take 2 or 3 pieces of lump starch, dissolve them in a quart of water, and with this wash the windows. Let the glass dry, then polish with a dry cloth.

When all the polishing soaps and powders are dear, it may be useful to some economical minds to know that brown paper and vinegar will go a long way toward removing rust and stains from tin.

The most successful way to mend broken china is the following formula: Powder a small quantity of lime and take the white of one egg and mix together to a paste. Apply this quickly to the china to be mended, place the broken pieces together firmly, and they will become set and strong. It is unusual when china breaks in the same place again after being mended with this paste.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

What do the boy and girl readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING do during their spare time? Do you help about the home or farm, do chores, wash dishes for mother, or anything else that is helpful? Do you attend school regularly, and if so, how far is your school from your home?

We want every boy and girl reader to write us a nice letter that can be printed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The other boys and girls who read this department want to know what you are doing, where you live, and all about you. Address your letter to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.



25 ART POST CARDS 10c
Highest grade, Embossed, Gold Motto, Birthday, Valentine, Easter, Flowers, Sea Shells, Butterflies, Roses, Merry Widow, Soul Kiss, Love Scenes with verses, Bathing and Dancing Girls, Artists' Models, etc. Many in 3 colors. **ALL NEW**—some class to these (worth 60c.) Finest yet published. 25 all different 10c stamps with GOLD PRIZE TICKET and $1.00 DUE BILL. **J.COOK & CO., Dept. 12, Chicago, Ill.**

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This FREE BOOK Tells How

By our wonderful Simplex System—one of the greatest inventions of the age—anyone of ordinary education can learn by mail to play piano or organ

IN 20 EASY LESSONS

You need not know the first principles of music. By this wonderful system you can in 20 lessons become a capable musician. The work is easy and fascinating—you will be wonderfully surprised at the progress you will make. In a few weeks, by this method, you can play popular, sacred or classical music. Considered better than a 3-year conservatory course as a time and money-saver—teaches the practical and usable in music and does away with all unnecessary theory. You should have this course of lessons. The cost is a mere trifle compared to the real worth. Send for our Free Book today. State whether you have piano or organ.

SIMPLEX SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Conservatory 359
Kansas City, Missouri

112 PIECE DINNER SET FREE TO LADIES

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT. NO MONEY TO PAY. READ AND BE CONVINCED



We can give you with your Baking Powder, choice of six magnificent crystal white tumblers or six jelly glasses with tin caps.

Being determined to earn a national reputation as the most progressive house in the United States, and gain a world-wide reputation for our strictly pure Baking Powder, Extracts, Grocers' Sundries and Household Supplies, WE WILL GIVE A BEAUTIFULLY EMBOSSED

112-PIECE DINNER SET—MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED



FREE Extra Special Present

In addition to the Dinner Set, we give a **Granite Kitchen Set or 10-Piece Toilet Set or Elegant White Bed Spread,** *free* of all cost or work of any kind. You do not have to sell any goods or pay one cent to get it. Simply send us your name and ask for this **Free Present.** ***Write today.***

with dainty and artistic floral designs, (full size for family use) to every lady who distributes a few pounds of Belle Baking Powder among her friends and neighbors.

OUR BAKING POWDER IS GUARANTEED BY US AS ABSOLUTELY PURE under the Pure Food Laws of the United States. It is a PHOSPHATE POWDER of HIGH GRADE and must not be compared with a cheap alum baking powder. ***With each pound of Baking Powder you may give either Six Full Size Crystal White Glass Tumblers or Six Jelly Glasses with Tin Caps,*** as per plan 16i, (the glasses alone are worth almost as much as the price of the entire plan). We also have hundreds of other household articles that we give *free* with our Baking Powder, Extracts, etc. ***WRITE US AT ONCE FOR THE FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT*** and other things, and if after receiving same you make up your mind that you do not care to work for us, YOU MAY KEEP EVERYTHING we send you FREE OF CHARGE for your trouble in answering this advertisement.

WE PAY IN ADVANCE ALL FREIGHT

and express charges on everything to your nearest Railroad Station, so that at no time do you have to use one single cent of your own money. If you do not care for A SET OF DISHES, you can easily earn hundreds of other useful articles, such as ***Graniteware, Furniture, Toilet Sets, Table Outfits, Etc.,*** or if you do not wish any of the above items, WE WILL GIVE YOU A LARGE CASH COMMISSION for your work. We will deal with you more liberally than any other house.

☞ ***We also give beautiful presents for appointing agents to work for us.***

The PURE FOOD CO., 908 W. Pearl Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

☞ We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

320 Acres of Wheat Land in

WESTERN CANADA

Will Make You Rich



Fifty Bushels per Acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free and an additional 160 acres at $3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable." Extract from correspondence of a Missouri Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20 to $25 per acre. **Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequaled; Schools, Churches and Markets close at hand.**

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

California $25.00 secures a membership, and each member is assured of regular employment, a house and lot and an equal share in 8,000 acres of land with industries, live stock, factories, improvements, etc. All profits divided among members. **Cooperative Colony**
No capitalists permitted to join. We are now in actual possession and operating 10,000 acres of land with stock and equipment. Come at once or later if you wish. Write for booklet. **Calif. Coop. Colony,** 45-49 Kearny St. San Francisco, Cal.

For information as to lands in
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
along the
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Florida, write to
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Atlantic Coast Line - Jacksonville, Fla.

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ALL KINDS EVERYWHERE
If you want to sell a farm, residence, building lot or a business anywhere in the U. S., you need our assistance. Quick service. Low commissions. No listing fees. Satisfaction guaranteed. Business established 1903. Write today for terms and particulars.
INTERSTATE REALTY COMPANY
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THRIFTY FARMERS are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to **STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.**

WILL YOU SELL land, farm, ranch, country or city real estate, improved or unimproved, new or second hand machinery, live stock, seeds, plants, patents, etc.? If so, send QUICK, description, price, terms, references.
MYRICK SYNDICATE, Springfield, Mass.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va

Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 958 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

IMPROVED FARM 216 acres. 35 miles of Minneapolis, Minn. Snap; only $40 per acre. Particulars O. A. Waldron, Monticello, Minn.

FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—**Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago**

STENCIL ART easily used by anyone, at small cost, in making many useful and artistic things in beautiful shades and colors. Curtains cushions, table covers, picture frames, lamp shades, book covers, rugs, boxes, etc. Fascinating work for home or profit. 12 full size designs on stencil parchment, ready to make, with full instructions. Postpaid **10 cents.**
HOME ART CO., 4103 Ellis Avenue, CHICAGO

CORNS
are only troublesome without **A Corn Salve.** Takes the corns out by the roots, and does away with all danger of blood-poison. Swift, sure, painless 15 cents at druggists or by mail.
GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia

10 Sparkling Tinsel Cards 15c
Beautiful Flower Cards Tinseled with your Name or Greetings from your town, or "To My Valentine," "Easter Greetings," or any Six words. 10 for 15c.; $1.25 per 100. UP-TO-DATE NOVELTY CO., 24 Vanderwater St., New York City.

OWN YOUR HOME

We wish every farmer could own his home. Land is not so easily bought now as it was fifty years ago, yet it looks like all might own a home. We dread debt and we seldom recommend contracting obligations which may not be readily met at any time. But to obtain a home, or land on which to build one, young people may venture farther than in any other line. We cannot think of a contingency in this country that could make land decline in value. Therefore, while the land itself is the very best security for debt, one who is in debt for land need have little fear of being distressed, for the land would pay for itself any time. And if improved, its increased value would generally pay fairly for the improvements. Besides, an industrious and economic young couple could scarcely fail to pay for a moderate-sized tract of land, and at the same time improve it and make a home. Many have done it, and many others will do it.

The holding need not be large. Forty acres makes a farm now that ranks well with the 160-acre farm of some years ago. On twenty acres may be made a nice little home and an independent living, or ten, supplemented by the land that must be rented for cultivation anyway. One acre with a modest cottage, garden, poultry yard, etc., all your own, is better than none.

It is true, a home is not occupied long by any of us. We are all mere tenants after all, and thirty, forty, or fifty years complete our full tenantry. But to the children growing up it seems a long time, and how uplifting is the thought, "This is our home!" No one can bid you seek another place for the coming year. No one can sneeringly criticize what you do or don't do. Whenever you drive a nail, it is yours; whenever you paint a board, it is yours; whenever you plant a tree, it is yours. One of the prime differences between independence and servitude is owning one's home. Men and women can scarcely grow into their own selves except "beneath their own vine and fig tree"; and children can scarcely feel as they ought to feel in school or elsewhere, with children who can boast of owning their home when they themselves do not. Renters' children may be just as good, just as ambitious and aspiring, and may have before them just as bright a future as their more fortunate neighbors. But for all that, it is better to own the home. It means greater permanency, better opportunities, and a sense of independence which makes life's burdens lighter.

KEEPING A MAN GOOD-NATURED

Many women wonder why their husbands are so ill-natured. There are a few things that occur in homes that seem to be particularly annoying to the man of the house and yet are of little consequence and would take little time and thought on the part of the wife. Can anyone blame a man for being irritated when he wants a match and finds all the match-boxes empty? An ash-tray within reach is conducive to the happiness of a man who smokes. Towels and wash clothes should be on the washstand and not have to be rummaged for in a drawer after the eyes are full of soap. Small pieces of soap should not be allowed to accumulate in the soap dish, which should always hold one large piece. There are many other small things which would tend to keep a man good-natured, and a woman will find that this attention to trifles will pay her in an increased cheerfulness and good-nature in the home. A man is so easily irritated by trifles, and an irritated man can upset a whole household.

This issue contains an advertisement that should interest every home into which our paper goes. Every household can save money on Soap, Tea, Extracts, Groceries, etc. How often do you use $10 worth of these things? Ever keep a record? Think it over and decide whether you want to save one-half of this expense. You can. Send to the Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for their big free catalog 122. It tells how the largest soap manufacturer in the world can save you money. All goods sold on thirty days free trial, absolutely guaranteed to please or no expense to you whatever. Write for catalog 122 today.

THE ATTRACTIVE HOME

It is a great thing to be resourceful — to think of the right thing to do at the right time, and if one effort fails to be able to immediately turn to another.

We know of no place where there is greater room for the exercise of this faculty than in and around the country home. The life and spirit of the people that dwell there are reflected in the home. The attractive home is sure to be inhabited by attractive people. In the country there are so many simple ways of adding to the home's attractiveness. Plants and flowers grow and bloom so kindly, painted in God's own beautiful colors. A bit of paint here, an unsightly object removed from yonder, a little ornament there. If we could only think!

Plan for next spring and summer. Seek out the places that shall be beauty spots baout the home. Get the picture in your mind of what they ought to be and then work them up to it. We wish we could see the beautiful and attractive homes of all Our Up-to-Date People. Write us what you are going to do to make the home prettier next summer. Others may copy after you and a large circle of friends be benefited.

A friend has sent me a new-style pattern to make a dress by, some beautiful pearl buttons, and a yard and a half of swiss embroidery. What sort of material can I purchase to go well with these trimmings. I want it real pretty. MARY D.

I wish you had told me something of the style of the pattern, and I could have better advised you. I know of nothing that will combine better with your trimmings than one of the Simpson-Eddystone Prints, which you can get at any good dry-goods store.

These cotton dress goods are soft, fine and in beautiful designs, are washable and do not fade.

Make the waist with a Dutch neck using the embroidery for the yoke. Put neat cuffs on the sleeves with what is left. Use the buttons on the skirt in a row down left side of the front width.

A WOMAN CAN EARN $5000.00 A YEAR



Learn Dressmaking at Home

We teach you by mail and equip you to command a good income or you can **start in business for yourself.** Many women nowadays are earning $100 a week—$5,000 a year by dressmaking. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive **$10,000** a year. Salaries of **$25** to **$50** a week are common. **Become a Graduate Dressmaker.** The regular diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. **The American System** is most simple and complete in every detail. **These lessons** will teach you how to draft your own patterns and make your own clothes and enable you to dress far better at one-half the usual cost, also how to **design, draft, cut, fit, make, drape** and **trim** any garment, including children's clothing. This college is endorsed by leading Fashion Magazines—McCall's, Pictorial Review, Harper's Bazar, Paris Modes, etc., etc..

What Are These Lessons Worth?

Our students say in recent letters: "I have made 25 waists (6 silk ones)—all perfect fits." "I just saved the price of my course by making my own silk dress." "I believe your system of teaching is the best in use; it is fully worth $200 to anyone contemplating dressmaking." "I would not take $300 for what I have learned and do without it."

This book will be sent to you free. At an expense of thousands of dollars this college has published 100,000 of these **copyrighted** books to advertise the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESSMAKING, and—while they last—will send you a copy **FREE.** Write for it today. One copy only to each woman. Requests filled in order received. Address,

FREE
American College of Dressmaking
852 Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

How I Saved $10.00

The Story of a Farmer's Wife.

Larkin Co.

Gentlemen:—We read your advertisement in our farm paper and wrote you for your Catalogue. We ordered, on thirty days' free trial, $10.00 worth of Soaps, Tea, Coffee and other things we must have for family use. We also chose a Morris Chair which you give free with $10.00 worth of your goods. Everything came as ordered.

We could not have bought the Soaps and other articles for less than $10.00 anywhere else. The chair is handsome and very comfortable—just what we wanted, and is easily worth $10.00, as you claim, so we have received $10.00 worth of Soaps and other things we need everyday and and a nice Chair we could not buy for less than $10.00 anywhere. The whole lot only cost us $10.00 so we have saved $10.00. We will want another lot of your goods in a little while.

Sincerely yours, MRS. ELMA HAYWOOD.



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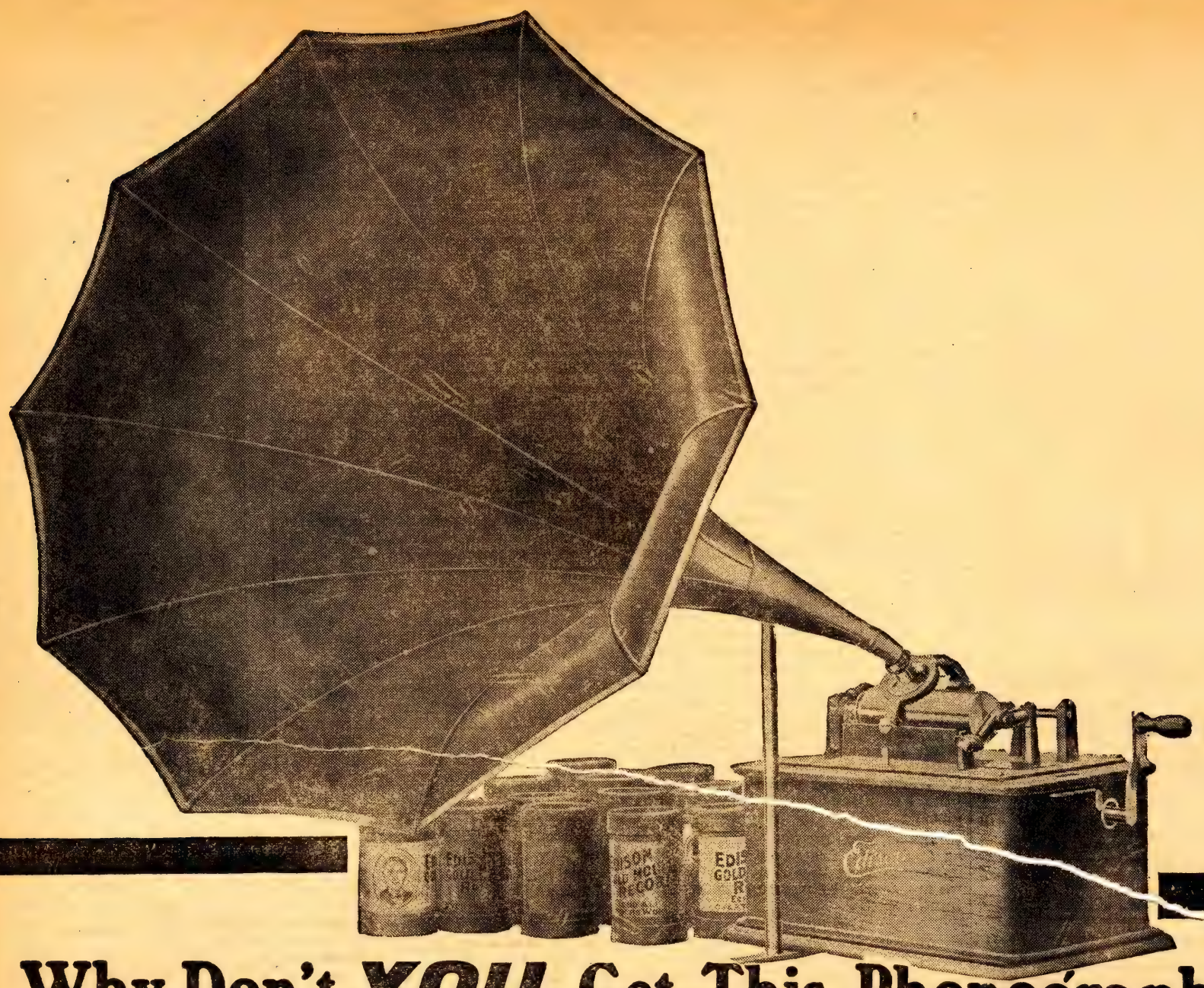
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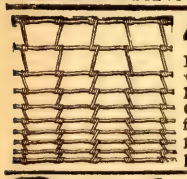


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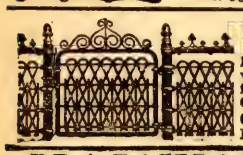


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HOW ONE WOMAN SUCCEEDED

BY PEARL MERWIN

THERE IS REALLY nothing about my work but what any woman of average intelligence, fair education, and sufficient ambition, pluck and capacity for work can duplicate. Yes, I must confess that I have always been accredited with having more or less of a natural talent for dressmaking, but I don't think that is at all essential to a woman's success in doing the sewing for her family, and home community as well. Certainly a "knack" at the trade and being, as we say, "handy with the needle' is decidedly to one's advantage. But what woman has not instinctively a tendency to a greater or less extent in this direction? Of course, the 'know how' is necessary, without which, natural talent, a love for the work, ambition, perserverence and all that cannot of themselves alone bring success. A certain amount of technical knowledge and training is necessary, and the wise woman will put forth every possible effort to acquire it.

"Poets are born, not made." But how about dressmaking? So are they, and natural born at that. The trouble is, I fear, we are prone to give this matter of natural-bornness undue prominence in accounting for our success or failure. I think it is too much harped upon—too often blamed for failure, whereas lack of equipment, energy, and effort on our part are more often the cause. Every woman is by nature endowed with certain characteristic tastes,—a sense of the proper fitness of things which enables her to discern and know at a glance such things as harmony of color and outline as applied to dress. The only difference among us in the degree to which we are graced by nature with this feminine faculty.

I know that the majority of us are capable of learning much more than natural instinct alone teaches us. I am further persuaded by general observation and personal acquaintance that the greater part of the knowledge that most dressmakers possess is acquired knowledge rather than mother-wit. The wild rose is natural-born, but it cannot compare in form and color with the American Beauty, which is a cultuvated rose.

How did I settle upon dressmaking as my life work? As I glance back it seems to have been the most natural thing imaginable. It is much like the case of the boy who whistled in school, and when called to task by his teacher for his innocent indiscretion, in perfect honesty stammered out, "No—no, ma'am, I—I never whistled. I—it just whistled itself.". I demonstrated the truth of the statement, at least to my own satisfaction, that it is the best to follow one's natural inclination in choosing and learning a profession. I do think I could have let dressmaking entirely alone had I wanted to do so, and in this work I have found my profession "affinity" and would not be happy at anything else.

While still a young girl at home the responsibility of making my younger sisters' and brothers' clothing fell to me. How I delighted in designing and drafting little patterns for them, and how careful I was that each garment should fit as well as if it were for a grown person.

About that time I was brought by the loss of a parent, face to face with the stern realities of life. I then found it necessary to cast about for an honorable means of livelihood. I had had no opportunity of either receiving instruction or apprenticeship in dressmaking. What little I knew about it was only that which I had managed to "pick up" by observation. I knew I could do one thing and do it well—make children's clothing. I also knew I could not expect the wealthy to trust their costly gowns to me. After trying many other plans, I struck on the following, which proved to be the turning point of my life.

I believe in giving credit where credit is due. It is to Marion Harland, perhaps the leading authority on Domestic Economy today, that I am indebted for the suggestion outlined below. The plan has been abundantly demonstrated and is well worth a trial at the hands of the beginner. Children's clothing is a good beginning. An announcement in the local paper that sewing for children will be received, is a good starter. The response may be somewhat slow at first until the work begins to speak for itself. The public school becomes the best advertising field. What mother but what has a natural pride in her girls and desires to see them well dressed? What mother's heart can refuse to respond to the plea so often heard, "Mama, I wish I could have pretty dresses like the other girls!?

The surprising thing of it all to me was the prevalent inability on the part of the mothers, especially young mothers, to make their own children's clothing, at least, to make them tastily. Success with children's clothing brings the adult and fancy trade which one must be equipped to handle. I found that I must prepare myself, as the way seemed to be opening up for the realization of my early ambitions.

I commenced at once a scientific study of the various systems of dressmaking. All of these I thoroughly mastered with the result that I have probably studied more systems than any other one dressmaker. I have found a great lack of uniformity as to system among dressmakers. I do not believe there is another trade or profession in which there is so much confusion and so little conformity to any one plan as in dressmaking.

Every dressmaker has her own way of doing things, and there are too often no two alike in the same establishment. Every day I receive letters from good dressmakers who have experienced the embarrassment of being told they know little about certain points in dressmaking when entering a new position, simply because they did not happen to use the same methods their new employer did. Dressmakers have long been agreed that there should be a universal system. Such a system must be at once rational, practical, simple, and easily adapted to fashion's changes.

With this idea in mind, assisted by the counsel of a number of the most widely known dressmakers, and using only the best elements of all the old systems, I struck out on entirely new and original lines, and the reception being accorded the product of my labors is surpassing my most sanguine hopes. Indeed, so enthusiastically is this system being received that it has already been introduced into the domestic science departments of a number of leading industrial schools of the country and bids fair to become the one recognized and universal system of America—hence its name.



Editorial Note:—We are glad to publish this interview with Miss Pearl Merwin, whose success as a teacher of dressmaking is a matter of general note. We asked her to give our readers the benefit of how she "got her start," Miss Merwin said: "If the brief rehearsal of my work will prove of any value, either by inspiration or direct suggestion, to your large family of women readers, I am quite sure they are welcome to it, and if anything I may say will be helpful to those who are ambitious and striving to better their condition in life, I shall feel amply repaid."

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Every sheet is clean and free from nail holes, and practically as good as new. It is extra heavy, from 24 to 28 gauge.

Every sheet is given a coat of our red "Gelatine" on both sides. It is a new discovery in paints and prevents rust.

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LOVE AND EQUITY

Or How The F. S. E. Was Established—A Sketch From Life

By B. H. Van Breemen

CHAPTER III.

In which farmers stand up and a board of trade man goes down.

"Convert foes or turn them under,
Here is Equity for all;
Let the light of this transcription
Conquer prices to our call!"

After the second meeting arrangements were made for a big meeting and the day had arrived. The neighboring town chosen for the occasion, was full of farmers, many of them wearing the Equity button. Most of the stores and factories had a display of the Stars and Stripes, openly showing that "every fair man, and every legitimate industry want farmers to do this thing, knowing that by making the farmers income certain and his business always profitable, they will be larger consumers of all goods, thus benefiting everybody but those who thrive on "inequity through iniquity."

Long before the opening of the meeting the large hall was packed to its utmost capacity with an audience for the most part consisting of farmers, among whom, however, here and there, some persons were observable whom the attentive onlooker rightly might have suspected as belonging to the birds of prey, that cannot be killed by fire arms, but whose greed and cunning are a hundred times more disastrous to the farmer than any army of locusts.

It had been anounced that the meeting was free for all, and that an opportunity would be given for discussion. One of the omnibusses coming back from the 3 o'clock train had brought a collection of gentlemen, whom every Chicagoan would at first sight have recognized as members of the board of trade, the kind, namely, with large vest-chains and gold rings, stout and fat, bold and noisy. One of them, who seemed the leader, was the Goliath under these Philistines. He was the tallest, the boldest, the fattest of them all. He wore a cylinder hat, patent leather shoes, a blue silk vest with yellow flowers, and an immense golden watch chain. It was rumored that he was the prospective owner of the elevator near the river, and he looked as if he had plenty of money to build one. The chairman of the committee on arrangements for the meeting had been told that the intention of the speculators was to attend the meeting and to ask certain questions, or make certain statements that would go far to discourage the farmers from joining the society.

The Chicago men had a late supper at the "Golden Eagle" and accordingly arrived at the meeting when there was hardly a place left. Some of them found seats in the back of the hall, but the tall leader found his way to the front, where, at the left side against the wall, a half dozen farmers were seated on a board, one end of which, protruding from the chair that carried it, was empty. Here he seated himself with a look that said: "Here I am, and no mistake."

On the platform were, besides the chairman, Porter and Williams, the two grain growers who had spoken at the meeting in Williams' house, and two or three other local members. On the left side hung a large placard containing Porter's "blackboard revelation," and reading, in very plain type, as follows:

"Fifty per cent of the shipping part of any crop pledged, will be ample to secure success. On the basis of an average crop this will be:

SHIPPING GRAIN

For wheat	217,000,000 bushels
For corn	362,500,000 bushels
For oats	109,000,000 bushels
For potatoes	75,000,000 bushels

Expressed in acres we have the following:

For wheat	14,000,000 acres
For corn	11,960,000 acres
For oats	3,500,000 acres
For potatoes	937,500 acres

Expressed in farms, we have the following: (assuming that farmers will pledge *an average* of 50 acres each of wheat, corn and oats, 10 acres of potatoes it will require the number of farms or farmers in the table.)

For wheat	280,000 farms
For corn	239,200 farms
For oats	70,000 farms
For potatoes	93,750 farms

Another placard, on the right hand side gave to read:

MINIMUM PRICES FOR 1908 CROPS

Wheat, No. 1 hard at Minneapolis,	$1.25 bu.
Wheat, No. 2. red at Chicago	1.20 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, until Jan. 1,	.60 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, after Jan. 1,	.65 bu.
Oats, No. 2, at Chicago	.45 bu.
Barley, good malting, at Chicago,	.75 bu.
Flax, at Chicago,	1.25 bu.
Timothy Hay, good, at Chicago,	10.00 ton
Clover Hay, good, at Chicago	8.00 ton
Cattle, prime, at Chicago	6.50 cwt.
Hogs, prime, at Chicago	6.00 cwt.
Rye, at Chicago	.80 bu.
Irish Potatoes, at Chicago	.75 bu.
Sweet Potatoes, at home	.75 bu.
Beans, white, at Detroit	2.00 bu.
Beans, red, at Detroit	2.00 bu
Eggs, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.15 doz.
Eggs, at home, balance of year	.20 doz.
Poultry, at home, chicks weighing	
1½ lbs.	$0.12½ lb.
Over 1½ lbs.	.15 lb.
Hens	.10 lb.
Geese, feathered,	.10 lb.
Geese, plucked,	.08 lb.
Ducks, feathered	.10 lb.
Ducks, plucked	.08 lb.
Turkeys, hens,	.13 lb.
Turkeys, toms,	.14 lb.
Butter, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.20 lb.
Butter, at home, balance of year	.25 lb.
Milk, at home, May 1 to Sept 1,	.04 qt.
Milk, at home, rest of season	.05 qt.
Buckwheat, at home	.85 bu.
Contract seed peas, an advance of 25c a bu.	
Wool, at home,	30c lb.
Broom Corn	$75.00 to $100.00 ton

The meeting being opened, the chairman, after a short introduction, gave the floor to the speaker of the evening, who addressed the audience as follows:

"Gentlemen:"

"You all know that the Farmers Society of Equity is primarily a society of farmers.

"The first great object of the American Society of Equity is to obtain profitable prices for ALL the crops of the farm, orchard and garden.

"Not one crop of the farm, whether great or small, is excepted.

"The plan of the society is so broad and comprehensive, that it can include all. Hence a farmer, no difference how many crops he produces, needs only have one society for all.

"Yet the plan is so widely adjusted, that the producers of any crop or class of crops are in control of such crops in pricing and marketing.

"The great bane of agriculture in America heretofore has been *the visible supply* of some of the leading crops.

"The *visible supply*, as most of you know, is that part of a crop that farmers *dump* on the markets before the legitimate demand is ready for it.

"As a consequence, it does not go into consumption at once, but it does go into great elevators and warehouses in market centers, the property of a set of people who produce nothing and consume very little. They are manipulators, exploiters, gamblers, or parasites. They hold up the two great classes—producers and consumers—and rob one of his just profit and force the other to pay, oftentimes, exorbitant prices."

There was a stir in the audience. From the background of the hall there came a voice as of grinding of teeth, and in the immediate vicinity of the six farmers on the unprovised bench, there sounded something like the groaning of a wounded hyena. Then, after a few seconds of quiet, a thundering applause broke loose, mingled with cries of "away with the parasites!" and "down with the gamblers!"

The speaker quietly waited till the audience had calmed down, and then continued:

"This hold-up of the two classes, gentlemen, is carried on to such an extent that it is difficult for the average farmer to make both ends meet, while the laborers find it difficult, or impossible, to have their wages advanced to keep pace with the ever increasing cost of living; at the same time the manipulators are mostly wealthy and many of them millionaires."

Again a little stir was caused by the craning of necks in the direction of the man of the flowery vest and the large watch chain.

The speaker went on:

"Thus we see, that the farmers, dumping their crops, make the visible supply, and the visible supply largely makes it possible for these exploiters to operate. If better conditions are ever to prevail, farmers must quit dumping and thus prevent the visible supplies or keep them small."

Here the speaker waited a moment, wanting this last remark to sink deep in the memories of his hearers. He went to the table and wetted his throat, then, after a quiet look over the audience, he took up the train of his thoughts.

"I will not admit, gentlemen," he continued, "that any farmer will dump his crop from choice, if he knew that he could get from 5 cents to 30 cents a bushel more under a system of controlled marketing.

"Such a system, properly and plainly brought to your attention, as we have done in the booklets and pamphlets distributed to you during the last week, will, I am perfectly confident, be accepted by you, unless you think you must dump your crops from necessity.

"But the same system or plan provides against the necessity that has heretofore often existed, and arose either from lack of storage or from pressure of financial obligations."

"The plan that is offered to the grain growers and producers of other crops, too, is practical and workable, because it is in practice and is working for some farm crops already.

"If grain growers want to put it in operation they can do it. They are now offered the opportunity.

"They can store their grain.

"They can borrow money on their crops and hold them until the real demand is ready for them.

"Thus there will be no necessity of dumping.

"There will be no visible supply, or not enough to be harmful.

"There will be no speculation or exploitation. You will get profitable prices and honest weights and grading.

"Prices will be steady, demand continuous, and farmers will have a steady income every month in the year.

"Consumers will buy for less and con-

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for our latest, highest grade Automobile Seat Top Buggy here illustrated and you will get the very best buggy that anybody wants to use. We didn't consider cost in making this buggy. We aim simply to make a **buggy of quality,** using the best materials obtainable and putting into it the highest grade workmanship possible, making it in our own great buggy factory in Evansville, Ind., where we build 50,000 vehicles a year, under the supervision of our own experts. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $29.95, guaranteed as good as you can get elsewhere for $20.00 to $30.00 more money. We can sell you a runabout as low as $23.95, surreys as low $50.95, farm wagons as low as $31.15, business wagons as low as $33.95; but if you want the **buggy of quality,** send us $56.95 today and ask for our Bent Panel Automobile Seat Top Buggy here illustrated.

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as we ship buggies direct to you from warehouses in Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind.

We have special Catalogues of **Farm Wagons, Business Wagons** and **Pony Vehicles.** Don't fail to ask for any or all of them if you are interested.

If you are in the market for a vehicle of any kind, whether you want to order the buggy above illustrated or not, be sure to ask for our beautiful free **Vehicle and Harness Catalogue No. 5467,** containing over eighty styles of the latest up to date vehicles at prices $20.00 to $35.00 lower than their equal can be purchased elsewhere.

If you are in a BIG HURRY for a buggy, just cut out this ad. and send it to us with $56.95, telling us which of the above warehouses is nearest your town, and we will send you QUICK our latest high grade Automobile Seat Top Buggy here illustrated. Only a few days to wait and only a small freight bill to pay.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

Let Us Help You To Be A Manufacturer And Factory Owner



YOU CAN OWN A FACTORY LIKE THIS

Under Our New Plan We Give You Tools And Equipment FREE

We Will Start You in the Canvas Glove Business and give you without cost the necessary tools, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and material from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

Immense Profits are made in this fascinating business. The McCreery Brothers started only a few years ago without a cent. They actually borrowed $100 to start with. Today they have thousands of dollars. They own their own large factory, have extensive interests in others, and do an enormous business. They have started a few other men in the glove business, and they will help you to start too, furnishing you with tools and equipments free, and teaching you the secrets of the business.

Our New Plan makes it easy for any man to start in business for himself. We give you free the necessary tools, such as expensive handmade dies, cutting table, maple cutting block, turning machine, cloth rack, rawhide maul, knife, pattern and equipment. No matter how small or how large your town—no matter what section you live in—there is always room for a factory. Any merchant can make the gloves he sells himself, and soon be making gloves for other stores.

No Experience is required. We teach you the secrets of the business and furnish you tools and equipments free. We have taken men who had never had a day's practical business experience, and started them on the road to wealth. These men started in a modest way, but soon built large factories, work lots of help, have a big stock of cloth and machinery on hand and a good balance in the bank. What these men have done, you can do.

Unlimited Demand— There is no class of goods for which there is such a steady demand as for canvas gloves and mittens. They are the popular glove for the masses. Everybody uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant, the laborer—in all sections of the country—from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to the Gulf. There is actually room today for ten canvas glove factories where we only have one now.



Our interesting book which we send free. Write for it.

We Mean Business when we say we furnish tools free, we mean exactly what we say. All we ask is that you buy your cloth from us, but we don't even ask that unless we can furnish it as low or lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

Don't Miss This opportunity, even if you have to borrow the small amount of money necessary to buy a stock of cloth to start with. You should be able to pay it back in a very short time and have money in the bank besides. There will be many fortunes made in the canvas glove business in the next few years. You can start a factory in any spare room at home, or small store room, and enlarge it as your business demands.

This Liberal Offer Your Stepping Stone to Sucess

We Start You in a business of your own, right in your own town. Every man, no matter how humble, is entitled to at least the profits of his own labor. If you have the ambition to better your condition—to be somebody—to provide for yourself and family—to enjoy success, happiness and prosperity—we can help you.

Come With Us and let us start you in this profitable, legitimate business, which, with a reasonable amount of light work and attention, should make you a prosperous factory owner in a very short time. The small amount of money which is required to be invested (from $50 upwards) is spent entirely for cloth, supplies and other necessities of the business. We furnish you the tools and equipment free. There is no waste material, no dead stock. Every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash.

OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR

Here Is a Chance where you can with our help start on an honorable career as a successful business man. You cannot possibly lose any time by investigation, and it may mean great financial success for you. Do not delay. Today the opportunity is open to you; tomorrow may be too late. Our ability to assist others in starting factories is limited to our ability to furnish them with raw material, and just as soon as enough have become associated with us to absorb our capital, we shall be obliged to withdraw this offer. IT IS SO VERY EASY TO GET THE FULL DETAILS OF OUR PROPOSITION. SIMPLY SIGN AND SEND US THE COUPON.

McCREERY MANUFACTURING CO.
874 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TODAY

McCREERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 874 Dorr Street, TOLEDO, OHIO
Gentlemen: Please send me without cost a copy of your book and full information about starting in the glove business.
Name.....
Address.....



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OUR FREE CATALOGUE

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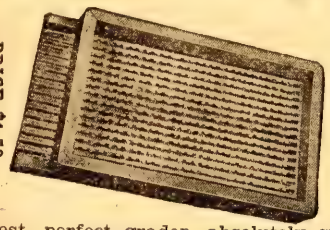
on the first cost of a standard high-grade cream separator by straight factory buying. Tells why and how you may make your cows pay you $10 to $15 more per cow per year while cutting your dairy work in two. Fully describes the latest improved 1909 model

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

the easiest running, easiest cleaned, most durable standard separator made and tells why it is. Contains valuable separator information that has cost us thousands of dollars, yet it's free to you—if you write today and mention catalogue 152 Write now. This offer may not appear again.

Davis Cream Separator Company,
56R North Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cut this out, sign and mail at once.

The Planter Patent Seed Corn Grader



PRICE $1.50 Delivered any Point in U. S.

DOUBLE SCREEN

Simplest, perfect grader, absolutely substantial, satisfaction guaranteed. Endorsed by all corn growers and planter manufacturers.

For sale by your local dealer or write us. Insist on the grader with the corrugated bottom screen. Mfg. by

BROWN & GASTON, Cochranton, Pa.

THE UP-TO-DATE FARMERS Watch

The best watch for all ordinary use is a 7-jeweled Elgin. Don't be persuaded into buying a high-jeweled watch for ordinary use. I guarantee all 7-jeweled Elgin movements to give entire satisfaction for all ordinary purposes, and will refund your money if you are not satisfied after giving one a fair trial for ten days.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

I will send you a genuine 7-jeweled Elgin movement, with Brequet Hairspring, Cut Expansion Balance, Sunk Second Dial, and all late improvements, in a 3 oz., genuine nickel screw back and bezel case, for ONLY $5.00. I will send the same movement in a genuine Crown gold filled screw back and bezel case for only $9.00. I guarantee the last named case to wear for 20 years. Each of the above prices are for watches postpaid to your address.

A. CAL. THOMSON, Wildwood, Mo.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

TIRES, Coaster-Brakes, Built-up-Wheels and all sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. D170 CHICAGO

DeLOACH SAW MILLS

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STEAM, GASOLINE AND WATER POWER
PLANERS, SHINGLE MILLS AND CORN MILLS
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
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WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an

Electric Handy Wagon.

It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170 Quincy, Ill.

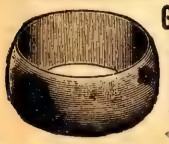
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in America, on famous Columbus Buggies—at prices that save you big money. Lowest factory prices offered by anyone, shipped on one month's approval, 2 years' guarantee. Get new free catalog.



2 years Guarantee

Columbus Carriage & Harness Co. Station C40 Columbus, O.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 332 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

sume more. There cannot be a single grower who will not be willing to exchange the old *dumping system* for the new controlling system, since it costs him practically nothing, requires no capital more than each has, involves no risk whatever, lessens his labor, eliminates worry about markets, and will greatly increase his profits. All the grain growers have to do is to pledge their crops, preferably before they are grown to the Farmers Society of Equity to sell at known prices and direct the marketing. I mean, to tie them up out on the farms or in elevators and warehouses, owned or controlled by the farmers.

"There are a few more things I want to say to you, but before I come to the close of my address, I will now give everybody in the audience an opportunity to ask questions in connection with our subject."

"If the grain growers of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota pledge their crops to the F. S. E., will their marketing be directed from Indianapolis?

"No. The direction will be given a central point for that section. This central place will be the section union headquarters. There will be received all the reports of crops, or supply and all reports of demand. From there intelligent directions will be given so the supply may go out to meet the demand, but never to overwhelm it. The same will be done in all the sections."

"How will reports of the supply and demand be obtained?"

"The supply by telephone and telegraph from the farmers up through the local and county unions to the section union. This may appear like an impossible undertaking but it is very simple. The report of demand will be sent from market centers direct to section unions and will be simple also."

The questioner sat down, and another asked:

"Won't some farmers be given a preference and others not given an opportunity to market?

"No. The society will have down on its books the number of bushels of wheat a farmer has. We will say he has 800 bushels, or he might have 100 bushels or 10,000 bushels. One illustration will do for all. Now we know the farmers have all the wheat about one time, July and August, in each year, but the demand wants wheat for twelve months. Therefore it is clear that no farmers ought to market more than one-tenth or one-twelfth of his wheat each month, if he wants to give his neighbors an equal chance on the markets with himself. If he throws his 800 bushels or 10,000 bushels on the market in July or August he supplies the legitimate demand, for the wheat of 10 or 12 farmers, and if a great many farmers do this they simply force some speculators and middlemen who ought not to have any wheat (except what they eat) to store it and hold it until such a time as the farmers have no more to dump, when they feed it out to the demand. But by the new plan the society will market all the demand will take at the agreed price and distribute the proceeds to all the farmers who pledged pro rata. This will give each farmer cash for about one-twelfth of his crop each month. It will give him a steady income all through the year. By this plan the speculators cannot get hold of it and no farmer can take advantage of any other."

The audience had listened with very close attention to this last answer. It was plain that everybody was interested, and the cause of Equity was on a fair way to win.

The man of the flowery vest thought it was time to put in a few words himself.

"May I also ask you a few questions?" he said, looking up to the speaker.

"If they are strictly to the purpose, you may."

"You said," spoke up the leader of the speculators, "that your society was going to advance money to the farmer, who needs it to hold his crop."

(To be continued)

Clip Your Horses in the Spring



It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time, when you can get this splendidly made, enclosed gear ball bearing machine for less than $2.00 more. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

WE GUARANTEE IT FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Price all complete, is only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalogue. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 224 Ontario St. Chicago



I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. **CHATHAM FREE BOOK** tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. Write nearest office for New Catalog.

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We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.

Freight Prepaid

CLARK'S CUTAWAY TOOLS

CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW

WITH EXTENSION HEAD is needed on every farm. It will INCREASE your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All disk harrows have to run in half lap.

THE JOINTED POLE TAKES ALL THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS, and keeps their heels away from the disks.

BIG CROPS



We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Send today for FREE Booklet with full particulars

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Get Our Book and We'll Make Right Prices To Interest You To Trade



Get our interesting "Black Motor Buggy" Book Free and find out about the only motor buggies and surreys that are good country road "mudders" and "hill climbers" and built for practical use. No jarring—No blowups on tires—Speed 2 to 25 miles an hour—Run 30 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline—Safe—Reliable. Women can easily run



BLACK MOTOR BUGGIES AND SURREYS

Buggy is 10 horse power—Surrey, 18 horse power. Both "get there" and "back again" every trip, and save time, worry and expense. Investigate and we will make you right prices. Write for Catalog No. A-239.

BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois



THIS NEW PICTURE OF

DAN PATCH 1:55

In Six Brilliant Colors

MAILED FREE

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, **is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is 21 inches by 28 inches, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a $5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me. You Must Give Me This Information. 1st. State paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd. Give number and kind of live stock you own.**

Address M. W. SAVAGE, Owner, Minneapolis, Minn.
Also sole owner of---International Stock Food Co.
Also sole owner of---International Stock Food Farm
Also President of---Dan Patch Electric Line

A $5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money Or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid $5000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. I paid $60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered $180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this $5000. Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of $25,000 to $50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200 lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean.)

All readers of the UP-TO-DATE who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of the UP-TO-DATE saw the above clipping from the Inter Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers UP TO-DATE readers a **free treatment.** Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, UP-TO-DATE, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!



Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent, the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—**stop that pain RIGHT NOW!**

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a REAL Free Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—*immediately* after starting the treatment. It is so *simple*, so mild, yet so scientific and so *sure*—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

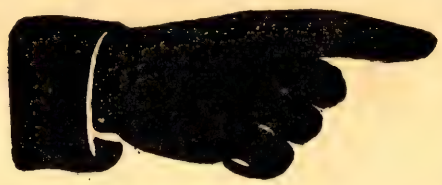
See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last** you can get relief and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine *free* treatment by America's and Europe's *leading* specialist — absolutely free — really and genuinely free *to convince the public.*

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then *it's your loss* if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

LOOK at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain — they are victims of kidney trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and **right now, free of charge.**

JUST



Your Name and Address and the Symptoms

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment *certificate;* read how it puts you under *no obligations* whatever, how it says specially and distinctly that you are not under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is ***limited.*** *Only a certain number can be taken under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are* ***guaranteed*** *the* ***free*** *treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need* ***instant, immediate*** *relief from those awful pains.*

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 2488 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?



Writing of Dr T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases; but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, wh se wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, a great authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Rarely before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott *wants* the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have extended over America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University —of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York, is now an honored part.

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?..... *Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** treatment will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
2488 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. **Instant Relief** for those terrorizing pains!



Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is **glad** to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00. This special dispensation will be effective only to March 1, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Read and circulate.

We mean that after you have read this number pass it to non-subscribers to read.

* * *

Some progressive people at Greensburg, Pa., who want the Farmers Society of Equity established there, sent 776 subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. "To educate the people," they wrote. Thus this paper is recognized as the great educator.

And now other cities and towns in the same county have called a joint meeting to be held on Februarry 22nd, at Jeanette and requested a speaker to come and explain the Equity movement to them. This is expected to net more than a thousand more farmers to be educated and then in a short time they will be organized.

* * *

The membership fee and dues you pay to the Farmers Society of Equity is not a donation to charitable work but it is an insurance against the evils that have attended marketing crops in the past.

* * *

Saturday, February 6th, was the banner day of 1909 to date. Reports of local unions were received from 8 states, Montana, Colorado, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Arkansas, Texas, and Indiana.

* * *

"Practical cold storage for farmers," which ran in two numbers, January 15 and February 1 will be resumed in March 1 number. It will also be printed in pamphlet form and supplied at 5 cents a copy.

SOME NEW LITERATURE

There has just been issued from the Equity Press some new literature that is recommended to organizers to assist them in educating farmers and to individuals who seek knowledge regarding the Farmers Society of Equity movement. The one is a four page circular, title, "A Call to Farmers to Organize," No. E 50, and the other is a forty page booklet, title, "Liberty, The Farmers Society of Equity the Solution of Farmers' Problems," No. E 51. The latter takes the questions asked by President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life as its text. Copies will be sent free.

FROM MICHIGAN

The large number of reports of local unions paying dues and new ones being organized remind us of the 1905 and 1906 activity in Michigan. President Greilich in referring to the situation says, "I am very much encouraged", and "it was fortunate that the president and the secretary were both selected from one town as Secretary Emmerson and I confer almost daily when we are not out in the field. We have set our mark at 50,000 members in Michigan this year. We know this is a big contract, but I believe we can do it."

Secretary Emmerson requests us to say to all Michigan farmers that the campaign of organizating is under way and as rapidly is possible every county will be included. He also says: "Every person should take a hand to insure good meetings as out of the members fees and dues paid must come the sinews of war to fight our battle. Our State organizer, up to this time, has not had a fixed salary and he depends on a commission from the fees and dues except where the unions pay him an agreed sum.

"It has been reported to me that some one was taking members into the Farmers Society of Equity and charging a $3.00 membership fee. This is a swindle and the man should be prosecuted by his victims. All irregularities should be reported to me. The membership fee is $2.00 and annual dues $1.50. Keep this in mind. If farmers are alive to their interests funds will come fast enough to support every department of the society at these rates. All we need are good men to explain the society and farmers flock to it like sheep.

"I want members everywhere to know that I am getting favorable reports from all over Michigan. Some counties have raised a fund to pay for an organizer and other expenses. Other counties should follow this example and we will send the State organizer to such.

$1.10 goes to the state out of each fee to meet the expense of organizing. So you see every member helps materially.

"I want to hear from all over the state concerning what is wanted and we will try to meet your needs. Write to Chas. A. Emmerson, State Secretary, Traverse City, Mich."

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY county union revoked its old charter and asked for a charter from the Farmers Society of Equity. The following officers were elected: Pres., David Roush; V.-P., Perry Fouch; Sec., Chas. Cederson; Treas., John Heniss; County Organizer, Chas. A. Edgecomb. State President Greilich was in attendance.

BRIMLEY LOCAL UNION, F. S. E., met January 27, with 20 members, the state and county organizer present. Nearly all took part in the discussions and contributed to the success of the meeting. Officers are Pres., Chas. A. Emmerson; V.-P., Jos. Thomas; Sec.-Treas., Warren T. Routsong. Indications are for a great increase in membership for our union.

BLACK LOCAL UNION, Grand Traverse county, met January 26 with County Organizer Emmerson present. Ten of the old members reorganized into the F. S. E., and practically all the others will come. Officers: Pres., Edwin Black; V.-P., Albert Carlisle; Sec.-Treas., David Roush.

MAPLETON LOCAL UNION (Grand Traverse Co.) met with 30 members and decided to join the F. S. E. Thirteen new members joined. Pres. Greilich and Secretary Emmerson were present.

WILL MEMBERS BE DECEIVED AGAIN?

C. O. Drayton, notorious as being the leader in the conspiracy that began in 1907, and which has resulted in great harm to the society, and Chas. A. Speer, a self-confessed criminal in the Gibson county, Indiana, court, are attempting to have some meetings in southern Indiana this month.

The treasonable conduct of Drayton against the society and the crimes of Speer should be known to all members by this time and this knowledge should guard them from being further deceived. But knowing how incapable these people are of telling the truth, we send this additional warning. The only safe way to treat such people is to not believe a word they say.. As an example we quote from the last issue of the Equity Farm Journal as follows:

"A letter from C. O. Drayton says that there is a splendid feeling now existing in Kentucky. At the Owensboro meeting on the 22nd, (January) there were persons from eight counties and a great crowd. This is the section of the state where some little disatisfaction had existed for a year, or so, but no signs of it now remain."

The writer was at that meeting and can speak from personal observation and knowledge of the exact conditions. First, we will say that Daviess county, in which Owensboro is, was one of the best organized counties in the state before the 1907 convention. At the meeting referred to, Drayton pleaded for the people to pay dues to him and only four responded. Also we were informed through most trustworthy sources, that not one local union in the county has paid dues to his headquarters. That meeting was called to elect officers for the Daviess county union, but the disatisfaction was so great that the election was postponed. The most important result of the meeting was the call for a subsequent meeting an account of which is given in this paper.

We dislike to refer to these things and our only excuse is that we want to protect the members, and farmers not members from being longer deceived by these people who have been, and are yet their worst enemies.

Again we will say: "Don't believe a word they say." The example given above is only one of many equally false statements in the same paper, in short the phole paper is false and has been since it was born. Its former editor,



Bowne, and business manager, Nelson, are convicted criminals and were sentenced in a Chicago court last summer; E. Chub Fuller, advertising manager, up to January 1st, 1909, was recently the subject for requisition papers to return him to Indiana to stand trial on being a hotel dead-beat. Claire R. Walrod, former exchange editor confessed to the conspiracy and then abandoned his family; Garret M. Walrod, the present editor, is awaiting trial on the charge of criminal libel, and C. O. Drayton abetted and counseled these people all through their campaigns.

These people do not represent the society in any respect. Such people cannot represent an Equity society but if they represent nything it must be a society of inequity and iniquity and farmers don't want it.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY MEETING

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 6, '09.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Mr. Sherman spoke to a great crowd here today and made a great hit. The people were pleased and were so encouraged after our season of discouragements that they almost hugged him as he descended from the platform. M. F. Sharp and Garret Walrod were here representing the Drayton band of conspirators. Mr. Sherman took off his gloves, figuratively speaking, and handled the "gang" of conspirators to the queen's taste. He first paid his respects to Lawyer Bourland and the buffroony with which he entertained the people at the meeting of January 22nd. The crowd cheered wildly.

Next the pedigrees of C. O. Drayton, Tubbs, Speer, Bowne, Nelson, Sharp and the two Walrods and their activities since 1906 were exposed to the people. This was necessary and the people demanded it as they have been very industrious in deceiving our people as to the true conditions. When he explained how these people used the money that should have gone toward building up the society through 1908 in scandalizing the best friend the farmers ever had, a man who has proved himself as honest as a gold dollar, as true as steel and who never deceived or misled the farmers but fought for them with his money, health and life at stake, and to pay the fines and court costs to keep them out of jail when convicted for their treachery and perfidy, the cheering was very great and it was clear that this was a day of complete vindication for Mr. Everitt and of confusion for his enemies.

The point that has always bothered some of our people as to the change of name from "American" to "Farmers" and the new corporation, was explained to the satisfaction of the people, when Mr. Sherman said it was to avoid the heavy indebtedness contracted by the conspiracy and because of the cloud on the old charter caused by the illegal acts and illegal conventions.

Mr. Sherman spoke for over an hour and his address carried conviction to nearly every heart. So completely had he the people with him, that after his address Mr. Sharp went forward and began to speak but everybody left the room except Walrod and three others.

The court house was full and many stood because they could not get seats. There is a great demand for Mr. Sherman to hold meetings and the Farmers Society of Equity will now sweep this county and the whole Green River district. Also there were people present from southern Indiana and they say this section must be saved for the Farmers Society of Equity and meetings will be called at once.

This meeting has sounded the keynote for the return of our people to the true Equity principles and plan and, with the experience of the past and a watchfulness that we will exercise to keep our society in the leadership of capable, upright people, the future holds much of brightness and prosperity for this district.

VERITAS VINCIT.

MICHIGAN L. S. *of* E.

Yes, woman is progressing in spite of the restraints placed upon womankind. Think of the trials of woman, not only in the present age, but in past ages when she was considered almost as a beast of burden. We see how the American Indian treats woman. Such treatment was common experience for past ages. Women then did the drudgery and men did the hunting, fishing and loafing. Women have not possessed to their present high position by the help of mankind; they have elevated themselves by proving themselves worthy and by standing for their rights and privileges. God never made woman to occupy a secondary position in life; she is man's superior in many things. She is man's inferior in physical strength, hence her long subjection and humiliation.

Will the woman of the future vote? Yes, they certainly will vote in years to come. Why should not a woman vote if she owns property, as many do? Why should she not have a voice in government the same as man if she has no property? Why hasn't she as good a right to vote as men who have no property at present. The vagabond tramp may be able to cast his vote for the president of the United States, whereas the most highly educated woman and high talented woman may be deprived of her vote. This is not fair and men must concede the fact. Look at the hundreds of thousands of years in which there have been no women physicians. Men would not allow women doctors if they could help it, but they cannot help it, therefore our wives and daughters of today can be treated by physicians of their own sex. There was a time when women would not be admitted to college, but even this bar to the progress of womankind is set aside and our girls are being admitted to the best colleges of the land. There are today lawyers, doctors, and preachers.

It has required thousands of years to bring about these reforms, but women today stand on equal footing, and today women are stepping boldly to the front and will soon be permitted to stand in the highest ranks of our nation.

AUNT MINERVA.

(This was written and read by Nellie Thompson at our last Ladies convention held at the home of Mrs. Frank Kidder.)

MEETING

East Jordan Local Union, F. S. E., met on Jan. 28 at 11 a. m. After a short session, the ladies served dinner. This was much enjoyed.

Afternoon session called with Mr. Frank Kidder chairman, in the absence of Mr. Howey, who was sick, and Rev. L. S. Mathews secretary, pro tem. The usual form of business transacted and discussion on different subjects were freely made by the members and ladies present. One new member was received into our local, Rev. John Hackett. East Jordan local and neighboring locals are glad to welcome Mr. Hackett into the ranks of Equity.

Officers for 1909 were elected as follows: James Howey, Pres., Samuel Richardson, V.-P.,; Mrs. Howey, Secy.-Treas.

Circular letter read from State Secretary Emmerson and highly endorsed.

Local adjourned to second Thursday in February.

Empire, January 15, 1909.

To the Ladies Society of Equity:

I am pleased to learn that the Ladies Society of Equity of the F. S. E. is alive, and anxious to be doing something for advancement of one of the grandest principles ever put before mankind.

But the man part of it is unpardonably careless, and it seems the farmer has been a slave to his ignorance and lack of organization for generation after generation, until it seems to be a part of his nature to slave his life away that others, who cannot sow nor reap, can live in opulence and wealth. How much longer this state of affairs or condition of things will continue I cannot foretell. In regard to the Ladies Society of the F. S. E. I would say, if I could have my wish, it would be that the Ladies Society of the F. S. E. be allowed full representation at state meetings.

As soon as storm is over and roads passable I am going to make a tour of the country in behalf of the Ladies Society.

W. H. BREMAN,
State Director F. S. E.

CONVENTION OF LOCALS

A convention of the locals of the M. S. of E. was held January 12 in Echo township at the home of Mrs. Frank Kidder.

PROGRAM

Called to order by chairman.
Opening hymn..... Olive Bartholomew
Prayer .....Rev. John Hackitt
Roll call of locals.
Equity song.....Mrs. Shepard
Address of welcome.....Mrs. Borcly
Recitation .....Fannie Vance
Naming of committees on organization, by-laws, resolutions, grievance, prices, local union work.
Recitation .....Blanch Cesney

DINNER

Equity song.....
.....Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Murray
Select reading.....Minnie Hostler
Report of committees in order.
"Opportunities of Farm Women".....
..... Nellie Thompson
Recitation..... Rose Bartholomew
"The Bible in Our Locals".....
.....Mrs. John Hackitt
"Endless Chain Letter"...Mrs. Nettie Ross
Recitation..... Augusta Schroeder
Election of officers for convention April 13.
Closing hymn.
Prayer.

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THE manufacturers of Amatite Roofing are making great efforts through advertising to get a sample of their goods into the hands of every farmer in the country.

This roofing is distinctly different from other ready roofings. Instead of a smooth surface prepared to receive a heavy coating of paint, it has a *real mineral surface.* This surface is embedded under tremendous pressure into a layer of Coal Tar Pitch—the greatest waterproofing compound known. This mineral surface *needs no painting.*

Any practical man, as soon as he sees a sample showing this mineral surface, gets interested. A lot of time and money are wasted yearly in painting roofs. *Amatite saves all this.*

You can get a sample of Amatite by simply asking for it. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis or New Orleans.



For Rheumatism

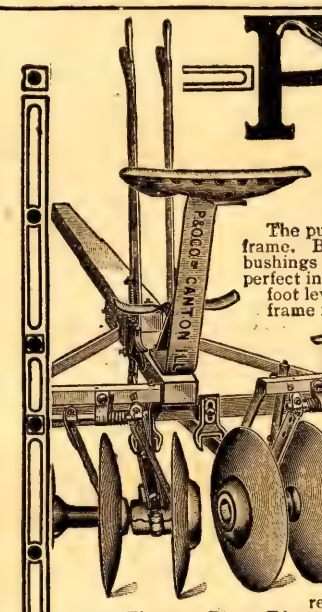
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This Association is Directed by Practical Railroad Men and its Advisory Board is Composed of Officials from these Great Railroads:

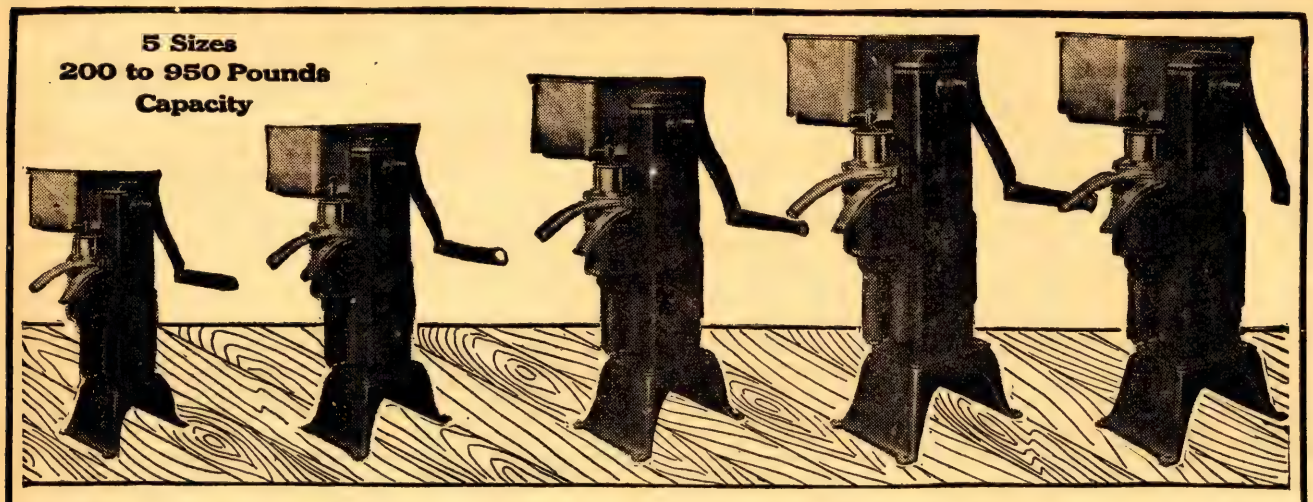
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If you want interesting railroad work or wish to live in the city with a good, steady position, right now is the time to start. Cut out this advertisement, fill in your name and address plainly, mark X before position desired, send AT ONCE for FREE BOOK

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Applications from colored men not accepted. **Kansas City, Mo.**

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To My Friends and Old Customers

I MAKE THIS SPECIAL PROPOSITION: Will you try out one of my Cream Separators for a month or so at my expense? I invite you to do so—and I'll pay the freight.

Wm. Galloway
President

I'm Galloway—of Waterloo. You know my Company—you've surely read my advertisements. I am three times over the largest manufacturing advertiser in the Farm Papers in America.

Maybe you are a customer of mine already—or you have a neighbor that's one. I've got them everywhere—I've sold thousands and thousands of Galloway Manure Spreaders direct to farmers by advertising in the past two or three years—thousands and thousands of Gasoline Engines—and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of other merchandise—so if this is your favorite farm paper that you are reading, we ought to be acquainted.

I am a farmer myself—and a farmer manufacturer—born on a farm and raised on a farm. I say this because I want you to know that I know what I'm talking about when I say that a Cream Separator is one of the best paying investments a farmer can possibly own—providing he buys it right—and now I'm fixed to sell it to him right.

I am a manufacturer of Specialties. For five years I have been casting about to get a high class Cream Separator that was good enough to suit me. When it's good enough to suit me, I'll stake my reputation and my entire fortune that it will be good enough to suit my customers—because I'm particular.

Galloway "Oil Float" Cream Separator

Fifty Points of Merit

At last I've found the machine. Its principles are tried and tested—its exclusive features are new and up-to-date and found on no other machines. Taking these two together make my Separator the finest in the world—good enough for me to back and offer to my friends and customers.

It cost me five years of my time and $100,000 in money to put this Separator on the market. I'm going to make 14,500 of them this year. That's my factory capacity.

I want you to prove the machine in your own way—the same as I have proved it in my own way.

There is only one way to do this—to send it to you—let you use it on your farm for a month free—let it do your work—and then decide whether you want to purchase it or not.

SO THAT'S MY PLAN—and I want you to try out one of my machines as you would like to.

In notifying me that you are willing to try one, please don't delay.

When the 14,500 are gone, it's all over for this year—and only one out of every 14.5 of my old customers would have to accept my free trial offer to exhaust the 14,500.

I'm sure of that many quick—see how I figure it? Read the particulars of my wonderful Galloway "Oil Float" Separator.

The entire mechanism of this Separator—the same as the mechanism of a high grade automobile—floats constantly in a bath of oil—no oil holes—no oil cups—dust-proof—dirt-proof—friction-proof—wear-proof—positively the easiest running and most perfect working Separator on the market, my new, patented, exclusive features added to the old, tested and tried perfected proven principles of construction.

A simple idea as an illustration: Spin a tin pan on the surface of a tub of water,—there's no friction. Running the mechanism of my Separator in a bath of oil there's no friction—no wear.

My machine will outlast any Separator on the market—practically indestructible—and positively the only high grade Separator ever offered to the American farmer from factory direct at wholesale factory price—mechanism floating constantly in a bath of oil—make only a few of the 50 points of merit and exclusive features.

Now remember this—I back my Cream Separator—my selling plan and low price against all comers with my entire capital and reputation—yet I ask you to take not a penny's risk because I'll send you the machine providing you accept my offer early enough for you to test everything on your farm, in your own way, as your own—and I'll pay the freight to you.

My prices: My price is based on a 14,500 quantity made possibly only by the manufacture of a 14,500 quantity. If I manufactured only 5,000, I'd have to charge you a lot more for this Separator—if I made only 3,000, still more—and if I only made 1,500—a large number for the average Separator factory—the price would still be higher, because I wouldn't have the output which enables me to give you a low price based on 14,500 machines.

I'll tell you my price in my special proposition—not here—but sufficient to say that with the money you save on my price you can buy a fine Jersey cow. I use that just as an illustration—get the point? Now if you want to get in on this 14,500 wholesale quantity price direct from the manufacturer you'd best write me at once and get full particulars. Just a postal card will bring my big book—the finest book of its kind ever published—my special proposition to you and everything. Address me personally or use the coupon for your convenience.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.
WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY,
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Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Iowa:
Please send me full particulars about your Cream Separator offer.
I keep.....cows.
Name.....
Address.....
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MICHIGAN L. S. of E.

(Continued)

Convention Proceedings

The local convention held January 12 at the home of Mrs. Frank Kidder in Echo, Antrim county, was a decided success, and being the first meeting along the line of work in our society, was more than expected, both in point of numbers and work accomplished, and gave us a glimpse into the future, of what the farm women can do when they become interested in their society. Thirty-two ladies were present. Three locals were represented. The Forget-Me-Not local was the banner local in numbers, fourteen members being present.

Two fine banners belonging to the Goldenrod and Michigan Rose locals occupied conspicuous places. These were made in the color becoming the flower name of the local, and were decidedly pretty.

The program prepared for the day was well carried out.

The following list of committees were at work: Committee on organization, committee on by-laws, committee on grievance, committee on local union work, committee on prices, committee on resolutions. All but the grievance committee brought in good reports.

The report of the committee on organization was read and adopted by sections. Discussion was lively on the section recommending a national union. This, when well understood, was unanimously adopted. Section 3, recommending a State organizer, was also adopted.

Nine amendments to our by-laws were offered and adopted.

The committee on local union work came with nine sections in their report. All were good and were adopted.

The committee on grievance made no report.

The committee on prices gave in their report. Discussion followed, showing that the ladies had this interest at heart and will take a united stand in their effort to secure fair prices and fair play. The prices named by the ladies were the lowest paying prices and along the true Equity plan.

The committee on resolutions read six sections in their report. They were all of great interest to our society and all were adopted. Section 4 was changed by omitting the words "A. S. of E." The resolutions are printed below:

RESOLUTIONS

"First."—That we do highly endorse the action of the State Union in reorganizing the State into the Farmers Society of Equity, believing this to be the true Society of Equity.

"Second."—That this convention should extend a vote of thanks to State President W. E. Greilick and to National Organizer Hon. H. B. Sherman for speeches made and efforts given in behalf of the ladies' society.

"Third."—That our society should appreciate the action of the Michigan State Union in appointing a committee on ways and means to work for the ladies' society, and that our society should prove itself worthy of such support.

"Fourth."—Resolved, That this convention should take action on which society we shall affiliate with, the F. S. of E. or the A. S. of E.

"Fifth."—Resolved, That we should declare our faith in our society by a pledge or obligation for our members and officers.

"Sixth."—Resolved, That we endorse the work of our board of directors and that we extend our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Kidder for the use of their house and for courtesies extended at this convention; also to all who have worked for the success of this convention, and to the editor of the Charlevoix County *Herald* for space in his paper and we recommend the *Herald* to our members."

A good paper was read by Mrs. Nellie Thompson on "The Success of Women," followed by a short address by Rev. John Hackitt, who spoke words of encouragement. Mr. Frank Kidder also made cheering remarks on our progress and order of our convention. The thanks of the ladies were given these gentleman individually by a rising vote.

Officers elected for the next local convention were: Mrs. Howey, Mrs. Sadie Crowell, Mrs. Alice Shepard, Mrs. Nellie Thompson.

Closing prayer by Rev. John Hackitt.

Adjournment until April 13, 1909.

After the convention proceedings a fine dinner was served on the co-operative plan. It was unusually good; just like we will find co-operation in business affairs when we are well organized.

A practical self-instructor. A complete elocutionary manual comprising numerous exercises for developing the speaking voice, breathing, pronunciation, expression and gestures; also selections for practice from ancient and modern eloquence. It is intended for students, teachers, business men, lawyers, clergy, politicians, debating societies, organizers, and, in fact, for every one interested in the art of public speaking.



This work is recommended to organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity.

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WHO HAS DONE THINGS?

Osseo, Wis., Feb. 9, 1909.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

To Whom It may Concern:

In one issue of the Equity Farm Journal (Official Organ of the A. S. of E.) they stated that they had waited three or four years for Everitt to do something and he (Everitt) would do nothing but organize. so they broke loose and was going to do something.

Mark what has been done! At the time of breaking loose, the state of Wisconsin had about 20,000 members in good standing. In June or July issue of their official organ they gave the number of paid up members as 3,555. On the 15th page of Wisconsin Equity News of January 1, second column, they claim over 2,000 paid up members. Take *note* that they *have* done something. A loss of nearly 18,000 in a little over a year, said state being their main stronghold.

Wake up, brothers, and pay to the F. S. E. which embraces the only true priciples, and at the same time being inexpensive. Yours for Equity and Power.

R. R. 4. O. X. DAVENPORT.

30 Lbs. SUGAR Best Granulated 75c

SEND NO MONEY. We will ship you the following goods to your city with the privilege of seeing them before paying the agent $7.58 and if not found in every way as represented and what you would have to pay your merchant $12.86 they can be returned to us at our expense. FREIGHT PAID if the full amount of cash is sent with order.

	Merchants Price	Our Price
30 lbs. Sugar best granulated	$1.80	$ .75
2 " A & H Soda or our own	.20	.10
2 " Corn Starch best quality	.20	.10
1 " Pepper Pure Gr. in tin can	.40	.20
1 " Cinnamon " " " "	.60	.39
4 oz. Vanilla Extract strictly pure	.60	.35
4 " Lemon " " " "	.50	.30
10 bars Castile & G.P. Tar Soap (1-2 each)	1.00	.60
1 lb. Chocolate Bakers Best	.50	.35
1 " Cocoanut Sheppe Best	.40	.19
5 " Coffee pure Java and Moca, roasted	2.10	1.60
2 " Tea Y. H. G. P. or Eng. Break. best	1 80	1.20
10 bars Soap Lenox or our own	.50	.25
3 large cans 3-4 size Mustard Sardines	.30	.20
3 2-lb. cans Peas E. J. Finest	.36	.20
5 lbs. Prunes choice Cal.	.60	.35
5 lbs. Rice best Japan	.60	.30
5 lbs. Rolled Oats Quaker	.30	.10
2 Packakes Yeast Foam	.10	.05
Price list FREE		
Grocery. Jewelry Hardware, Etc. Merchants Price	$12.86	$7.58
Our Price	7.58	
Your Saving	$5.28	

Deering Mercantile Co., 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Do You Want a Good Auto?

With a motor, you can be on your farm at noon and on a visit 100 miles away at supper time. A motor annihilates space. It serves you daily, and every hour of the day.



It's cheaper than a horse. We can sell you a motor from $150 up. We have over 300 now for you to select from. Deal with a responsible firm. Get our big Bargain List. References: Dunn's Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros., Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. When writing, please mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Times Square Automobile Co.

NEW YORK 1597 B'way & 215-17 W. 48th St. CHICAGO 1332-34 Michigan Avenue

Natural Fine Ground Phosphate
The Reliable Land Builder

Why buy Ground Bone or Acid Phosphate when for the same money in buying Ground Phosphate you get three to four times as much phosphoric acid? The acids in your soil or manure render available the phosphoric acid of ground phosphate just as these acids do the phosphoric acid in ground bone, or as the acids applied to ground phosphate, by which acid phosphate is made, do at the fertilizer factories. 15 to 20c worth of ground phosphate will *add 60 to 100 per cent* to the productive capacity of your Manure, or $1.25 *worth of it per acre properly applied to the soil direct will increase your crop yields 25 to 75 per cent.* Our Booklet, sent free, shows that the leading Agricultural Experiment Stations confirm all of these statements. Address

Farmers Ground Rock Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn

Horses Sore Shoulders

Any wounds or skin trouble of your stock we can cure; also scalp and skin diseases and any wounds in your family. We ask for no money, but send our remedy by return mail at our expense; you are under no obligation. Write today.

ELKHURST, Box 27, Tyrone, Pa.



MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed, Write for full particulars.

Empire Medicine Company, London, Ontario, Canada

WE PAY $90 a Month SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address IMPERIAL CO., D 57 PARSONS, KANS.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

Question. Will bi-sulphide of carbon injure beans for eating purposes, if used for killing the weavil.—Miss Minnie Stuchmer, Aurora, Mo.

Answer. The bi-sulphide should be placed in a vessel and placed on top of the beans to be treated and should be in a close bin or room to confine the fumes. The fumes being heavier than air sink down into the mass of beans. Used in this way no injury is done to the beans. Keep fire away from the fumes.

Q. I am getting up a club of trial subscribers. Can a subscriber sign for two trial terms—6 months—and get two sets of premium post cards?—C. Glen Riggle, Amity, Pa.

A. No. The special rate for trial subscriptions is for new names only.

MEETINGS

HARTLAND, WIS. local union will meet February 27. Important business will come before this meeting and a full attendance is desired.—Alfred Lowe, Pres.; Gus Staus, Secretary.

HENDERSON, N. C., meeting to organize on February 18. All farmers and friends of farmers who see this notice are urged to attend. The place of meeting can be learned at the court house.—J. C. Williams, organizer, Henderson, N. C.

KENTUCKY MEETINGS

KNOBLICKS, KY., Feb. 13th. 9 A. M.
SULPHUR MILLS, KY., Feb. 27. 1 P. M.
CENTER, KY., March 1st. 1 P. M.
SAVOYARD, KY., March 2nd. 1 P. M.

These meetings will be held by Mr. J. H. Quigley, organizer, Nabob, Ky.

Keep-a-Going

It is hard, when you are striving,
To seem under fortune's frown;
Hard, when trying to press forward
To stumble and fall down.
But, the only thing to do is
Keep-a-going, keep-a-trying,
Don't. like cowards, get to think
Of lying down and dying.
Soon your heart will grow much braver,
You will blame the world no longer,
And will see with clearer eyes
We get back what we are giving.

M. T. Sheahan.

LIKE BREAD TO STARVING MAN

I received the pamphlets a "Supplement." It contains what every old member has been hungering to know. I have distributed them and it was like giving bread to starving men. If I had more it would help us very much. Our members told me to write and find out what we should do to become members of the F. S. E. We have been following a phantom evidently and with unsatisfactory results. We feel that with advice and more of the supplements we will soon all be on good footing again. Our next meeting will be Feb. 27th.—Gus. Staus, Sec., Hartland, Wis.

(The *"Supplement" contains Walrod's Confession* and other matter that all members should read. It is free.—Ed.)

Notice to Local Unions

All local Unions desiring a charter from the Farmers Society of Equity can secure it by reporting its officers and members to the number of ten or more and remitting the dues as provided in the By-Laws to-wit: $1.50, less 40 cents to remain in the Local Union, or $1.10 per member. And an additional sum of 50 cents for supplies and delivery. Reports should be made to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana, except for Kansas, they should be sent to C. W. Peckham, Secretary, Haven, Kan., and for Michigan to Charles Emmerson, Secretary, Traverse City, Mich.

The following was an act of the mass convention that incorporated the Farmers Society of Equity:

RESOLVED, That all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907, will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity upon the payment of the annual dues provided, viz.: $1.50, which will place them in good standing for one year from the date of payment; *Provided*, the terms of this resolution shall not be in force after the 1st day of March, 1909.

Members and officers of local unions are requested to recommend a person to act as organizer in their district.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241. Dayton, Ohio

$25 Weekly and expenses can be made by men and women, selling our goods to farmers and poultrymen. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Schild Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Farm Lands

80 acre farm for sale; 3 miles to R. R. station. Plenty fruit. Never failing spring. 8 acres timber. Price only $2100. J. W. Shaw, R. R. 7, Madison, Ind.

Excellent markets, abundant forage crops, ideal climate, makes Baldwin County, Alabama, the best of dairy countries. Fine lands at moderate prices. Gulf-Bays Co., Foley, Ala.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

For sale, Michigan farms of all descriptions. Write for new catalog. Isaac Kouw & Co. Holland. Mich

For Sale, 320 acre farm in the famous Sturgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes. general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Michigan Farms, southern counties, stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids. Mich.

Wanted farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commissions. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis. Minnesota.

Wanted Information regarding good farm for sale in locality where crops are certain. Give price and brief description and state when possession can be had. Will possitively deal with owners only who will sell direct to buyer. Address, Norman E. Mack, 294 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

Farm Products Wanted

Wanted by Harrington, Kent Co., Dela., Union, Irish seed potatoes. State variety and price. Walter Webb, Sec.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Women

Housewives send for our dandy egg separator. Once tried always used. 12c by mail 60 page catalog free. Glenwood Supply Co., Box 393, Yonkers, N. Y.

Something new for women. Write for free descriptive number of the greatest invention of the age. An absolute necessity. You will be delighted with our proposition. Agents can make big money working for us. Write now. Peerless Supply Co., Junction City. Kans.

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mitten to order. Ship us your hides. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford. Ind.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, boars, bred sows, September pigs $8; pedigrees free. Stock mated; large kind. Fred Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

Poland Chinas with quality. Priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, R. R. 1, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Poland China sows; large kind. E. D. Bishop, R. R. 38. Lake Odessa, Mich,

Tamworths, immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Pamphlet free. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

255 head 1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives, dehorned; must sell at once. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date movable fence panel. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Paint

Fruit Tree Paint kills all insects which lay their eggs and spawn on the body of trees. It keeps rabbits and mice from gnawing the bark. Makes trees more prolific. You will have sound fruit. Will stand investigation. Agents wanted. Kersting and Reed. Dept. G, Fremont, Neb.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington. D. C

Post Cards

40 choice comic post cards, 10 cents. American View Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

6 Lovely Postals. Velvet and frosted greetings and your name or town 10c. American Art Co., Clintonville, Conn.

Poultry and Supplies

Eggs Bourbon Red. Narragansett, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns. Price list free. S. Durig & Son, Armstrong-Mills, Ohio.

Eggs from prize winning strains single comb white and brown Leghorns, barred Plymouth rocks, white wyandottes, Rhode Island reds, both combs; $1.00 15, $5 100. F. M. Prescott, Riverdale. N. J.

40000 poultry keepers use the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry Fixtures. This system teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in your flock and how to make more money on your flock. Send for full particulars and large 64-page catalog on Potter Fixtures, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. Write us today. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? T. F. Potter & Co., Box V. Downers Grove, Ill.

Hondaus Buff Orpingtons, Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orlaus, Ind.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, $1.00 and $1.50 each while they last. Over 200 to select from. Order at once. Write for show birds. W. W. Faigley, Lancaster, O.

30 breeds chickens, ducks, geese. Catalogue for stamp. Minkel & Co., Manleton. Minn.

Wild Mallard Ducks, thoroughly domesticated. Beautifully plumaged and greatest layers of all ducks. $3.50 per pair. Eggs $2.00 per fifteen. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Red Babies. Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit prize winners. Rose and single. Magnificent pairs, trios for sale. Catalog eggs, chicks, stock. Barred Rock, Black Minorca, Leghorn chicks, $10 per 100. Safe delivery. Edwin R. Cornish, Edwardsburg, Mich.

R. I. Red eggs from choicely selected pure bred fowls, $1 per 13 eggs. Vern Tafler, Middlesex, N. Y.

Produce Commission Merchants

Take Notice Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less, T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Schools

Wanted Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute. Dept. B 37, Rochester, N. Y.

Seeds and Plants

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass

Seed Corn We have a fine lot of Boone Co. white and Funk's Yellow Dent seed corn also oats and clover. Catalogue free. Oaklawn Seed Farm, Box 22, Chatham, Ill.

Seed Oats, Swedish Select and Earliest Kherson, recleaned; circular. Alb. Klein, Lomira. Wis.

Strawberry plants; 30 of the best varieties. Illustrated descriptive catalog free. Basil Perry, Cool Spring, Dela.

Shoes

Staver Shoes. Genuine leather; black top; easy; look well; durable. Women's 3 to 7, $2.75. Misses' 11 to 2, $2.25. Oxfords 25c less. By mail prepaid. Send paper slip length of foot. State size usually worn. Write address plainly. F. A. Crocker, Manager, Lincoln Center, Maine.

Miscellaneous

Boys and girls use our metal "Play Coin" when playing store. 25c per box. Postage 10c extra. Glenwood Supply Co. P 393 Yonkers, N. Y. Order now!

Debts collected anywhere. Legal advice $1.00 Fidelity Credit Co., Atty's Washington, D. C

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband. son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago. Ill.. R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Hold Tail while milking, with Champion Cow Tail Holder. Sample by mail 15c. C. & A Novelty Works, Lincoln Centre. Maine.

Catarrh Medicine FREE





Just write me a letter or even a postal card and say that you have catarrh. I don't care whether your case is mild or chronic. Regardless of what you have already tried, no matter how long you have been afflicted, I say you can be cured. My treatment will do it quicker and better than anything you can get. To acquaint you with my method of treating this disease, to prove to you that a cure is possible, I will gladly send you, Free in connection with my vaporizer, all the medicines your case will require for the first month.

Send No Money My offer to you is fair and square, you obligate yourself in no way. You will be put to no expense by writing for my free proposition. I simply wish to give you an opportunity of getting one month's medicine free as shown in above picture, and to show you how easy it is to be cured. Write today; take advantage of this liberal offer.

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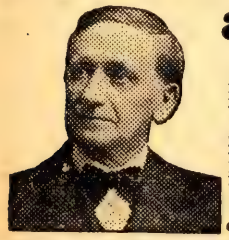
$7.98 Dresses A Man

For $7.98 we will send you the following: One Fancy Worsted Blue or Black Thibet Suit of Clothes (state color), one Merino Suit of Underwear, one pair of Best Socks, one Fancy Sunday Shirt, one collar, one beautiful tie, one strong pair of Suspenders, one pair of Donga $5.00 shoes. SEND NO MONEY. We will ship you all of these goods to your city with the privilege of seeing them before paying one cent, and if not found in every way as represented and what your home dealer would charge $20.70, return them to us and we will pay all charges.

	Merchants Price	Our Price
One Fancy Worsted or Thibet Suit of Clothes, state color wanted	$12.00	$5.68
One Merino Suit of Underwear	1.50	.58
Good Pair of Socks	.33	.07
Good Sunday Shirt	1.00	.37
Best Collar	.15	.04
Beautiful Tie	.35	.12
Strong Pair of Suspenders	.35	.14
Pair of Donga $5.00 Shoes	5.00	.98
	$20.70	$7.98

FREIGHT PAID if full amount of cash is sent with order to any city in the United States. We have 1,000,000 of the above bargain lots which we are absolutely positive will not last more than 30 days. ORDER TODAY. Free Clothing and Dry Goods Catalog, Grocery List, Etc.
DEERING MERCANTILE CO., 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Don't Wear a Truss



C. E. Brooks, the Discoverer

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. *Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.* No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 9215 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich

CATARRH MEDICINE FREE

If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you **absolutely free** a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your individual requirements and complications.

We have cured many who have tried various so-called Catarrh cures with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address, **NO MONEY** —and without cost you will receive a 32 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

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OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

$90 a month, $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co., Desk 2D, Chicago, Ill

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Fits Epilepsy. Only CURE. I insure an entire and rapid cure to stay cured for life. I ask no fee. **DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

LEFT FAT; BACK SLENDER

By "FOOTLIGHTS"

Glau and his overweight chorus from the "Aeroplane" company have returned to New York in what may be described as greatly reduced circumstances. Not as to finances, let it be said, nor yet in numbers, glory be, but in avoirdupois—that is to say, gross flesh. The entire galaxy has lost out in this respect, much to its advantage.

It seems the people out west will support slim ballerinos, and no other, and our famous "balloon chorus" carried, so to speak, no weight with them. They treated that prize collection of fat New York beauties with an unprecedented coldness. Consequently, Glau faced the problem of reducing the entire front and rear rows at once, or shipping them back—"excess" baggage. It was a terrific job, as all who saw the "aeroplane" before it left this tolerant town will admit, but our ingenious townsman tackled it and succeeded—broke all records, in fact. And thereby hangs a tale worthy of any fat lady's attention.

Glau didn't rehearse his flock into shape, nor starve them into line, nor yet worry them, verbally, into shadows. He paid salaries regularly and let them eat and drink as they listed. He simply hung up a new rule in the dressing rooms to the effect that every lady less than five foot seven who weighed in excess of 150 pounds must take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime (or about where her bedtime ought to be), of the following: One-half ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 3½ ounces Peppermint Water.

They di it and in a month averaged a loss of a pound a day apiece. "That's a dandy receipt," says Glau. "Simple, pleasant, harmless and a worker from the word 'go.' Wish I could get a railroad rate reducer half as good."

PLANTING EVERGREENS

The place to look for evergreens is where that kind of tree is made a specialty. Mr. Hill's nurseries are probably the greatest evergreen tree repository in the United States. Everybody likes evergreens. If you want to plant some this spring and want to be assured of good, strong, shapely trees that will be sure to grow, put your wants up to D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Box 217, Dundee, Ill. There's a bargain sheet showing 50 Bargain Lots. And there's a fine free catalog of everything. They are free.

FINE POST CARDS FREE

A Big Package Sent to All of Our Readers Who Write at Once

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and incloses 2-cent stamp we will mail a set of three most beautiful post cards you ever saw. Our big farm paper on trial 3 mo. and 10 finest Floral, Friendship and Motto cards, all different, in exquisite colors, silk finish, beautifully embossed, etc., for only 10 cts.; one year's subscription and 3 full sets, 30 cards all different, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Postcard Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Men Wanted Quickly By Big Chicago Mail Order House to distribute catalogues, advertise, etc. $25.00 a week. $60.00 expense allowance first month. No experience required. Address Secretary, Dept. 57, 381 Wabash Av., Chicago

20 American Girl Post Cards, beautifully colored, and very pretty, Cannot be excelled in your home town for the price and listen!

THE FARMER'S HELPER is a monthly farm magazine, that is concise, clean and full of practical, common sense. It tells how to prepare, till, harvest and sell your crops.

For 10c we will send the 20 POST CARDS and the MAGAZINE FOUR MONTHS. This offer is made to get you to try our paper. If you do not care for the Post Cards send a postal for a SAMPLE COPY. Address
THE FARMER'S HELPER, Greencastle, Ind.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful. Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK "Cancer and It's Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country, No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO. 1233 Grand Ave. Suite 481, Kansas City, Mo



RUPTURE CURE.

Stuart's Plaster-Pads are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book will be sent FREE.
Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.

CONGO ROOFING

Backed by a Surety Bond



Hereafter every roll of Congo Roofing which we sell will be found to contain a Bond of the National Surety Co., guaranteeing the durability of Congo Roofing.

Our 3-ply grade is guaranteed for *ten years* and provides that if the roofing fails to give satisfactory service during that period, you are entitled to a complete new roof *free of charge.*

We cannot dodge this guarantee.

The Surety Company's capital backs it up to the letter. It gives you absolute protection.

You don't need to know what Congo is made of or what it looks like; you know that it is going to last you ten years at least, and that is the kind of service you want.

Let us have your name and address and we will be glad to send you a copy of the guarantee, together with samples of Congo and booklet telling all about it.

UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G. CO.
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
584 WEST END TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

$6.20 For rare 1853 Quarter; $3600 for old dollar; $100 for old cent; $5800 for old gold coin and other big premiums paid for many kinds of coins dated before 1895 of dates and conditions required. **We buy every kind of used Stamps,** including those now in use. You can make **Big Profits,** perhaps a fortune; no interference with regular employment. Send postal for **Free Booklet.** Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., E80, New York.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

Farmer on the Strawberry

A complete, practical treatise on Strawberries and other Small Fruits. Written by L. J. Farmer who has spent 25 years among plants and berries.

Price 25c., but "worth its weight in gold" (not a catalog.) **Your money back if not satisfied.**

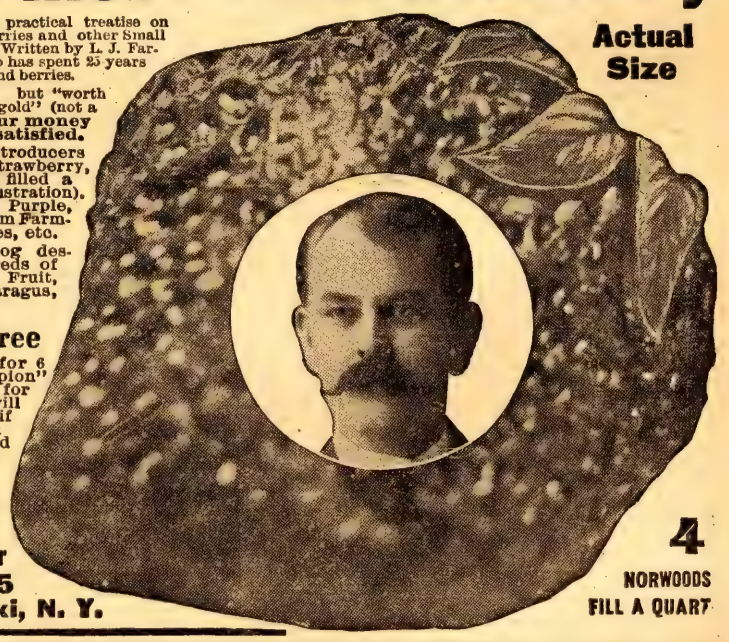
We are introducers of Norwood Strawberry, four berries filled a quart (see illustration). Also Royal Purple, Idaho and Plum Farmer Raspberries, etc.

Our catalog describes hundreds of varieties of Fruit, Plants, Asparagus, Roses, etc.

Sent Free

Send 10c for 6 plants "Champion" Strawberry for trial. They will be sent free if you mention this paper and send 25c., for "Farmer on the Strawberry."

Address
L. J. Farmer
Box 935
Pulaski, N. Y.





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We will teach you to be an **Expert Salesman** in eight weeks by mail, and assist you to secure a position with a reliable firm. Through our

Free Employment Bureau

the largest of its kind in the world, we have placed hundreds of our Graduates in good paying positions, and always have scores of good openings. Traveling Salesmen earn from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. If you want to make big money, fill out and mail the attached coupon today for our free book "A Knight of the Grip." Address our nearest office.

Dept. 282 National Salesman's Training Association
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Do You Want to Share in a Profitable Business?

5 Acre Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable Farm---A Valuable Town Lot---$200 in Tobacco Stock, for Only $200, to a Limited Few

The small investor very seldom has an opportunity to share in an enterprise with as many elements that insure success as this one. Your first thought will be, why do you not interest large moneyed people in your proposition, why do you come to the small investor. And well you might advance the query if we were selling Oil Well, Mining or Railroad stock. But you will learn by further reading that we need actual growers of tobacco with families to help in the warehouse. We want the growers to be interested in the welfare of the warehouse and share in the profits of handling as well as growing.

OUR PROPOSITION TO YOU

We offer for sale a five-acre proven tobacco, fruit and vegetable farm and a town lot in Summerdale for only $200, and in addition will issue $200 in stock in the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co. You will receive a warranty deed with abstract to your farm and lot and the 20 shares (par value $10 each) of the full paid non-assessable stock of this profitable and safe enterprise.

We will erect a large modern warehouse to handle all the tobacco grown near Summerdale and will employ hundreds of persons to sort and ferment tobacco. The town of Summerdale will soon have a population of two to five thousand and more. Lots will be worth $200 to $500 each. It is bound to come. Your entire investment will be doubled by value of lot alone. The 5-acre tobacco farm will be worth $100 to $200 per acre. And in addition you have $200 in stock in the company, paying 25 per cent and more per year from the start.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

We do not propose to sell you stock. But we give you full value in land—deeded to you—and these farms and lots will be worth double all the money you pay in the next six months. And they will continue to increase in value. We can prove this to any interested person.

TOBACCO GROWING AND HANDLING VERY PROFITABLE

We have already grown both shade and sun tobacco of the highest quality on our lands. The 5-acre farms are proven Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable lands. In 1908 we grew over 1800 pounds of tobacco per acre. We sold the crop for $1.50 per pound. Figure it out yourself. This tobacco is equal to Sumatra and Havana grown. There is a duty of over $1.00 on every pound of Havana and Sumatra tobacco brought into this country. The profits on American grown shade tobacco are enormous. The market is growing faster than the high grades of tobacco are being produced.

WHY WE NEED GROWERS

Our enterprise depends on having tobacco to handle. We must have tobacco growers. We will fail without them. But the profits in growing this shade and sun tobacco are enormous. Each five-acre farm will give a family a handsome income and insure future prosperity. Our plan is to interest every grower in the wareheuse also. No other opportunity equals this one for the man who wants to live and work in a perfect and healthful climate and make more money than be can elsewhere. With these opportunities we will have all the growers we need. Buy a farm now and if you do not care to work it there will be plenty of others who will rent it. Besides this we will have employment for hundreds in the large warehouse at good wages.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., is composed of business men of large experience in sucecssful enterprises. Practical tobacco men, among the largest growers, buyers and manufacturers in the country are on the Board of Directors. Their connection with the company insures success. All tobacco will be grown under the supervision of the company's experts, without cost to the growers. One difficulty will be in growing enough to supply the demand.



This actual photograph shows shade grown tobacco on our land in Baldwin Co., Alabama, in 1908, forty-five days after setting. The results are wonderful. Sells for $1.50 per pound and up.

THE TOWN OF SUMMERDALE

Summerdale is on the Bay Minnett and Ft. Morgan Ry., a branch of the Louisville and Nashville system. It has school, church, stores, canning factory, cotton-gin, etc. Our big Tobacco Warehouse, covering several acres, will be built here. Other industries are bound to follow. Lots will be worth $200 to $500, as the town will rapidly grow to 2,000 or 5,000 population as soon as the work on the new Warehouse begins. You have your choice of either business or residence lot.

POSSIBILITIES OF A FIVE-ACRE FARM

Northern, Eastern and Western farmers do not realize the possibilities in a small farm in Baldwin county, Alabama. Five acres equals 40 acres in the North, as two or three big money crops are grown a year. Fruit, including Oranges, Figs, Peaches, Grape Fruit Lemons, etc., in abundance and for early markets. 1000 miles nearer markets than California and just as early. Vegetables of all kinds, grow to perfection and mature for shipping to Northern markets to get highest prices. From $100 to $400 per acre has been made on tomatoes alone. Many other crops equally as profitable.

We have told you of the possibilities in Tobacco. Special soil is required for shade grown tobacco and the best so far discovered in the U. S. is on our land. We have proof for every statement.

LIMITED ALLOTMENT OF FARMS

The Company now offers a limited number of farms and lots, and with each five-acre farm and lot costing $200, we will issue 20 shares of stock in the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co. (par value $200). Not over five farms to any one person. We reserve the right to return any and all subscriptions. This opportunity will not last long. Act quick. Send for prospectus and subscription blank. Our booklet **Fortunes in Tobacco** is free.

OUR RELIABILITY

We will furnish the highest references from leading banks and business men as to the standing and reliability of the company and the men comprising it. All we ask is investigation. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered for making a profitable, safe and sure investment. Every cent of money received will be used to promote the company's business and build the big four-story warehouse to cost $60,000. You are buying treasury stock from the company direct.

WRITE US TODAY

We want you to send in today for full proof, affidavits, photographs, etc. We want no man to buy farms and lots without he is convinced that this is the best proposition ever offered him. We can prove our statements. Sign and mail the coupon today. We will send full information, bank references, etc. This is an opportunity that may never be offered again. Allotment limited. You are under no obligation to buy but you owe it to yourself to investigate.

☞ Send This Coupon for Information—It Places You Under No Obligation.

ALABAMA SUMATRA AND HAVANA TOBACCO CO.,
1020 UNITY BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please send to the following address a copy of "Fortunes In Tobacco."

Name .....

Address .....

A

Alabama Sumatra & Havana Tobacco Company

1020 Unity Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

WHAT GALLOWAY IS DOING FOR FARMERS IN AMERICA

Perhaps every farmer does not fully appreciate what Farmer Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, the farmer manufacturer, is doing for his fellow countrymen. 12 years ago, William Galloway was milking cows and teaching calves to drink skim milk out of a pail. Today he is running three of the greatest factories in America.

William Galloway is, perhaps, different from anybody else in the implement industry. He does not pretend to make everything, but when it comes to Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines and Cream Separators, he has his fighting clothes on, and has set his stakes in so deep to make these three articles right, and in such quantities, that no concern in existence can compete with him.

Galloway has a hobby. It is simply this: In the first place, he will not touch an article or make it unless it is original and different and in a class by itself. Then, after he gets an article of this kind, it is his hobby to turn out such a quantity of them that he can sell them at a price that is less than most manufacturers can make the same article for at actual shop cost—less than dealers or jobbers can buy them for in carload lots for spot cash.

William Galloway started in a small way several years ago, manufacturing harrow carts; then his Wagon Box Manure Spreader, of which he has sold thousands and already has the O. K. stamp of twenty thousand farmers. He had a call for a good gasoline engine, but not being satisfied with the average gasoline engine, he did not get into this line of manufacture until the right oppportunity presented itself, at which time he bought out the enormous



firm of the Cascaden Mfg. Co. of Waterloo, makers of the standard high grade "Davis" engine, which had been sold for years through dealers and which Mr. Galloway now offers right direct to the farmers for less money than dealers and jobbers used to pay for them. And, as he told the writer, about all there is in buying gasoline engines from him is this: The farmers simply buy the material and labor that goes into the product and pay a very small profit to Galloway. He said that any farmer might just as well have an engine when he can get in on a deal of this kind. It is a specially high grade machine like the improved Galloway Spreaders and the best Engine made at any price.

Galloway also had a great many calls from friends for a cream separator. While he had a great many opportunities to get hold of separators of the ordinary kind, yet this did not satisfy him. He says "when I sell a cream separator I want one so good that it will be head and shoulders above the



very best separator that was ever sold at retail through the dealers, and I want to sell so many of them that I can sell a better separator direct to the farmers and dairymen at less than one-half the regular price the dealers charge." And the result is simply this: Galloway waited until the the opportunity came. When it did come, he came out with a separator that was original and different, as you will notice here at the right, and he is offering today a remarkable separator bargain, a strictly high grade standard cream separator, the like of which has never been made before in all cream separator business.

Galloway is certainly doing a great deal of good for the American farmer. His business has grown to its present enormous proportions quicker than any implement industry in the United States. The reason is simply because he will not make a machine unless it will pass muster and the most rigid tests possible—go out anywhere and do its own talking without an expert or an agent—machines that will always sell from five to a dozen more for him.

Here is the secret of Galloway's great success. He is a specialist in his line. He says he will not be undersold on similar goods by any concern in existence. He is an actual manufacturer, not a jobber, dealer, catalog house or merchant, and believes in dividing up with the farmers. His factories put one in mind of an enormous machine. The raw material goes into one end and is kept on moving until it reaches the other end in the way of finished product. It goes out in a regular stream and is shipped right from the paint shop to the user.

On account of the enormous business this concern has has built up, Mr. Galloway has had to build and rebuild to his factories until now the railroad companies have made the Galloway factories a station, which is called Galloway Station, on the edge of Waterloo. And every railroad that comes to the city has a switch and an agent at Galloway Station, so they can get their share of the enormous freight that this concern turns out.

Galloway Fires 2 More Big Guns

On the Battlefield of Implement Manufacturing

Here's the First:

NEVER BEFORE in the History of High Grade Cream Separators could you buy the latest standard, highest grade machine like the Galloway at such a low direct price as I can make to you now—because I am making so many of them—Only $33.50 and upward, freight prepaid to you on 90 days' Approval Test and 20 years' guarantee.

—Any capacity from 200 to 950 pounds per hour, according to your needs and I'll save you from $25.00 to $50.00 on the price.

—The only Separator whose gearing runs in a "Bath of Oil" like a $5,000 automobile, and all other modern machines.

—The only Separator that automatically oils itself.

—The only Separator into which you can pour oil at the top, once a month from your oil jug or can, and have it oil itself without danger of running dry, or ruining it like others. This feature alone worth $50.00 more than separators built the old way. Cost nothing extra on Galloway.

—No oil cups to remember to fill or turn up twice a day.

—Dust-proof—Danger-proof—All gears enclosed—simple but standard built and absolutely dependable.

—Has the only revolving supply tank. Worth $15.00 more on any machine. Costs nothing extra on Galloway.

—Easiest t clean and the few parts come out easy and can't get back out of place.

—Easiest to run—high crank—low tank. With no high lifting and no "back-breaking" cranking.

—Gets the finest quality cream and all of it—no lumps or churning, as Nature's true principle is followed without forcing either the milk or cream the wrong way up or down.

—Skims closest in any climate or season no matter whether your milk is warm or cold.

—Is as handsome a machine, compact and substantial, as you ever saw or could find. Beautiful finish.

Let us send you all the facts told in our New Cream Separator Book. Let me write you personally and send you this Big New Separator Book of mine—postpaid—Free, so that you and your wife and the boys and girls can talk it over and then try one of my separators under my easy plan for you to do it.

You'll call it the best if you test it alongside any of the highest priced $85.00 to $110.00 separators sold by anybody today—makers—catalog houses—dealers—jobbers or anybody else.



Here's my Second:

JUST AS BIG a bomb has been shot by the Wm. Galloway Company into the High Grade Gasoline Engine prices as on high grade Separators. —Look at this—Nobody ever before heard of the possibility of making so many Standard built 5-Horse-Power 4-cycle Gasoline Engines—just the right size for the farm—and selling them direct, that the price could be made as low as $119.50—yes, sir, only $119.50—on 30 days' trial with money back and return freight paid also if not absolutely satisfied with your bargain.

—It's a price that's lower than dealers can buy a similiar quality engine at, in carload lots for spot cash.

—I can and I will now save you $50.00 to $300.00 on price, on any size Galloway Gasoline Engine from 2 to 22-Horse-Power including portables—saw outfits, etc., etc.

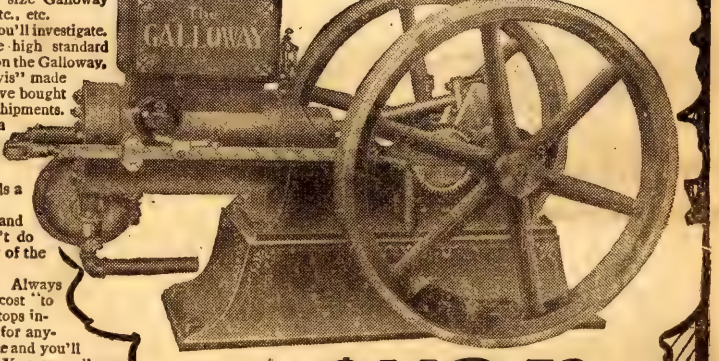
—Nobody can beat you on price now if you'll investigate.

—Nobody can equal at any price the high standard we've set and are making in the improvements on the Galloway, which for 15 years had been the famous "Davis" made by the Cascaden Mfg. Co., whose factory we've bought and are running at full pressure for prompt shipments.

—Here's all you've got to do with a Galloway—only four simple acts when she comes complete ready to use. 1. Turn on the gasoline. 2. Turn on the oil. 3. Turn on the battery. 5. Give one of the fly wheels a whirl and away she goes.

Then the Galloway is started for all day and night if you say so and 5 good horses couldn't do more work or harder work for you or as many of the kinds of work that my engine will do.

Sold on 5 years' guarantee—Simple and Sure. Always ready—night or day. Cheap to run and no cost "to feed" when not running. Starts instantly. Stops instantly. Can't do any harm. Perfectly safe for anybody to run and no experience as an engineer necessary. Just try it yourself once and you'll say so yourself. Did you ever look at the engine proposition in this way? You can sell your poorest horse and buy a 5-horse-power Galloway Engine.



Let me send you my new Big Gasoline Engine Book and write to you. The book's full of of practical information and new actual photograph illustrations of what a Galloway has done or for others and will do for you. Over 150 pictures—4 colors—beautifully printed.

To all who write in answer to this announcement, I'll make a Special Proposition on price—and on how to make either a Galloway Cream Separator or a Galloway Gasoline Engine quickly pay for itself. Ask for the catalog that you are interested in. Say which machine. Write today to me personally—Don't wait when you get these low prices. Get my reply and Free Book—then decide.

Only $119.50
For This Galloway 5-Horse-Power Gasoline Engine

Wm. Galloway
President

Wm. Galloway Company
508 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Note Promptest shipments—Safe delivery guaranteed to your station on 30 days' trial for either of these machines. Order from this page direct, or write me and you'll be glad you did. Our customers get treated right.

Up-to-Date Farming Advises its Readers to Send for Mr. Galloway's Books.

We know Mr. Galloway and have followed his successes closely from the time he started in business, so we can assure our readers that he will give you a square deal and do exactly as he says he will, if you send your name to him for his Special Proposition and Price as well as his Free Books on his Cream Separators—Gasoline Engines, or Manure Spreaders. Just say which machines you are interested in and that you are a reader of this paper to get most prompt attention.

Mr. Galloway Talks To The Commercial Club

Mr. Galloway said in part:

"Gentlemen: In every transacton that's carried on between us and our customers, we actually make the farmer in his own home, on his own farm, a wholesale factory buyer of every machine we manufacture and sell. He's actually "in on the ground floor"—and in on the ground floor on prices made possible only by the immense volume of business we do in each of our separate lines.

"I feel that I know the farmer. I know him to be a careful, thinking business man. He's a shrewd buyer and knows a bargain when he sees it. When he understands that he can sit down and write to our factory and get wholesale factory prices that are really lower than a big wholesaler can buy them for from any other factory in carload lots—he immediately sees the advantages in buying from us on our plan.

"Our business, in a sense, is a big co-operative proposition. We don't make much on any one implement or any one machine. It's the volume idea that makes our business a success. Another thing that I have found to contribute largely to our success is the fact that we know the farmer to be a square business man and that we if he is treated square he will treat us square in return. For that reason we've always been perfectly willing to ship our implements or machines anywhere on a liberal free trial plan. We've said, 'Here you are, Mr. Farmer. Take any one of our machines on your farm—use it as your own—in your own way, and try it out thoroughly. If you are not satisfied in every particular return it to us—we'll pay the freight both ways, and the test you've made hasn't cost you a penny.'

"We go still further than that, as, for instance, on our Manure Spreader. We say to the farmer —'Take one of our machines and use it for a *full year*—and then—if you are not satisfied that it is a money-making proposition for you to keep on using, you can *still* send it back to us, and we'll refund every dollar you've paid us.

"We have no secrets in our business. We'd just as soon that every one of our customers would get up a big excursion and come out to our factories and go through and see just how our machines are manufactured—what the actual first cost is to us—just how our little profits are added—so that they may KNOW just exactly *how* they become a wholesale buyer in dealing with us. Our books are open at all times to every one of our customers—and our factories are open to their inspection.

"Everybody knows the low price we make on our factories, but let me explain just why some of these low prices are made possible.

"Take, for instance, our manure spreader. We, just the same as all other factories, have to figure a certain overhead charge on the volume of our business. If we only manufacture 10,000 machines, in order to continue our business we would have to have a certain overhead charge which would make it impossible for us to sell our machines for less than ten dollars apiece more than we now sell them for, on account of the volume of 25,000 machinees which is our output ths year.

"Ths same argument holds wth our gasoline engines and cream separators.

"Waterloo is a good place to conduct a business such as ours. It's really the center of the United States. We not only do business in Iowa, Illinois and the sursoundng states, but we have an immense business in Maine, Florida, Oregon and outlying territory. The highest class labor is comparably cheap in Waterloo. This permits us to manufacture at the minimum of cost. We are never troubled with "strikes", never have difficulty in procuring raw material, and, all in all, the conditions for manufacturing our particular line in our present location are ideal."

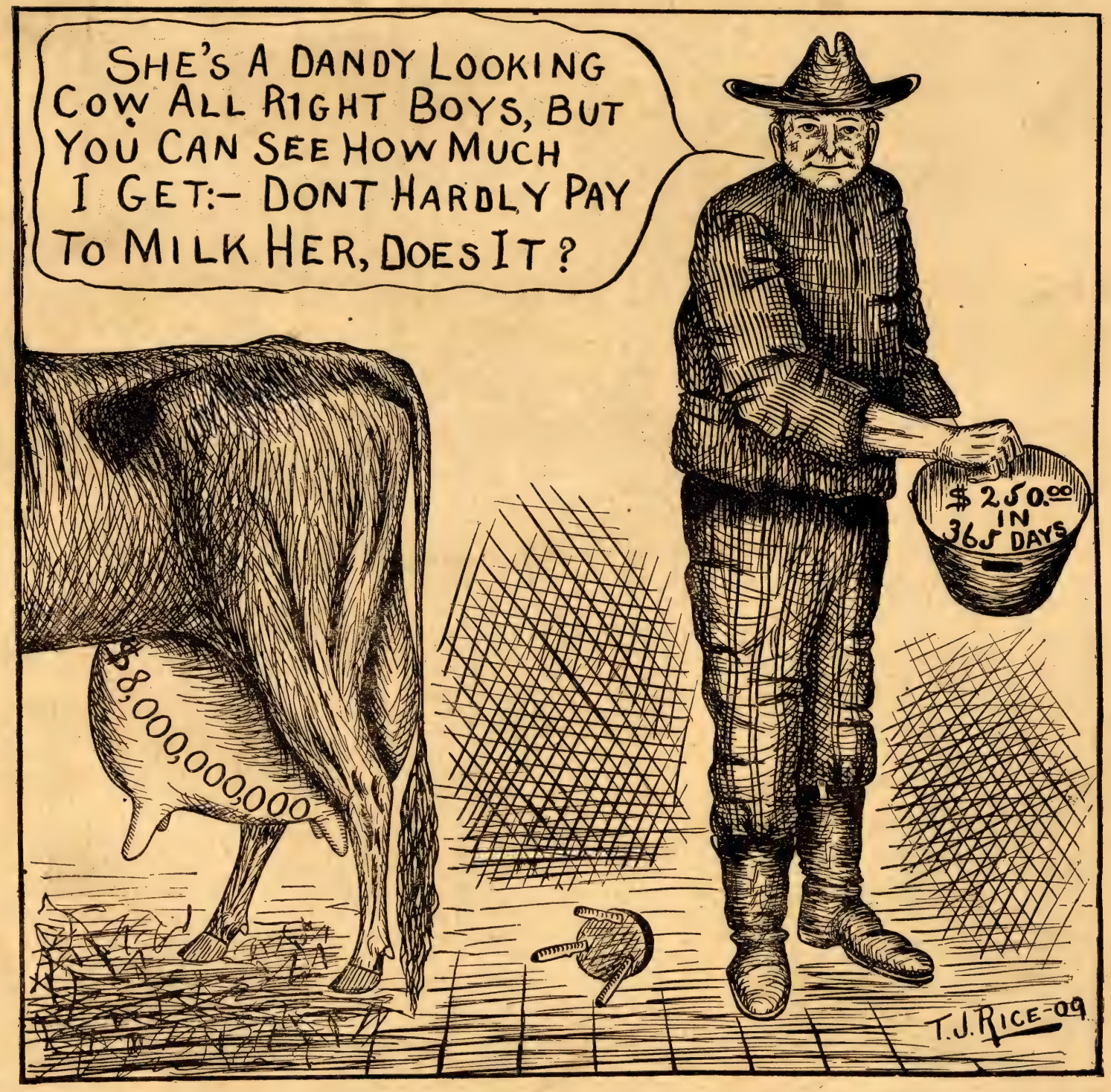
Mr. Galloway is an enthusiastic, keen, active business man. He knows that his method of doing business is correct. He knows the people to whom he sells his goods—and his motto is—THE HIGHEST QUALITY IN EVERY MACHINE AT THE LOWEST PRICE AND A PRICE THAT UNDERSELLS ALL COMPETITORS.

Mr. Galloway further said that the man who strove to give the biggest value for a dollar in any line was bound to succeed. His entire address was followed with keen interest and at the close he was applauded to the echo.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 1, 1909 | Number 5



SECRETARY WILSON'S PRIZE MILKER FOR 1908

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"



A Set of 15 Beautiful Four-colored Gold Back, Bright Finish Post Cards, consisting of a series called Beauties of Friendship, or The NewLanguage of Flowers

Free

It will be impossible to tell you how beautiful these cards are. You must see them to know. We are proud to say that we are the first publisher in the country to offer them and give them absolutely free to our readers. We cannot give you a conception of them without you seeing the cards themselves. The illustratien will serve to give you some idea of them.



A TOUR OF THE WORLD FREE

This is probably the finest and most instructive set of post cards ever made. You can tour the world in 15 minutes. It took a noted traveler and photographer two years to make the same trip. Every card in beautiful natural colors and also containing a description of the picture. You see the United States, Jamaica, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Greece, France, Germany, Egypt, Switzerland, Ceylon, Australia, China, Japan. All famous places. Read our Big Free Offer how you can get this set of 50 fine post cards absolutely free.

OUR BIG FREE OFFER

We will make you a present of this set of beautiful four-colored gold back flower cards as described above. They are given you to show your friends. You have friends who would like to have a set of these cards, and if you will ask seven of your friends or neighbors to hand you 10 cents each for a trial subscription (8 issues) to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and 5 cents for the cards (15c in all) and send this amount to us, we will send them each UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as above, and mail them a set of these beautiful, gold back, bright finish flower cards. For your kindness we will give you your choice of three different sets of cards. No. 1, a Trip Around the World, consisting of 50 subjects like description to left. No. 2, a series of 50 high-grade art cards consisting of rural scenes, Indians, animals and reproductions from famous paintings. No 3, a series of 50 cards consisting of birds, fruits and flowers.

Everyone who receives these cards is actually surprised and astonished at their beauty and excellence, and they will spread the news among their friends and neighbors like wildfire. Sign the coupon. Do it now, this minute. Mail it to us right away. Don't let anyone get ahead of you. Don't miss a chance like this to get these beautiful post cards free. They outshine any other flower, or Language Flower Cards as much as the sun outshines the moon. You must hurry. Send the coupon at once. Think of the beautiful post cards free.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Please send me 15 beautiful Friendship Flower Cards. I will ask seven of my friends to give me 10 cents for four months subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and 5c for a set of the 15 post cards just like mine (15c in all). I will then send you the seven names and addresses, and $1.00 of the amount they give me, retaining 5c for postage and money order fee, and you are to send me prepaid my choice of a Trip Around the World, 50 high-grade art Cards, or 50 of the Bird, Fruit and Flower Cards for my reward in getting up this club. The cards will be mine whether I succeed in getting up a club or not, but I agree to do my best. Enclosed find three 2-cent stamps (or 5 cents cash will be accepted) for postage and packing.

My name is .....

My address is .....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

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Presuming Upon *the* Ignorance *of* Producers

The theory of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is that all people should be on friendly terms, and that those whose interests are in any way related ought to be more than friendly. They ought to be in entire harmony and helpful of each other. This theory leads us to the position that there should be no rivalry or antagonism between producers of raw materials, buyers and manufacturers of that material, and users or consumers thereof.

Sometimes, however, buyers seem to presume on what they must consider the ignorance of producers, and form their plans without taking that important element of their own business into account. This feeling is undoubtedly manifested in a recently published alleged interview by I. P. Barnard, president of the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse company. Mr. Barnard predicts a very great increase in tobacco production, and brings out the old and badly tattered scare-crow that other States, and even other countries, are going to grow tobacco. We take it that tobacco growers will not be so easily frightened. The production of tobacco has for years been comparatively steady. According to the Department of Agriculture, the largest crop since the beginning of this century was that of 1902, and amounted to 821,823,963 pounds. The smallest was that of 1905, amounting to 633,033,719 pounds.

The day is happily passed when farmers can be reckoned with as mere beasts of burden. They are now not only intelligent laborers, but they are intelligent employers of labor and planners and directors of the most important business on earth, that of furnishing the material for the food and clothing and luxuries of the world. It is true they but recently awoke to their great importance, but having awakened, they will never sleep again on these lines.

Mr. Barnard is reported to have said the tobacco buyers prevented the growing of tobacco in Missouri by refusing to buy Missouri grown tobacco, not that it was at all deficient in quality, but that the buyers preferred to circumscribe production, because it was earier to control the product in a limited area than if it were extended over a large territory.

Another reason given by Mr. Barnard for the desire on the part of the buyers and manufacturers to keep the production fo tobacco confined to a small area is that producers of tobacco largely use their own product, and are, therefore, not large purchasers of the manufactured article. Hence the larger the area that does not produce tobacco the larger the territory where the manufactured tobacco will have a demand and sale.

Does not Mr. Barnard believe that if the organized buyers and manufacturers can determine just where they will or will not buy tobacco, that the organized growers can determine just where they will or will not produce it, and practically how much the crop shall be? It is all a question of organization and intelligent direction.

It is true in case of production, the organzation must be broader in scope and more extended. It must apply to all crops as well as to one; and whoever would restrict organization to a singie crop, or would have a different organization for each different crop, is not a friend to the producers. Or, if he is, he is a very mistaken one. There must be organized co-operation by the producers of all crops, so that the harmony that should prevail in all business, and the guarding of mutual interests, may prevail in the agricultural world as it does in the business world.

Impossible? Nonsense. Nothing is impossible with the American people of the 20th century. Organization has been effected, and there have been achievements through organization, in manufacture,, in transportation, in mining, in trade, and even in farming, that afford proof positive that what people earnestly seek to do they can do.

We, therefore, reiterate our contention that, while it is proper for business and manufacturers to organize to safeguard themselves and serve their interests, controling as they do both output and price, it is equally the right for farmers, the producers of all crops, to organize for the very same purposes; and that it is just as feasible and practicable for them to do so as for the others.

The Forestry Service *and* its Management

Something is needed to conserve our timber resources; and the maintenance of the remaining forests is of very great importance. No region where a forest grew ever became sterile, and disasterous floods and parching drouths were unknown until the native forests were cut away.

Hence we were pleased when the Forest Service was organized, and we have watched its work with lively interest, fully prepared to overlook minor mistakes, and to pass without criticism things we have been compelled to consider not over wise.

It is with regret, therefore, that we note opposition in congress to that service, and still more that the opposition comes from congressmen who represent the parts of the country where that service has been most active.

Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, is reported to have openly charged, not long ago, that the Forestry Bureau was administered with wanton extravagance, though that was denied by Mr. Scott. Mr. Smith of California, however, is said to have heaped bitter denunciation upon the service, and declared it the greatest outrage that had ever been perpetrated upon any people. He even went so far as to charge, it is said, that "the effort of the Forestry Bureau is to grind every dollar it can get out of the people of the West." He went on to say, so it is reported, that there was no kind of activity carried on in any part of the national forest that the people were not made to yield "money, money, money," all the time. He accused the Service of illegally extorting fees from miners, stockmen, farmers and others, reaching the limit of charging a ten cent fee for every beehive whose occupants fed upon the wild flowers of the forests.

It was Mr. Smith's opinion that unless a halt were made in this "grinding of the people," as he put it, there would be such a reaction as would wipe out the Service. On the contrary, if the forest service, said he, would confiine itself to its proper functions, it would rank as one of the great institutions of the Government. Mr. Cook of Colorado, sanctioned everything said by Mr. Smith.

These are serious charges, and if there is foundation for them we regret it for the sake of the Forestry Service. If they are untrue we are sorry they are made because it tends to lower in the public estimation the standard of our congressmen.

If the Forestry Service is as these Congressmen represent it, we can account for it only on the unhappy partisan doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." That the country is full of office-hungry politicians cannot be denied. These politicians serve their parties for what those parties when successful have to bestow; and it is very seldom that the dispensers of public patronage dare to ignore them. This often puts in responsible positions men who seek office for what they can get out of it. Graft and boodle are their first thought. Honest, faithful service is a remote consideration with them.

Let us earnestly hope the time may come when this element shall loose its power in the councils of the political parties so that those chosen to office may feel that they owe these people nothing, and that there are no debts to pay to them.

To accomplish that end we believe it necessary for farmers, who really constitute the conservative masses, to take a more active part in the politics of the country, not as a party, but as a dominant element in the parties.

CORN AND WHEAT.

It used to be written wheat and corn instead of corn and wheat, and when we consider the importance of wheat to the human family, it is diffcult to conceive that the corn crop could ever exceed it. But according to the Department of Agriculture the corn crop of last year was worth $1,615,000,000, while the wheat crop is placed at less than half that sum, or $620,000,000. Both dairy products and hay take their places between corn and wheat, the former being estimated at $800,000,000, and the latter at $621,000,000.

The reason corn has run so far ahead of wheat is the better and steadier prices that have prevailed for corn. In some of the markets some of the time, corn per bushel has actually sold for more than wheat, and for two years it has maintained a higher proportionate level. Wheat has been dominated more completely by the "bulls and bears" of the exchanges than corn has, and various influences rather than conditions have given the "bears," those who bet on lower prices, the greater power. We cannot say that wheat has been inordinately low, but it has been held below the normal level, while corn has gone slightly above it.

What UP-TO-DATE pleads for is steady prices for all crops, not extortionate, but reasonably renumerative, and on a level with general values, so that producers may be justly rewarded and consumers supplied at equitable prices. Proper marketing cannot fail to result in such conditions.

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We sincerely hope you have enjoyed reading this paper and that its teachings have benefitted you and will continue to do so. If you live on a farm or have farm interests, we don't see how it can be otherwise. Or if you live in town or city and may not be directly interested in farming, and have carefully read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, you must have been benefited.

Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

These are the reasons why it has a large circulation in towns and cities as well as in the country. It is read by many of the foremost people of the nation.

We can, therefore, consistently appeal to you, whether you are farming or not, to renew your subscription now. We hope to have it promptly before your name is removed from our list. If you are a member of the F. S. E. you should pay your dues promptly and thus renew the official paper.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Frequently we publish Special clubbing offers and offers of premiums. Subscribers are at liberty to embrace them when renewing unless they are restricted to *new* subscribers. We solicit clubs of three months trial subscriptions, for 10 cents, at all times. These *must* be *new* subscribers.

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(March 1)

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(*Attach a sheet for additional names*)

Where Potatoes Grow

Referring to Secretary Wilson's reported expression of fears that American farmers will not be able to supply the American demand for potatoes, a correspondent asks where potatoes are grown in this country.

We reply—everywhere. From the Government Crop Report for last December we glean the following statistics of that crop for 1908.

Maine produced 26,100,000 bushels on 116,000 acres. The price in that State on December 1, was 61 cents per bushel. The average yield in Maine last year was 225 bushels per acre.

New Hampshire produced 1,900,000 bushels on 19,000 acres, an average of 100 bushels per acre. Price Dec. 1, 73 cents.

Vermont, 1,971,000 bushels, on 27,000 acres, an average of 73 bushels per acre; price 67 cents.

Massachusetts, 3,040,000 bushels on 32,000 acres, an average of 95 bushels per acre; price 85 cents.

Rhode Island, 900,000 bushels on 6,000 acres, an average of 150 bushels per acre; price 86 cents.

Connecticut, 2,720,000 bushels, on 34,000 acres, an average of 80 bushels per acre; price 90 cents.

New York, 34,850,000 bushels on 425,000 acres, an average of 82 bushels per acre; price 75 cents.

Ney Jersey, 5,256,000 bushels on 73,000 acres, an average of 72 bushels per acre; price 89 cents.

Pennsylvania, 19,944,000 bushels, on 227,000 acres, an average of 72 bushels per acre; price 80 cents.

Delaware, 656,000 bushels, on 8,000 acres, an average of 82 bushels per acre; price 83 cents.

Maryland, 2,464,000 bushels, on 32,000 acres, an average of 77 bushels per acre; price 74 cents.

Virginia, 5,016,000 bushels, on 57,000 acres, an average of 88 bushels per acre; price 72 cents.

West Virginia, 2,856,000 bushels on 34,000 acres, an average of 84 bushels per acre; price 85 cents.

North Carolina, 1,975,000 bushels, on 25,000 acres, an average of 79 bushels to the acre; price 77 cents.

South Carolina, 729,000 bushels on 9,000 acres, an average of 81 bushels per acre; price $1.10.

Georgia, 780,000 bushels, on 10,000 acres, an average of 78 bushels per acre; price $1.10.

Florida, 415,000 bushels, on 5,000 acres, an average of 83 bushels per acre; price $1.35.

Ohio, 13,090,000 bushels, on 170,000 acres, an average of 77 bushels per acre; price 77 cents.

Indiana, 5,130,000 bushels, on 90,000 acres, an average of 57 bushels per acre; price 85 cents.

Illinois, 11,076,000 bushels, on 156,000 acres, an average of 71 bushels per acre; price 83 cents.

Michigan, 23,400,000 bushels, on 325,000 acres, an average of 72 bushels per acre; price 58 cents

Wisconsin, 20,160,000 bushels, on 252,000 acres, an average of 80 bushels per acre; price 60 cents.

Minnesota, 11,020,000 bushels, on 145,000 acres, an average of 76 bushels per acre; price 56 cents.

Iowa, 11,280,000 bushels, on 141,000 acres, an average of 80 bushels per acre; price 60 cents.

Missouri, 6,800,000 bushels, on 85,000 acres, an average of 80 bushels per acre; price 74 cents.

North Dakota, 2,550,000 bushels, on 30,000 acres, an average of 85 bushels per acre; price 56 cents.

South Dakota, 4,050,000 bushels, on 45,000 acres, an average of 90 bushels per acre; price 51 cents.

Nebraska, 7,098,000 bushels, on 91,000 acres, an average of 78 bushels per acre; price 55 cents.

Kansas, 6,880,000 bushels, on 86,000 acres, an average of 80 bushels to the acre; price 83 cents.

Kentucky, 2,356,000 bushels, on 38,000 acres, an average of 62 bushels per acre; price 81 cents.

Tennessee, 2,240,000 bushels, on 28,000 acres, an average of 80 bushels to the acre; price 71 cents.

Alabama, 1,275,000 bushels, on 15,000 acres, an average of 85 bushels per acre; price 95 cents.

Mississippi, 728,000 bushels, on 8,000 acres, an average of 91 bushels per acre; price 93 cents.

Louisiana, 1,066,000 bushels on 13,000 acres, an average of 82 bushels per acre; price 92 cents.

Texas, 3,550,000 bushels, on 50,000 acres, an average of 71 bushels per acre; price 98 cents.

Oklahoma, 2,106,000 bushels, on 27,000 acres, an average of 78 bushels per acre; price 98 cents.

Arkansas, 2,460,000 bushels, on 30,000 acres, an average of 82 bushels per acre; price 86 cents.

Montana, 2,760,000 bushels, on 20,000 acres, an aveage of 138 bushels per acre; price 70 cents.

Wyoming, 948,000 bushels, on 6,000 acres, an average of 158 bushels per acre; price 66 cents.

Colorado, 7,000,000 bushels, on 56,000 acres, an average of 125 bushels per acre; price 60 cents.

New Mexico, 100,000 bushels, on 1,000 acres, an average of 100 bushels per acre; price 90 cents.

Arizona, not reported.

Utah, 1,920,000 bushels, on 12,000 acres, an average of 160 bushels per acre; price 55 cents.

Nevada, 360,000 bushels, on 3,000 acres, an average of 120 bushels per acre; price 75 cents.

Idaho, 1,950,000 bushels, on 15,000 acres, an average of 130 bushels per acre; price 60 cents.

Washington, 4,560,000 bushels, on 38,000 acres, an average of 120 bushels per acre; price 67 cents.

Oregon, 4,227,000 bushels, on 43,000 acres, an average of 99 bushels per acre; price 68 cents.

California, 5,243,000 bushels, on 49,000 acres, an average of 107 bushels per acre; price 77 cents.

The above gives a review of the potato crop of the United States such as is seldom given of any crop; and few crops are more universally grown. It seems idle to talk of famine, or even a scarcity of that product. Not a single State has reached its limit, and an increase in the demand, accompanied by an equitable price, would be immediately followed by an increased production.

Other interesting features are shown. Maine exceeds all the other States in production per acre, while Florida exceeds all in price per bushel Dec. 1, 1908. The States of the West range higher in production per acre than the other States, while the States of the South range highest in price per bushel.

It would seem that prices ought to be more uniform, and they would be if supply and demand were permitted to determine the price, and if shipments were directed to points of great need.

Improvement *of* Wheat *and* Average Yield

Many of the State experiment stations are displaying creditable energy in the improvement of seed. One State seems to have directed its efforts mainly to the improvement of wheat through importations and otherwise, with reported great success. An improved variety grown at the stations successfully, was distributed throughout the State in large quantities, and splendid reports were returned. From these reports the State Agronomist figures on a yield of 25 bushels per acre.

It is not possible that even in so good a thing as the improvement of seed, the official experimenters may become one-ideaed? If, while we are engaged in hunting better varieties the soil be neglected, may we not lose in soil productiveness as much, or more, than we gain in better yielding varieties? And unless we figure on the relation of supply and demand, and on equitable price level that includes a reasonable profit to the growers, may we not lose more in price than we gain in increased yield?

Now, do not misunderstand us. We appreciate every effort for better seed. The very best is none too good; and we know of no crops yet in cultivation that may not be made better through seed improvement. But good soil is as important as good seed, and steady and renumerative prices are more important than either, for upon them depends the final reward.

Take the case of the State to which we have referred, but which we do not name because, in our efforts for a more complete education, we have no desire to become personal, or to discourage the work of good men. Our purpose is not to discourage but to broaden. Counties can be cited in that State that originally produced from 20 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, but which now scarcely produce 12 bushels to the acre; and in spite of all experimentation in all the States, the whole country's average production of wheat is not quite 14 bushels, about what it was 40 years ago.

What is the lesson? Continue the efforts for better seed, but couple with those efforts wise plans for the maintenance, for the increase, of the fertility of the soil. Crop judiciously, so as to fully meet the demand without satiating it, and so that renumerative prices may always be secured. Successful farming is this—good soil, good seed, good cultivation, good prices. Cut out any of these and success is unattainable. Some people, without all these complete, may meet with what seems to be success, but in those cases, had all the elements been present, who can figure the results that might have been achieved?

If there are no men, or if there are no institutions, that are broad enough to treat all these, then let us have separate men, and separate institutions, that will each teach its part and all combine to make real successful farming. Will farmers organize to demand these things?

PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION OR HANDLING, AND CONSUMPTION

The above may be regarded as the cycle, or round, or circuit, of commercial agriculture. When there is equity in these there is satisfaction among all concerned and harmony throughout the complete transaction, as there was among the planets when " the morning stars sang together." When there is lack of fairness and justice in any part of the line, the harmony is broken, and dissatisfaction, antagonism, chaos, reigns.

The following is cedited to an apple grower in Idaho:

"In my locality apple growing is not very extensive as yet, but the quality is fine, and enough are being grown to add considerable to our income, but this year we have had no market, no buyers have come to us, as formally, and a previous experience in shipping by the carload on our own account discouraged us about making another trial, and so we are gathering nothing out of our surplus apples this year.

"The freight from our station to Minneapolis is 45 cents a bushel box, by the carload, and we would be glad to get 45 cents a box for picking, packing and delivering at the railroad, but we were not given an opportunity to get that much. Of course such a condition discourages apple growing, and consequently our efforts will be turned in other directions."

A contemporary to whom the above statement was made, says he only a few days before, paid in a not very distant city, $2.75 for a box of those same Idaho apples, the net cost of which, in view of the above statement, could not have been, or should not have been, more than 90 cents in the city where the purchase was made, and, therefore, $1.50 instead of $2.75, would have carried a good profit to the city retailer.

In this transaction there is unmistakable lack of equity. The harmony is disturbed. The producers are underpaid and discouraged— are inclined to cease the production and thereby stop the supply. On the other hand, the consumers are overcharged, find the prices greater than the value of the article to them, or greater than they can afford to pay. They, therefore, seek a substitute, consumption ceases and the demand is destroyed.

The harmony is broken somewhere between the producer and the consumer, and it must be traceable to the distribution. Since there can be no distribution without products, and since there will be no products without demand, distribution, in yielding to temporary greed, destroys its own business—kills the goose that laid the golden egg. Like the dog in the fable crossing the stream with a very desirable piece of meat in its mouth, mistook the reflection in the water for another piece at which it grabbed, and lost the piece it had.

But greed is greed, whether in dog or man, and lack of harmony in these vital elements of commercial agriculture will prevail so long as producers pave the way for it by heedlessly rushing their products into markets that are already more than satisfied. There must be organized co-operation among the producers, with such a co-operative understanding between themselves and the consumers that they may be able to choke out the greed that manifests itself in distribution, and restore harmony throughout the entire cycle, to the mutual benefit of all.

As has been well said, congresses and legislatures cannot restore this harmony by legal enactment. Nor can a temporary association here and there, applying to this crop or that. The restoration is a task for the people—producers and consumers, and all whose success depends upon the prosperity of agriculture, and that means "Equity in all the business relations of life." As the farmers or producers are the first in importance in the cycle, will they be first to heed the calls of Equity, and in organizing to proclaim its principles, and apply them to their own business?



THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED IN 1909.

WHAT THE FUTURE MUST BRING FORTH

Mr. James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and one of the profoundest thinkers of the age, estimates that in less than 40 years the population of the United States will be not less than 200,000,000 souls. To supply these people with bread. he says, will require 1,300,000,000 bushels of wheat. Our present total product is about half that much. The bulk of the wheat producing area is now devoted to the growing of wheat, and there is no chance for the wheat acerage to be doubled. The supply, therefore, must be secured by increasing the yield.

The average yield of wheat in this country is now a little less than 14 bushels per acre. The yield has been around this for many years. The strenuous efforts of the schools, the institutes, the expositions and the press, have failed to add perceptably to the average yield per acre, and if the past rate of increase be not exceeded, the United States will be compelled, in less than fifty years, to import wheat, or find some substitute for wheat bread.

Can the yield be increased? Judging from what has been accomplished in the past, one would be almost ready to say, no. But we have too many examples before us to accept that answer. The average yield in England in 1790 was 14 bushels. England then became an importing nation, and there was a steady demand at a remunative price for all the wheat that poulous Island could produce. The growers then took the matter of production in their own hands. Encouraged by prices they could rely upon, they stimulated every acre, fertilized it permanently, made the soil richer and deeper, as they could well afford to do when they knew that every additional bushel would add a definite sum to their incomes. In 1840 the yield was 25 bu. to the acre, and in 1908 it was over 30.

Take the wheat of the United States away from the control of speculating boards of trade and out of the gambling pits. Let it go on to the market to satisfy the demands of consumption, and at reasonable, but steady prices, prices upon which the growers can rely for a steady income, and they wil do the rest. They, themselves, will solve the problem of increased production, and of supplying the demand, no matter how rapidly it may increase. Every producer of wheat and every consumer of bread should earnestly work to that end.

If it requires co-operation—and it does—co-operation should be the watchword; and the problem should be solved as other great problems have been solved,

DO YOU REALLY THINK SO?

Speaking of the changed relative values of the corn and wheat crop, the Farm Journal calls attention to the fact that the yield of wheat per acre has not been materially increased, being now a little below fourteen bushels per acre. This is contrasted with the average yield of wheat in England now placed at 37 bushels per acre. The Journal then sagely remarks that had the yield in this country averaged 30 bushels per acre, the wheat crop of 1908 should have been worth $1,-500,000,000.

Does the Farm Journal really think so? A yield of 30 bushels per acre would have been more than double the crop that was produced in 1908—more than double any crop ever produced in this country. With that increase in production, does the Farm Journal believe the price would have remained the same? Are the wheat growers of this country only half supplying the demand for wheat? If the supply is so short, why is it that the price is so little above (sometimes actually below) the cost of production? If the demand will pay but a dolar per bushel, or less, for wheat on a yield of 14 bushels per acre, what would the same demand pay for wheat on a yield of 30 bushels per acre? If the price is made in accordance with the vaunted law of supply and demand, the mathematical rule of simple proportion says the price at 30 bushels per acre would be 46 cents instead of a dollar, and the value of the total crop would have to be figured on that basis.

A fundamental error made by farm teachers is that they estimate the value at prevailing prices of what is actually produced. They then imagine an increased, perhaps a doubled, production, estimate the value at the same prices, and "point with pride," as the politicians say, to the gains they have made for the farmers! Yet ask any of them what controls the prices, and they tell you the law of supply and demand. Unhappy results are very apt to follow when the blind lead the blind. And none are so blind as those who refuse to see.

THE LESSON OF THE QUARANTINE

As readers of the public press know, large districts are prequently quarantined by the authorities because of some outbreak of disease. During such quarantine shipments from the district are not allowed under any circumstances.

The recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease, of which much has been said in the papers, led to the quarantining of large sections of several States. From those sections no cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry or hay, it is said, were allowed to be marketed, or removed for use anywhere. It was a hardship on the farmers who had such stuff for market, but they stood it, and held their products, for the general good, as was claimed.

The lesson we see in it for the farming masses is this. When the authorities say farmers must not sell and ship they can hold, not for their own, but for the public's good. Can they not hold when it is necessary for their own good? The markets are often in so congested a state that prices are not remunerative, and the more people ship on such markets the greater the stagnation and the heavier the losses. And yet there are farmers who plead the infant act, and declare they cannot hold their stuff. The quarantine regulations prove that they can hold even when no hope of better prices follow, but when inevitable losses must be the result.

We must conclude, therefore, that there is a lack of will power when farmers do not keep their stuff away from unfavorable markets. There is no property in which profits are more certain than in farm products. Other property may be done without; farm products must be had by those who do not produce them. Hence they are bound to include profits to the original owners. If farmers do not realize those profits it is entirely owing to wrong methods of marketing. The methods can be changed if the farmers will to change them. But they must organize to do it.

DIVIDING THE TOTALS

It is easy to make totals look big, and the press has been catching its breath and holding its sides, not from laughter, but with amazement, over Secretary Wilson's eight billion dollar valuation of American farm products.

The American Farmer, after deducting interest on the investment, farm expenses, the cost of living, sums paid for hired help, etc., divides this sum among the more than seven million farmers of the country, and finds that each has less than any other man in any other calling would work for. The Farmer then closes with the following sensible paragraph:

> Collectively the American farmer is a mighty factor in world finance. Singly he is overworked and ill-paid, discriminated against in legislation and not nearly so much in need of commissions on social uplift as of simple justice.

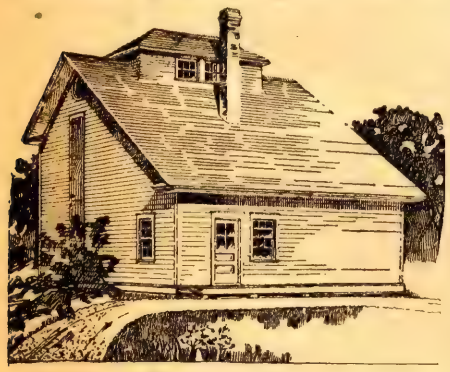
Practical Cold Storage For Farmers

Editor's Note:—Storage of crops is absolutely necessary in the plan of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices. The crops that present the most difficult problems are fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products. These require cold storage and in the past such storage has not been available except in the cities where it was controlled by middlemen, chiefly speculators. Progress, however, has been made in refrigeration and we are glad to find a system adapted to farmers' needs and which may be installed by local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity at shipping points. It is the Cooper System of gravity brine circulation. As there is a necessity for this, or other satisfactory systems to be provided before the 1909 crops are produced we have arranged with Mr. Cooper to write a series of articles describing this system.

By Madison Cooper, Watertown, N. Y.

No. 3.

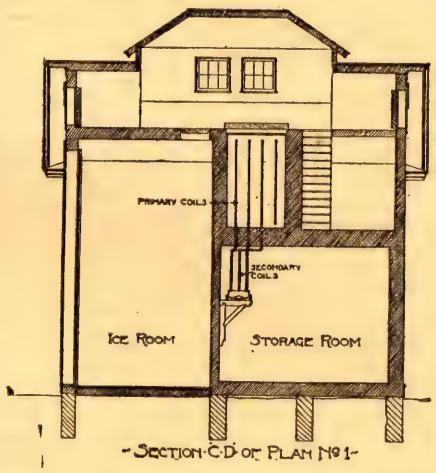
The description in the last number of a cold storage plant of small capacity and the statement of the man who



Prospective View of Plant No. 1.

has operated same, shows what can be done with such a plant. In many places a somewhat larger plant can be installed to good advantage, and the illustrations herein will, therefore, make an interesting study.

The perspective views shows the appearance of this plant as it might be erected from plans shown, and the plan and sections show the arrangement of rooms. This plant may be built of any capacity from 200 barrels

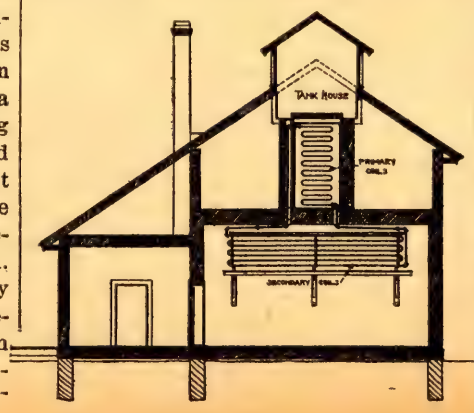


-SECTION C-D OF PLAN Nº 1-

up to 1,200 or even 1,500 barrels, without change in the general arrangement of rooms or plan of building. The cold storage space consists of a large storage room, 12 ft. in height, which may be maintained at a temperature of 30 degrees F. during the warmest mid-summer weather, and a smaller cooling room. 8 ft. in height which is useful in bringing down the temperature of the fruit partially before placing in the large storage room. Access to the storage room is had only from the cooling room, which prevents at all times the inflow of warm air. This cooling room is most useful during comparatively warm weather, when storing the summer or winter varieties of fruit or for cooling and storing Bartlett Pears or other quick-ripening soft fruit. By placing the fruit over night in the cooling room, a large part of the heat may be removed, which prevents much change in temperature of the large storage room when the fruit is placed therein. The cooling room has pipe coils with sufficient surface to carry a temperature of 30 degrees F. during the cool weather of fall and winter, and this room may be used for the permanent storage of the late winter varieties.

The cooling room is entered from a packing or shipping room. This packing room may be built as much larger as is desired, or it may be omitted if the cold storage is built adjacent to a fruit packing shed already constructed. A chimney is provided so that a fire may be started in extremely cold weather, if necessary, to prevent too low a temperature in the storage rooms, or when it is desired to work in the packing room in cold weather. Stairs lead up from the packing room to lofts above the other rooms where empty packages may be stored.

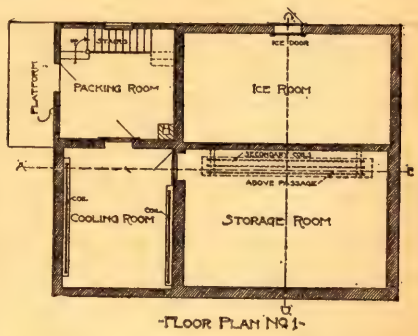
The ice room adjoins both the packing and storage room and is thus protected from the sun on two sides. There are no openings from the ice



room to any part of the building except to tank house for the purpose of raising ice to the primary tank of the Gravity Brine System.

This building makes a very concise arrangement, and if it is so desired, a basement can be added which can be used as a frost proof storage room during cold weather, or for the storage of vegetables, by providing an outside entrance.

Details of construction, insulation, etc. will vary with different localities and different types of buildings, but the plans here shown are for a frame building of first class construction and insulated in a substantial, though not expensive manner. It is estimated that a building can be built



-FLOOR PLAN Nº 1-

on this plan with a capacity of 600 bbls. in the main storage room, at a cost of about $2,000. A larger plant would cost somewhat less in proportion and a smaller plant more in proportion. It is not recommended that a separate plant should be built for a less capacity than 200 or 300 bbls. This estimate is based on average costs and conditions. Country locations are generally somewhat cheaper to build in than city, but not always.

In the next paper will be illustrated and described a plant which could be adapted to a much larger building, up to 2,000 bbls. to 2,500. bbls.

Billion $ Grass



The greatest grass of the century.

Same grows everywhere and yields from **12** to **15** tons of hay, and lots of pasture besides per acre.

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To Up-to-Date Farming:

We are now cutting timber from the forests of the United States at the rate of 500 feet board measure a year for every man, woman and child. In Europe they use only 60 board feet.

At this rate, in less than thirty years all our remaining virgin timber will be cut. Meantime, the forests which have been cut over are generally in a bad way for want of care; they will produce only inferior second growth. We are clearly over the verge of a timber famine.

This is not due to necessity, for the forests are one of the renewable resources. Rightly used, they go on producing crop after crop indefinitely. The countries of Europe know this, and Japan knows it, and their forests are becoming with time not less, but more productive. We probably still possess sufficient forest land to grow wood enough at home to supply our own needs. If we are not blind, or willfully wasteful, we may yet preserve our forest independence and, with it, the fourth of our great industries.

Present wastes in lumber production are enormous. Take the case of yellow pine, which now heads the list in the volume of annual cut. In 1907 it is estimated that only one-half of all the yellow pine cut during the season was used, and that the other half, amounting to 8,000,000 cords, was wasted. Such waste is typical. Mr. R. A. Long, in his address on "Forest Conservation" at the Conference of Governors last spring, pointed out that 20 per cent of the yellow pine was simply left in the woods — a waste which represents the timber growing on 300,000 acres.

The rest of the waste takes place at the mill. Of course it would never do to speak of the material rejected at the mill as waste unless this material could be turned to use by some better and more thorough form of utilization. But in many cases we know, and in many other cases we have excellent reason to believe, that most, if not all, of this material could be used with profit. It is simply a question of intelligent investigation and, more than all, of having the will to economize.

But there are other ways to conserve the forests besides cutting in half the present waste of forest products. The forests can be made to produce three or four times as rapidly as they do at present. This is true of both the virgin forests and the cut-over lands. Virgin forests are often fully stocked with first-class timber, but this stock has been laid in very slowly, on account of the wasteful competition which is carried on constantly between the rival trees. Then, too, in the virgin forests there are very many trees which have reached maturity and stopped growing, and these occupy space which, if held by younger trees, would be laying in a new stock constantly. As regards the cut-over land, severe cutting, followed by fire, has checked growth so seriously that in most cases reproduction is both poor and slow, while in many other cases there is no true forest reproduction at all at present, and there is but little hope for the future.

Treadwell Cleaveland, Jr.

FARMERS MOVING TO TOWN

How to keep the boys on the farm has for a long time been a live question for discussion in farmers' institutes and in the agricultural press. The question widens now, and resolves itself into how to keep the farmers on the farm. It cannot be denied that there is a tendency among farmers, especially when their children grow up and begin to found homes of their own, to either sell or rent their farms and move to town.

An investigation of this tendency convinces us that farmers' wives and daughters are the most potent factor in these moves. It must be confessed that the life of a farmer's wife, as the household work is usually managed and provided for, is not an easy one. There are always more or less people not of the family to cook for; meals must be heavy and regular; the first and last for the day apt to be early and late; and work is left for the women folks that ought to be done by the men, even though it may claim some of the time of the hired man. The men should plant and cultivate the garden; they should milk and attend to the cows; they should at least share in caring for the poultry, and the boys, if there be any in the family, should take time enough from their field work to prepare the fuel and keep it handy, and to gather the vegetables for the noon meal. It is conceded that house help is difficult to procure, and the field help may thus properly and profitably be drawn upon.

Have a thought also of improved appliances. All improvements out of doors and none within the house is discouraging. When the women see fifty and a hundred dollars at a time paid for a single piece of machinery to enable the men to do more work and easier, when three or five dollars can not be spared for helps in the house that they know are obtainable, it begets more or less of a rebellious spirit in the gentlest heart.

Then the mail coming by every day, and the telephone ring opening immediate communication with friends miles away, instead of satisfying the longing for company, rather intesifies that longing, and makes the farm wife wish for neighbors she can see at any moment as well as speak to. This condition she imagines is one of the certain attendants of a home in town. She does not realize that the occupants of the nearest house may be more inaccessible than the most distant neighbor with whom her country 'phone connects.

We need not mention the opportunities the ambitious wife may find in and about the home on the farm, opportunities for improvement and enjoyment, and to make money "all her own." We need not contrast them with the painful lack of such opportunities in the town or city, for none of these things will move the farm wife who has made up her mind that her place is in the town.

But for all that, the farms must be occupied. Those who cultivate them must live upon them. The farmer who believes he can successfully grow crops and raise stock, and at the same time live in town some miles away, is a sadly mistaken man. The idea is, of course, to have some "good" man take his place and occupy the old home on the farm while he himself directs affairs from afar.

Well, try it if you must. There is nothing so convincing as experience. Meanwhile, we urge a compromise of some sort between the women who want to move to town and the men who prefer to remain on the farm.

The modern grain drill has done much for the farmer. Some people may think that all a grain drill is fitted for is to sow small grains. This is a mistake. The sugar beet growers use it to sow their beets; those who raise crops for canning factories use it to sow red kidney beans, bush lima beans, peas and corn. All grain drills will not do this work, and it is not of this class drills we are writing.

Within a very short time, the farmer has come to know that it is a wise plan to renew his old pastures and run-down meadows. This is work that pays handsomely, and the re-seeding can be done at a time when the farmer has little else to do. The proper time to do this work is in the early spring, just after the frost is out of the ground and the sod is wet and spongy. Grasses are not of themselves enrichers of the

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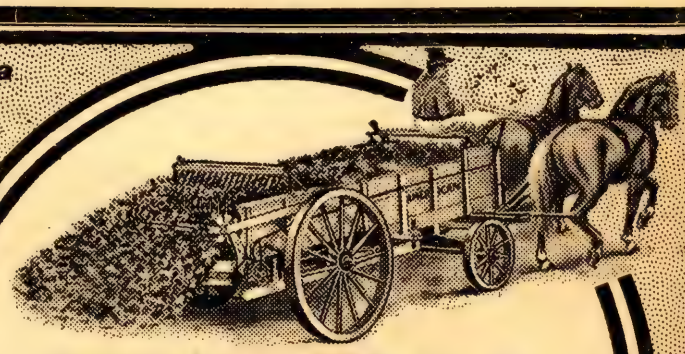
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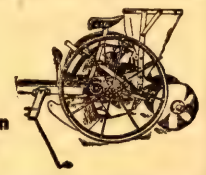
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AGENTS

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soil. Therefore, it is best to sow a mixture of red top and alsike, or either one separately. Alsike is fine, because it will grow where it is very difficult to get a stand of red top. The disc drill provides the means for doing this important work as it should be done. A recess is provided in the grain tube tops, and the grass seed spouts which lead from the grass seed attachment are so arranged that the clover can be conducted through the grain tubes underneath the sod. The disc drill is the one to use for this work. The discs do not turn the sod, and in a few days it would he difficult to see where the seeding has been done. Most old pastures and meadows are sod or root bound, and the cutting the sod receives from the discs relieves this condition. The receeding of sod land shows its good effects in the pasture at a time when pasture is short—July and August—and the abundance of the forage attests the wisdom of the plan. The meadow shows its appreciation in the increased tonnage of hay. Then, whenever the sod is plowed under, the soil yields more abundant crops, because of the presence of the clovers.

The disc drill has really done more for the farmer than other styles, because it will run and good work whereever it is possible to work a gang disc harrow.

No one can or will attempt to deny that it is always best to have the land in proper seeding condition. The better the preparation of the seed bed, the better thecrop, as a rule. Where farmers raise winter wheat and sow in on corn ground, or in States like Iowa and Illinois, where they do not even cut the fodder and expect to sow oats in the spring, such seeding conditions are very common indeed. The acreage of these farmers is so great that it is absolutely impossible to plow the trash under and fit the ground for seeding as some of our smaller farmers do. The Illinois and Iowa method is to pick the corn and turn the cattle in to the standing stalks in the winter. Then in the spring they go into their fields with a gang disc harrow, which knocks the standing stalks down and cuts them up to a certain extent. Up to within three years ago the plan was to use broad-cast seeders to sow the oats, following the seeders with a disc harrow for discing in the seed. It covered some of the seed so deep that it never came up, and some of it so shallow that the plants sprouted so quicqly that the first hot sun killed the plants. What could they do? Some of the farmers who had moved from the Eastern States tried the hoe drill, gave up in disgust and went to broadcasting. Then the manufacturers of the Superior Disc Drill, sent their experts into the fields with their machines, and the broadcasting method is being rapidly abandoned in view of the fact that the agricultural colleges and prominent farmers have made a substantial increase in bushels per acre over broadcasting, not to mention seed saved and better stands of clover.

There are many other things to be considered before price. The feed on the drill should have most careful thought. If the feed is faulty it will not sow in adequate quantities the various large and small seeds that the farmer may want to plant. It will skip, bunch and choke; what is the result? A poor stand. Then the furrow openers and grain tubes should be looked into. The furrow openers are next in importance to the grain feed. If the furrow openers will not deposit the seed at an even depth in the soil it would result in uneven growing and maturing of the grain. The frame of the drill should also have consideration. This must be strong. Otherwise the hopper will sag in the middle and throw all the feeding mechanism out of order.

Those of our readers who use commercial fertilizers, it is very essential that a fertilizer feed is purchased that will sow all known brands. There are grain drills to be had that will do all this work well and the farmer owes it to himself to see that he purchases the proper one.

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Farmers, market gardeners, truckers and all others who grow potatoes for home or market will prize this potato ahead of all others on account of its *extreme earliness, good table qualities, fine size and shape, great productiveness and splendid keeping properties.* Just think of one variety of potatoes combining all of these qualities *in high degrees.* We positively assert and have abundant and undoubted proofs that EARLY SIX WEEKS MARKET POTATOES do make good-size merchantable tubers *in six weeks from planting.*



From Photograph of Mr. Saum's Potatoes

We don't refer to a solitary instance. This potato can be depended upon for such results every time *if planted when the growing season has arrived, and the weather is favorable.* With unfavorable weather they will, of course, require longer. The Potatoes cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late spring. Size is medium, skin light flesh color, shape like in illustration. They are perfect beauties, heavy and sure yielders.

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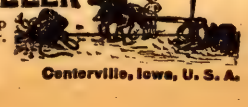
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Hon. A. P. Grout, of the Illinois Farmers Institute, said in one of his farm talks:

I know a hard working young farm hand of good habits, but his only ambition seems to be to own a fine horse and buggy, and he has these—red wheels, rubber tires, whip tied with blue ribbon, etc. He makes a fine appearance when he goes driving in his good clothes and kid gloves. But when I see him I can not help but think: What of the future? He has never qualified himself for anything but hard work—work with the hands. He can hold to the plow handle and cluck to the team. He has reached the limit of his capacity. His muscles are fully developed and he can work no harder. There is nothing in the future for him but work with his hands. All he has to show for several years' work is that horse and buggy.

Mr. Grout's young man is not by himself. The case is by no means a solitary one. The agricultural belt is full of horse-and-buggy farmers. The fault or misfortune is not in that they know how to work with their hands, or that their future may be relegated to hard work; but it is in their lack of aspiration. The ambition of these pitiable people does not always center and terminate on a horse and buggy. The horse-and-buggy young man is only a type. A little spludge, a silly show, a kind of make-believe among their fellows, is all that pertains to them within or without. They are much like a coffin—a shiny polish on the outside; within lie dead the aspirations and ambitions, the beckoning opportunities—all that meant progress and achievement and make men useful and great.

We repeat, the hard work with the hands is not to be shunned, nor is it to be considered a mere stepping stone to a level that shall not require work without the hands. There is no more honorable work than that which requires the use of the hands impelled by the strongest muscles of the body, but the hands should be directed by an intelligent and educated brain that is constantly urging on to greater things. The hand that has not above it an educated brain is but groping its way in the dark, its only solace being that there is nothing behind it demanding better and nobler work. After all we cannot deny that in such cases ignorance is bliss, but it is the bliss of sleepily sliding down hill, the only danger being collision with the ambitious souls that are pressing upward all the time.

And that, by the way, affords a picture of every day human life. Many are sliding lazily down, while the few are pushing steadily upward, never satisfied with what has been done, but always thinking to do more and better. It is so easy for the horse-and-buggy man to glide downward! There is no level on the hillside of life. If one move at all, he must go up or down. "Whither movest thou," dear young reader. Art thou satisfied with what thou has done? is the horse and buggy and good suit of clothes enough, or to that are you determined to add something more?

WEEDS THE CURSE OF AGRICULTURE

The battle the farmer must continually wage is against weeds. Whatever he may plant and expect from the earth, "thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth." The army the farmer sets in array in the fields is sure to be met by an army he never enlisted. Where his crops grow there will grow crops he never planted; and a large portion of his most fatiguing labor is to aid his crops in their struggle with those that are not his. And the persistency of evil is made manifest in the fact that the richer his soil and the greater the promise to him of good crops, the harder must be his fight against the weeds.

We cannot here particularize the weed pests. They are too many and their range is too wide. And as pests they vary. A certain weed may be comparatively harmless in one locality and a bad pest in another. Some are so bad that lws have been enacted requiring their extermination.

The problem is to reduce all these pests to the minimum of their power for harm. As plants do not grow without seed, the first consideration is to prevent the maturity of weed seeds. And this must not be secured only on one's own farm, but on neighboring farms also, for wind, water, birds and animals, that known no line fences, distribute seeds. In this is an important call for co-operation. No farmer should allow his carelessness to neutralize and nullify the good efforts of his neighbors. All should work together to the desirable purpose of saving to each other the annual losses sustained form the growth of weeds.

But farmers too often plant the seeds of the worst weeds of all. They do not do it on purpose, and yet they are not careful enough not to do it. Among the smaller seeds the enemies conceal themselves. The buckhorn, the red sorrel, the dock, the mullein, and seeds of plants like them, the bane of meadows, are often sown with the grass and clover seed. In buying these seeds have them carefully inspected, and require a valid guarantee that they are free from such adulterations.

There is such a thing as pure seed, and of pedigreed seeds — seeds whose origin is known and that can be traced all the way to the identical seeds offered for sale. We shall be glad to welcome the time when all seeds placed upon the market shall be of that character; but such is not the case



Be Sure Separator Oil is Not Gummy

Don't spoil the bearings of a hand separator with gummy oil. It cuts the bearings, spoils the balance of the machine and makes it a poor skimmer.

STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

is the *best* oil for separator running. There isn't a gummy particle in it. It has just the right "body" to feed freely; it lubricates perfectly and it wears a long time.
Ask your dealer for Standard Hand Separator Oil and try it.

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill

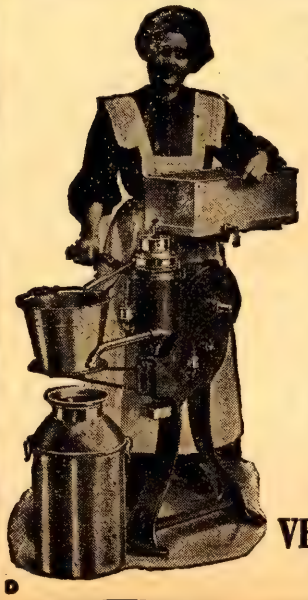
WOULDN'T IT BE FOLLY TO SAY

1909 UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS

EXCEL ALL OTHERS

IF WE COULDN'T PROVE IT?

Separator buyers are **becoming** more and more **critical.** Mere **say so** has **less influence** now than ever before. **Buyers demand** to be shown **proof.**



This makes us happy, for the more critical Separator buyers are, the **more certain** they are **to become** United States Separator **enthusiasts.**

Simply ask **to be shown** and the **1909** United States Separator will **do the rest.**

GREATER CAPACITY FOR SIZE OF BOWL.

MORE THOROUGH SEPARATION THAN ANY OTHER.

In endurance tests has **beaten everything** on the market and **holds the world's record.**

Ask for Catalogue No. **187** and it will be mailed you together with a beautiful lithographed hanger in colors.

Selling Agents in nearly every dairy town in the Country; if none in your town, write us and we will be pleased to quote prices.

Separators shipped from our distributing Warehouses in every dairy section of the Unites States and Canada.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

how, and the purity of the seed planted must depend largely upon the care of the purchaser and planter and the honesty of the grower and seller.

It is a good plan to buy seeds that are known to have been produced where the worst weed pests of the planter's locality do not grow. That is clearly a proper precaution, but it does not absolutely guarantee safety, for seeds go through many processes after leaving the grower's fields. They may become contaminated in cleaning machines, in packing, and in various ways, carelessly, accidentally, or dishonestly. The matter is too vital for the planter to take any risks. His aim should be to make his fight against weeds easier by exercising every precaution to keep the seeds off his farm. In purchasing seeds be sure to know you are getting what you are paying for, the very best seed on the market, and that you are getting no "boot" in the shape of adulterations.

A 10 Year Roofing Guarantee Backed by a Surety Co. Bond

In our advertising columns the United Roofing and Mfg. Co. offer to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo Roofing a National Surety Co. guarantee bond, which covers a period of **10 years.**

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no propective puyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the United Roofing & Mfg. Co., 584 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., they will be glad to send you information regarding same and sample free.

We have received a very interesting and valuable catalog of saw-mill machinery. It is more like a complete book on the subject. Anyone interested in saw-mills, gas or steam engines, grinders or wood-working machinery of any kind should write for this book. Address De Loach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 850, Bridgeport, Ala.

Kitselman Bros., fence manufacturers, Box 289, Muncie, Ind., report their sales larger this year than ever before. They sell fence for 15 cents a rod up. It will pay you to get their free catalog. See their ad in this issue.



FREE PAIL

The effect of the pure food laws and regulations put into force during the past few years has been to the benefit not only of the buyer and consumer, for whom they were primarily intended, but to the advantage of every reputable manufacturer as well. This is especially true in relation to stock tonics. Those makers of tonics who had secrets that would not bear the light were the only ones damaged by the publicity required, while on the other hand the manufacturers who had advertised the ingredients of their tonics were helped by the enforcement of honest methods.

Among the latter the Wilbur Stock Food Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has been for twenty-five years the most persistent advocate of publicity of ingredients and the plain statements of facts as to the effects of their tonics and the correct proportions to use.

They not only recommend the use of the smallest amount of the tonic required, but they offer to demonstrate at their own risk the beneficial results they claim, by giving away a 25-pound pail to feeders and owners of stock in every locality where they have no agent. They consider this an inexpensive method of introducing their tonic, since they know from past experience that the tonic will satisfy and therefore secure repeat orders. Any live stock owner who will simply send his name and address, together with a statement of the number of live stock of various kinds that he owns, the Wilbur Stock Food Company, 579 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis., will be sent a free trial pail. This is an opportunity of which enterprising stock owners will take advantage.

Simply fill out coupon in their advertisement or write them a letter and get your pail free.

ABANDONED FARMS OR PRODUCTIVE—WHICH?

Secretary Wilson scents a potato famine in this country. He is reported to have said: "Eastern cities are going farther each year to get their tubers. The crop is exhausting the soil, and as the home supply has become inadequate, importations have been increasing to meet the needs of the Atlantic coast centers of population."

If Mr. Wilson is correct, the condition may be accounted for in several ways, and not one of them indicates a potato famine. 1. The growers of potates are not expected to make the prices at which they sell. If those who make the prices put them at or below the cost of poduction, the growers became discouraged and quit planting potatoes. Or, if they continue to plant, they cannot afford to fertilize, and must, therefore, permit the soil to become exhaused and less and less productive, until abandonment closes the chapter. 2. Freight charges may have much to do with the eastern supply or the lack of it, and encourage a resort to foreign importation. It may be that the freight steamers bring potatoes from foreign countries at lower rates than the freight trains charge to bring them from the middle West, thus making it impossible for Western farmers to compete in our eastern markets with the imported goods. This would produce he same effect so far as a decrease or increase of the potato crop is concerned. It is impossible that the the potato crop has reached its zenith in this country. Under proper encouragement the United States could produce potatoes enough to supply the world. Millions of acres in this country are growing inferior crops that would produce an abundant yield of potatoes if the crop when ready for market commanded a renumerative pice.

We may say again, that American farmers are fully able to supply American need if they were permitted to control their products as other people control the works of their hands. If we have a potato famine, or any kind of famine, it will not be because we have reached the limit of our ability to produce, but because in our marketing system non producers fix the prices of the products, and absorb the profits that belong to the producers.

OATS SHOULD BE A PROFITABLE CROP

By H. D. Russell.

In traveling over the Central and Middle West for many years, and coming close touch with farmers in all sections and of all classes, I have observed over and over again the great care taken in the raising of live stock. The greatest possible care is exercised with the horses, cattle and hogs. No opportunity to improve them is overlooked.

Much interest is at times shown in the selection of seed wheat and corn, but, as for the oats, they seem to think that anything that is called oats will do for seed. The oats have become so debilitated and weak by constant reseeding year after year that it requires almost perfect conditions from the time they are in the ground until harvest to secure a fair yield. The constitution of the plant has been seriously weakened, with the result that any unusual climatic conditions reduce the promise of the crop. During the past two seasons oats that started under favorable conditions and looked promising have fallen away wonderfully and failed to maintain the early promise in the face of weather conditions that were unfavorably—such as a little too much rain followed by excessive heat, which has produced in many instances rust, and in other instances where there were no signs of rust they have been injured by excessive heat. It seems to me that if the seed had been properly selected the plant would have withstood these troubles.

Last season the best oats were raised

USUAL CROP OF CREAM SEPARATOR SNARES AND TARES

If actual merit alone prevailed the DE LAVAL cream separator would be the only one made, sold or used.

But the dairy farmer with his dollars is an alluring proposition to those who "need the money", so that every season brings with it a new crop of separator fakes and fables, with some of the old conjurers over again and always a few fresh ones.

Last year the new improved line of DE LAVAL machines literally swept the field. This year everybody has a "new" machine, which is the one thing they universally harp upon in their talk and advertising. But it is mostly bosh and nonsense. There is mighty little new to them. No more DE LAVAL patents have expired so that there is nothing else "new" that they can lay hold of this year.

There's the usual crop of fakirs appropriating the facts of DE LAVAL separator use and the endorsements DE LAVAL separators have received, and quoting them as though they applied to their own inferior imitations of the standard cream separator.

There's the concern which makes an inferior disc separator and speaks of the "disc" separator being "the machine which has won out universally in Europe, the home of the disc separator." True, but it was the DE LAVAL that has done the winning out in Europe, as it has in America.

There's the political separator concern, with the new "year" or "cents" trademark, whose claims it is to be hoped nobody ever believes, and which manifestly practices the circus man's theory that the great American public ever likes to be fooled.

There's the only concern which has stuck to the abandoned DE LAVAL "hollow bowl" of thirty years ago, but will this year desperately join the procession of 10 year back DE LAVAL imitations with a "disky bucket bowl" machine.

There's the "Trust" striving to complete its monopoly of dealer and farmer, harvesting much costly separator experience, largely at the expense of buyers-for-use, through trying to build a cream separator like ordinarily made farm machinery.

There's the "mail order" outfit, with their cheaply made machines, bought here and there, not made by themselves or sold under the real manufacturer's name, all claiming the earth, and many of the things that should be below it.

But the merry lot changes and dwindles every year. They gradually drop out and leave their unfortunate patrons helpless with trashy machines. More will fade away this year. The dairy farmer, like the creameryman, is coming to know something of separators. He doesn't swallow mere "claims" so easily. 98 per cent of the world's creamerymen use DE LAVAL machines. The percentage of farm users content with nothing else is always increasing.

There isn't a single reason why every man who buys a cream separator this year should not buy a DE LAVAL. There are many reasons why you should. The best costs no more than the various grades of inferior imitating machines.

A DE LAVAL catalog may be had for the asking. A DE LAVAL machine may be tried for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street **CHICAGO**
1213 & 1215 Filbert St. **PHILADELPHIA**
Drumm & Sacramento Sts **SAN FRANCISCO**

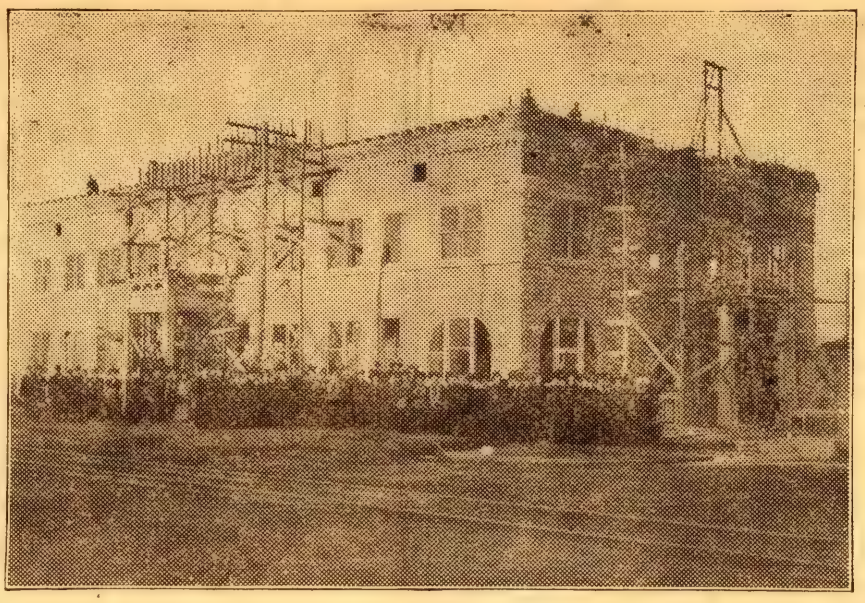
General Offices:
165 Broadway
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street **MONTREAL**
14 & 16 Princess Street **WINNIPEG**
107 First Street **PORTLAND, OREG.**

in Michigan. They had fair yields and ran from 32 to 34 lbs. to the bushel. If some of the farmers in Central Illinois and Iowa could obtain some of these Michigan oats it would seem to me that they could secure much better results than to keep reseeding the same as they have been. For years farmers have been careless and failed to give proper attention, first, to the selection of the seed, and then to the proper preparation of the soil. The careless sowing of oats on corn stubble is expensive. Where possible, the corn stubble should be removed by fall plowing. No effort should be spared towards getting the soil in good condition. If obliged to use seed raised on the farm the small light-weight oats and wild seeds should be blown or cleaned out. Get the fanning mill working, and work it hard.

Late planting is a bad feature. Get your oats in the ground early. Oats should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Where they get a quick, early start, they will get to a point of safety before the excessive heat in July strikes them.

GALLOWAY'S NEW BUILDING



Here is the new Administration Building, just being completed by the William Galloway Company opposite the company's three big factories.

Perhaps every farmer does not fully appreciate what Farmer Galloway, the farmer manufacturer, is doing. Twelve years ago William Galloway was milking cows and teaching calves to drink skim milk out of a pail. Today he is running three factories.

William Galloway is, perhaps, different from anybody else in the implement industry. He does not pretend to make everything, but when it comes to Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines and Cream Separators, he has his fighting clothes on, and has set his stakes in deep to make these three articles right, and in large quantities.

Galloway has a hobby. It is simply this. In the first place, he will not touch an article or make it unless it is original and different and in a class by itself. After he gets an article of this kind it is his hobby to turn out such a quantity of them that he can sell it a low price.

William Galloway started in a small way several years ago, manufacturing harrowing carts; then his Wagon Box Manure Spreader of which he has sold thousands and already has the O. K. of twenty thousand farmers. The farmers simply buy the material and labor that goes into the product and pay a very small profit to Galloway. He says that any farmer might just as well have a Galloway Spreader when he can get it on a deal of this kind.

Besides that, on his brand new proposition he will give any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING 12 months to prove that the Galloway Spreader is a paying investment and take it back if it doesn't prove all his claims at the end of 12 months.

Galloway is doing a great deal for the American farmer. His business has grown to its present enormous proportion quicker than any implement industry in the United States. The reason is simply because he will not make a machine unless it will pass muster and the most rigid test possible—go out anywhere and do its own talking without any expert or an agent—machines that always sell from five to a dozen more for him.

Here is the secret of Galloway's great success. He is a specialist in his line. He says he will not be undersold on similar goods by any concern in existence. He is an actual manufacturer, not a jobber, dealer or catalog house. His factories put one in mind of an enormous machine. The raw material goes into one end and is kept on moving until it reaches the other end in the way of finished product. It goes out in a regular stream and is shipped right from the paint shop to the user.

On account of the enormous business this concern has built up, Mr. Galloway has had to build and rebuild to his factories until now the railroad company have made the Galloway factories a station, which is called Galloway Station, on the edge of Waterloo. And every railroad that comes to this city has a switch and an agent at Galloway Station, so that they can get their share of the enormous freight that this concern turns out.

Write to him and ask for his Brand New Proposition and prices and Big Galloway Manure Spreader Book—sent free. Address Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Company, 509 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

FIRE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

Forest preservation is one of the live questions before the American public, and while considering it, it will be found that destruction by forest fires is not one of the least problems. During the autumn of 1908 great fires spread over wide acreages in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and the newer states of the Northwest, but we have not the figures representing the losses by these great conflagrations; but an idea may be formed of them from the destruction wrought in former years.

The census returns for 1880 showed an area of 10,000,000 acres of timber lands burnt over annually involving a loss in timber destroyed of from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. In later years the acreage burned over is less, but the increased value of the timber makes the losses fully as great.

An estimate is made that the damage done to new forest growths in the United States is not much below $90,000,000 yearly and to this must be added the loss to the fertility of the soil, an indeterminate sum. The fires destroy the surface accumulations thus robbing the soil of what would become humus, and involves a damage which it takes years to overcome.

Then, too, must be taken into account damage to settlements and new farms that have been made in the regions burnt over, and the actual loss of life. During the last 30 years, not including last year, nearly two thousand persons lost their lives in forest fires.

TRADE Sharples MARK 29 Yrs

Here I Am



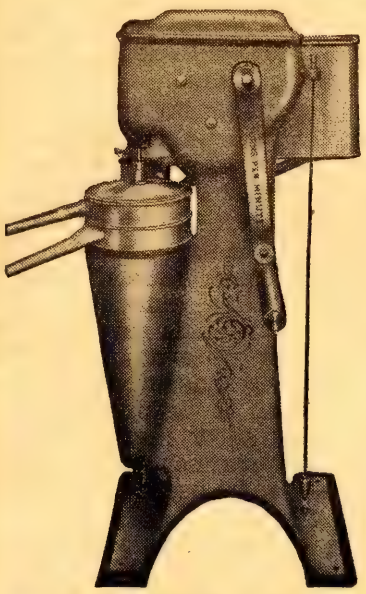
The plumb bob is one of the handy improvements on the 1909 Sharples Tubular "A" Cream separator. It adds miles to the great lead Tubulars have always had over all other separators.

This "plumb bob" enables you to set the 1909 Tubular "A" perfectly level in a minute—quicker than you could find the spirit level needed to set any other separator. You can always tell, by a glance at the plumb bob, whether Tubular "A" separators are level, thus always keeping the Tubular up to its very best work. Just another example of the "up to the minute" and "away ahead of the rest" character of Tubulars.

Tubulars Are Different From All Other Separators

Tubulars are built on absolutely correct principles—that is, Tubulars have a bottom fed bowl hanging below a simple, frictionless ball bearing. The one piece frame and the permanent, compact, strong construction of Tubulars enables us to add to Tubulars some very handy devices which it is impossible for other manufacturers to use on their constantly changing common "bucket bowl" machines.

The incorrect principles of common "bucket bowl" machines—that is, a top fed bowl set up on top of a spindle—make all such machines unsatisfactory and necessitate constant changes that are merely makeshifts and not improvements.



1909 TUBULAR "A"

Common "disc" or "bucket bowl" separators require more careful leveling than Tubulars. Yet, to level these common separators, you must place a spirit level on their frames. If their frames are a little out of true, as they usually are, the leveling of the common "disc" or "bucket bowl" separator is largely guesswork.

It is the easiest thing in the world to level the Tubular "A" cream separator shown here. Simply wedge up under the corners of machine until the point of the plumb bob hangs directly over the point of the plumb bob center, or plug, set into the base of the frame. Done in a minute and always right. Observe the low supply can on the Tubular—you need not move it to take out the bowl.

Tubulars are built in the world's greatest, best equipped cream separator works. We have additional Tubular factories in Canada and Germany. Tubular sales for 1908 were way ahead of 1907—way out of sight of any competitor, if not all competitors combined.

Our 1909 Tubular "A" is better than any previous Tubular and is guaranteed forever in every part.

Write for Catalog No. 136.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal.



A Set of Twelve Beautiful Highly Colored, Gold Bordered Celluloid Finish Post Cards, Illustrating Eugene Field's Famous Song *and* Poem, "Lover's Lane, Saint Jo"

The twelve post cards comprising this set, as above described, are by far the most beautiful cards that you have ever come in contact with. We are proud to say that we are one of the first parties in the country to offer them absolutely FREE to our readers. We cannot give you an adequate conception of them without you seeing the cards themselves, but the illustration will serve to give you some idea of them.

"Lover's Lane, Saint Jo," is one of the Masterpieces of that Prince of American Poets, Eugene Field. It is a poem whose perfect rythm and tender sentiment touch a responsive chord in every heart. The poem is in 12 verses and each card of this series has a different verse. The views shown on the cards are from actual photographs, printed in four colors and has a celluloid finish, and the deep rich gold border heightens and intensifies the effect, making them wonderfully true to life. The scenes depicted are themselves beautiful in the extreme and are rendered still more attractive by the fact that each harmonizes perfectly with the verse on that particular card. Space does not permit printing the poem complete, but this is verse 12:

"With your head upon my shoulder,
And my arms about you, so,
Though exiles we shall seem to be
In Lover's Lane, Saint Jo."

We Want Every Reader to Have This Set Absolutely Free

And we will send it to every one who signs the coupon in this advertisement and mails it to us with two 2-cent stamps (4c) to cover postage and packing. In return we ask only a small favor of you. If you are pleased with the cards kindly show them to your friends and ask seven of them for 15 cents each for a trial subscription (8 issues) or renewal to our great National Farm Paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—and a set of the cards just like this. If you are successful (and you surely will be) send us $1.00, the amount you collect, and we will send you prepaid our World renowned and celebrated

"Tour of The World" on Post Cards

comprising fifty pictures of famous places and scenes in all parts of the world. I invite you to take a "Trip Around the World on Souvenir Post Cards" with me. This is our route and you must note carefully the interesting places we are going to visit:

Where we go	*What we see*
1. United States	Washington Monument
2. United States	Statute of Liberty
3. United States	Home of Washington
4. United States	Cotton Picking Scene
5. United States	Look-Out Mountain
6. Mexico	Castle of Chapultepe
7. Jamaica	Governor's Mansion
8. England	London, Parliament Bldg.
9. England	The Round Tower
10. England	Westminster Abbey
11. England	Shapespeare's Birthplace
12. England	Oxford College
13. England	Ann Hathaway's Cottage
14. Scotland	Loch Archray, Ben Venu
15. Scotland	Loch Katrine Lake
16. Scotland	Edinburg, Scott's Monm't
17. Ireland	Lakes of Kilarney
18. Italy	San Minato, Florence
19. Italy	Milan Cathedral
20. Italy	Arch of Constantine
21. Italy	Venice, Palace of Doges
22. Italy	Castle of St. Angelo
23. Italy	St. Peters Cathedral
24. Italy	Lake Como
25. Italy	The Great Palace
26. Italy	Rome, Trevi Fountain
27. Italy	Venice
28. Italy	Florence
29. Italy	Plaza Colono
30. Italy	Plaza Vecchio
31. Spain	Ancient Church
32. Greece	Athens
33. France	Church of La Madeleine
34. France	Paris, Louvre Art Gallery
35. France	Chateau de Binard
36. Germany	Castle on the Rhine
37. Egypt	Excavating a Temple
38. Egypt	Great Nile Bridge
39. Egypt	Cairo
40. Egypt	Grand Sphinx
41. Switzerland	The Jung Frau Peaks
42. Switzerland	Sonnenburg
43. Switzerland	Swiss Alps, in the Alps
44. Switzerland	Hospic in the Alps
45. Switzerland	Stroubach Falls
46. Ceylon	Colombo Harbor
47. Australia	Gold Mining Scene
48. China	Native Junks, Fishermen
49. China	Street Scene
50. Japan	Native Boats

It took the photographer who secured these pictures TWO YEARS to travel this same route—we have been over it in fifteen minutes. Isn't this a wonderful trip? Don't you want this great set? Fifty different cards, all beautifully colored by a SECRET PROCESS so that each view is EXACTLY like the original view. This is an entirely new and superior reproduction of these views—never before published.

Special Notice If you prefer you may send your list of seven subscribers in with the coupon and stamps as explained and everything will be sent as promised. This will save you time.

Remember the only thing you have to do to get the twelve beautiful colored post cards of Eugene Field's illustrated song and poem, "Lover's Lane, Saint Jo," is to write your name and address on the coupon and mail it to us with two 2-cent stamps (4c). We know that when you see the cards and show them to your friends, you will have no trouble in getting up a club and secure a "Trip Around the World." We take the risk, you have nothing to lose. SEND IN THE COUPON NOW.

Up-to-Date Farming

227 West Washington St., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

CUT OUT THE COUPON

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:—Please send me at once absolutely free 12 beautiful colored post cards, of the illustrated song and poem, "LOVER'S LANE, SAINT JO." I will show these cards to my friends and ask seven of them to give me 15 cents each for a four months' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and a set of 12 cards just like mine. I will send you the seven names and addresses and $1.00, and you are to send me prepaid, a Tour Around the World on post cards for my kindness in getting up this club. The cards will be mine whether I succeed in getting up the club or not, but I agree to do my best. Enclosed find 4c in stamps for postage and packing.

My name is .....

My address is .....

POULTRY BOOK FREE

Our Handsome new Illustrated Poultry Book fully covers the poultry-raising business in every detail. It tells how to get fertile eggs—how to test them—how to market them—how to raise the healthiest fowls at the smallest expense.

It contains beautiful illustrations of all kinds of fowl and many valuable remarks by famous poultrymen. It thoroughly explains the process and advantages of incubation and describes in detail the **Reliable Incubator**

Tells how it won the **World's Record** and **648 First Prizes.** Shows the advantages of its double heating system, inside heater and automatic regulator. **Write today**—we will send the book without placing you under any obligation to purchase an incubator.

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Owners of the Famous Reliable Poultry Farm

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The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds—save them!

Conkey's Roup Cure

will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and

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125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10

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Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.

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45 Varieties of practical and fancy pure bred poultry. Beautiful, hardy, vigorous. Largest, most successful poultry farm. Thousands to choose from. Big **Profitable Poultry** book tells all about it. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, and supplies. Sent for 4 cents.
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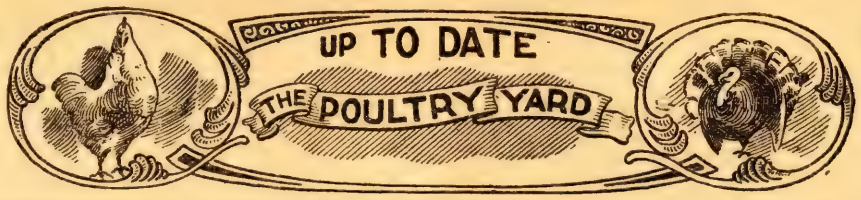
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No stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 per 15, $6 per 100. All from dark red well marked birds. Trap nests used. Send your order now.

Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Indiana

SEND postal for large illustrated catalog; full-blooded Poultry Incubators and Eggs for hatching
CHANTICLEER POULTRY FARM
Department 74, MANKATO, MINNESOTA.



THE HEN AND THE BROODER

Our boyhood was spent among the chickens on the farm. We were always proud of the number of chicks that came off with the hen, but as the brood met the inevitable contingencies of hen-mother care and began to dwindle, until after a while only three or two were able to answer to the cluck of the "mother," there was not much left to be proud of. It has been said that on the farms, where poultry is cared for in the ordinary way, there is not more than one chick raised for every five eggs set, and not more than one matures for every three hatched.

That is a record that ought to be beaten. When it turns out that way poultry raising is a discouraging proposition. Of course, much depends upon the facilities for taking care of the hen and her brood, and the care that is bestowed upon them. Coops to prevent their rambling, warm places free from rats for them to roost in, safe shelter during storms—these diminish the mortality and increase the percentage of chickens matured. But left to themselves, or largely so, the morality among young chicks is the most discouraging feature of poultry raising.

How about incubators and brooders? All new things are not better than the old, but most of them are. Going into the fields one searches in vain for the tools and implements that were used there fifty or even thirty years ago. Better ones have crowded them out and taken their places. Why not so in the poultry yard? Farmers' wives are slow to use incubators because they think too much care is necessary. Some different arrangements must be made, it is true, and better facilities provided; but a single incubation may bring out a hundred or more chicks, and a large percentage of the eggs are expected to hatch.

To bring that number of chicks from under hens, at least ten hens must bring off broods. Add to that the number that may quit their nests and the number that may meet with accidents, and all the care that must be bestowed on all these different setters, with the difficulty of getting the necessary number of hens to become broody at the same time, will require more attention and worry, and involve a greater degree of uncertainty than attending to an incubator.

After the chicks are hatched, then what? Which has the best judgment and clearest reasoning facilities, the human attendant or the hen mother—the ten of them? The human has a brooder. In it she is master of the weather. The chicks are in no danger from sudden rain storms or frosts, or of following a thoughtless hen through chilling morning dews. Animals that prey on chicks are not to be feared, and the chicks do not get mites or lice upon them from an infested hen. The brooder must have a little attention, and the chicks some care, but not a whit more than if every ten or dozen of them were following a hen. The hen must still do the laying, but the incubator will do the future hatching, and the brooder will do the future nursing or hovering.

THE POULTRY YARD AS A FOOD PRODUCER.

The human family must be fed. The supply of beef, mutton and pork is not increasing so rapidly as is the demand for meat. The game supply is practically exhausted, and the rivers and the sea can yield no more in the future than they have yielded in the past. The lessening ranges of the west and the increasing value of farming lands make any great increase in meat stock unlikely. But poulation will continue to increase, and each added soul makes another body to feed and sustain. That the margin between the supply of meats and the demand for them is widening, is manifest from the confessed scarcity in the market and the advancing prices.

In this emergency, people are looking to the poultry yards to supply the deficit. The poultry yard is about the only place where an increase is practicable, and, happily, the possibilities for an increase there are almost unlimited. The production of poultry may be increased without an increase of acres. Every farm where domestic fowls are kept may easily double its output, and go even beyond that, without sensibly encroaching upon the other farm activities, and every new country home means an additional poultry yard. Better methods, the use of incubators and brooders, the introduction of improved varieties of fowls, better housing, better feed and better care—all these increase the output, but with little fear of over-supplying the rapidly increasing demand. This is one line in farm production where competition need not be seriously feared. For years the supply has been inadequate, the demand growing, and prices becoming more and more remunerative. Deficiency in the courser meats compel increased consumption of poultry.

There is another feature connected with poultry as a food supply, that does not apply to any other line of rural production. It gives the growers, however moderate their means, an advantage in table luxury over the wealthy consumers in the cities, or those in high official station. The family that can have fresh eggs and fried chicken for breakfast, roast turkey or chicken pie for dinner, with a similarly rare poultry dish for supper—the morning, noon and evening meals,—has a repast that kings would gladly invite their titled quests to partake of. The poultry yard is a leader of table delicacies. The humble farm wife that can go to the nest for fresh laid eggs, even after her guests have arrived, or to the yard for bright, plump fries that she has watched and fed from the time they came from the shell, has what money cannot buy in the city. She knows what she is putting before her family or her company. She knows it is fresh, juicy and choice. She knows the feed on which it grew and developed. The money of the rich may buy these things in appearance, but, whether egg or fowl, it was produced and gathered up by unknown hands. It is the product of food the users know not of, and it has deteriorated in a shipment, short or long. If an egg, it has been unnaturally shaken up in transportation. If a fowl, it has gone without food and water, and suffered the rough treatment of handlers and sellers. In either case, it may have reposed for no short period in the grave of cold storage, to be dragged therefrom and called a luxury. It is not fresh, and it is not what the farmer and his family have.

A crown of laurel may well be woven for the poultry yard as it furnishes coveted luxuries for the farmer's table, and as a hungry world turns to it for a diminishing meat supply.

Be Sure and Get This Book — Free

The new catalog of the Wisconsin Incubator Co., Racine, Wis., Box No. 62, is a very fine book giving valuable information. This catalog should be in the hands of every one interested in Poultry. It tells you how a good Incubator and Brooder should be made. Mr. Thos. Collier, manager of the Wisconsin Incubator Co., will be glad to mail you this catalog if you will just write him for one.

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Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

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Save money. Thousands are doing it every year. I teach you how and supply all the parts you cannot make, at low prices. My New Lampless Brooder will cost you $4.00. Greatest Brooder invention of the age. Repairs and supplies for all kinds of Incubators or Brooders. My new book of plans and catalogue has over 100 illustrations, showing step by step every stage of construction—so simple a 12 year old boy can follow them. Send 25c coin or U. S. stamps to cover cost. Your money back if you are not satisfied. I allow the price of the book on your first order. Send for the book today. It means Dollars to you. H. M. SHEER. Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

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on Poultry and Stock amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice which destroys Insect Vermin instantly. Indispensable for sitting hens. Will not injure eggs, chicks or animals. Sample 10c. "Modern Poultry Methods" sent for 2c stamp.

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FREE!

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(THE ROSE OF JERICHO.)

These rare and curious plants grow and stay green by placing them in water. When taken out of water they dry and curl up and go to sleep. They will keep in this state for years. Simply place the whole plant into water; it will open up and start to grow in about twenty minutes. We will send Farm News, the biggest little paper in the world for the farm home, on trial 3 months for 6 cents. Send 4 cents to prepay postage and expense on the plants, and 6 cents for trial subscription to Farm News, only 10 cents in all. Either offer separately if desired.

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My New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator Is Metal Encased

Safer and surer then ever—75% better hatches guaranteed—40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial. Write me this year.

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WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

is the World's Greatest Conditioner and Feed Saver we will Actually give this 25-lb. Pail Free, where we have no Agent, to Every Reader of this Paper who fills out and mails to us the Coupon shown below. (You can also get free a N.Y. Standard Railroad Watch)

WHAT WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC IS

Nearly a quarter of a century's actual experience has proven beyond all doubt that Wilbur's Tonic is a money-maker for feeders. WE KNOW THIS. It has been PROVEN to us thousands upon thousands of times in the most forceful manner. We want to convince YOU and are willing to do it AT OUR OWN RISK.

You know the value of the pasture for any kind of stock: how it keeps the animal in good condition—nature's own way of doing it. There is no argument about the value of the pasture, but it does not last the year 'round. We prepare a tonic which, mixed with grain and fed to stock, furnishes in stall or feed box, in the proper proportion, the ingredients of pasture diet, invigorates and fattens stock at small enough cost to make the tonic a money-making investment for the owner of one cow, horse, hog or sheep, and a proportionately larger one for the owner of thousands of head.

FOR COWS

You know when the pasturage goes down in the fall, the milk goes, the butter goes, the flavor goes until all are shortest when the price is highest. Wilbur's Tonic invigorates cows; it supplies the needed roots, barks and leaves of the pasture, sustains the flow of milk, and color, quantity and flavor of the butter. Take a cow right off the pasture, feed her Wilbur's Tonic in the stall and she will show very little loss of milk, and one cent's worth of Tonic per day saves one dollar's worth of grain per month.

FOR HORSES

Wilbur's Tonic builds up run-down horses, prevents colic and keeps them in good appetite. It keeps the bowels loose, water clear, blood cool and in a healthy condition. They are always ready for work. Wilbur's Tonic makes them relish their food, keeps the hair smooth and sleek and prevents that rough looking coat. It is a pure vegetable food, positively prevents disease, and makes horses strong, large and full of life. Wilbur's Tonic should be fed mares while they are suckling the colt and mixed with the colt's grain while weaning. It will prevent scour and keep them healthy and growing. Stallions should be fed Wilbur's Stock Tonic during the standing season every day. When out of the standing season, feed Wilbur's Tonic two or three times a week, to keep them regular and healthy.

FOR HOGS

Hogs, you know, are the most susceptible animals to contagious disease. But you know, too, if they escape contagion, they are kept cheaper than any other kind of stock. If you keep your hogs healthy they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat you know how quickly they will die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems. We believe that there is only one thing in the world that will do this, and that is Wilbur's Tonic.

FOR STEERS AND CALVES

One ounce of food fed with grain to the steers when fattening for market will put flesh on them and save you money on grain. A healthy animal wastes no food. It is all transformed into flesh. For calves you are raising or ones you are fattening for veal, you can obtain the most wonderful results by using one-half measure of Wilbur's Tonic with one pint of ground oats or corn meal.

FOR POULTRY

Wilbur's Stock Tonic is an egg maker and a fat maker which will not only force more profit from the poultry yard but will also prevent disease and save birds. It is a sure preventive for cholera, gapes, pip, roup, indigestion, diarrhoea, apoplexy, and all other poultry diseases. For little chicks it has no equal and produces large, heavy birds.

PREVENTS ABORTION

By counteracting colds, and soothing the nerves while the mother is in a delicate condition, Wilbur's Stock Tonic PREVENTS ABORTION and saves for the breeder at least one-half more of his increase. Wilbur's Stock Tonic fed in small quanties to young animals, will make them grow large, strong and fat.

REFERENCE: 25 years of success in business. Any Bank in America. Any Mercantile Agency in America. Any Agric. Paper in America.

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Gentlemen: Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilburs Stock Tonic Free—also explain just how I get the guaranteed N. Y. Standard Watch free of charge.

I own.....horses.....Cattle

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My name is.....

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FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEED N. Y. STANDARD WATCH

We will give away 10,000 of these railroad watches at once—fill out free pail coupon and mail it today—we will also send youlfull particulars of great N.Y. Standard Watch Offer.

The word "Standard" on the face of the Watch is a positive guarantee that both case and movement are perfect in every detail. It is a large 3 oz. stem-wind and set open face watch, jointed screw back and heavy beveled crystal. Note the beautiful "Engine" design engraved on the back. The watch contains seven fine jewels and is a handsomely finished time piece in every particular.



READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

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Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs:—I received the watch in perfect condition. I find it to keep correct time. I think it a grand present. Please accept my warmest appreciation of same. Many thanks to you. With kindest regards.

C. M. D. WILSON

Paris, Ark.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Kind Sirs: I am well pleased with watch received from you. I am still feeding your Stock Tonic and think it O.K. I will be pleased to speak a good word for you and your tonic. You have dealt honestly with me, done just exactly as you agreed to in every way. Very truly your friend,

S. B. SHIRLEY

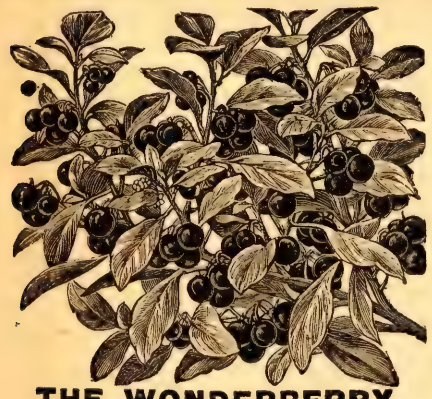
Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I received the Stock Tonic O.K., and wish to thank you for your promptness in filling my order. I can say for Wilbur's Stock Tonic that it is the greatest tonic for stock I have ever used, and am very proud of it. I will never be without Wilbur's Tonic,

I also want to thank you very kindly for the watch you sent me as a premium, I find it to be all O. K. Yours very truly,

Iva, S. C., R.F.D. No. 3 — W. W. RICE

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1 pkg. Mammoth Blackberry, Big Kind; grows from seed.
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These 10 Sample Lots growing in your garden, will be your delight to show and surprise your neighbors, and we will mail all **10 pkgs** in a **Coupon Envelope** for 6c. postage and packing, and this **Coupon Envelope** when emptied will be accepted as 10c. payment on anything in our catalogue.

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6 TREES FREE

To prove that our **"Blizzard Belt Evergreens** will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 fine Spruces ¼ to ½ ft. tall, **free** to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzard Belt Fruits, Ornamentals, etc. We want to get acquainted with you and it will pay you to get in touch with our Hardy Blizzard Belt trees. 39 years' experience in growing hardy trees here in what was once called the Great American Desert. Write today.

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Trees 150 ACRES. Ginseng Valley Grown. "Not the cheapest, but the best." Never have had San Jose scale. Established 1869.

Catalog Free. **CEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO. 35 Maple Street, Dansville, N. Y.**

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS

—grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings $1.25 per 1000. Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free

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300,000 Cherry Trees 2 years old 4 cents each. Boxing Free. Catalog free to Everybody

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PEACH TREES, 3c; Apple, 5c; Cherry, 12c. All kinds of fruit trees and plants. Get our catalogue. ERNST'S NURSERIES, Moscow, O.

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Your name entered free on our list. American, European, Asian, Australia exchangers get list—Send 10c for 20 fine quality cards. Christmas, New Years, Birthday, Colored Views, American, German, Japanese, etc. FAMILY STORY PAPER, Vandewater St., N. Y.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

It is with pleasure that I again greet the members of the Up-to-Date Garden family. The pleasure of meeting you twice a month is growing on me, and I feel impelled to do my utmost to please you. I hope that in a little time I will have received a letter from each one of you, telling me what you desire in this department, and touching upon anything that may have puzzled you about the work of the garden. While I am on this subject, let me say: If there be any plant, shrub, tree, bulb, root, or vine, which you desire to plant this spring and do not know where it can be had, write me a letter enclosing a self-addressed envelope, and I will see that you are advised where it can be had, if it is on the market. This also applies to seeds, farm, garden, lawn, flower or vegetable. This Department is intended to help you solve all kinds of garden problems. Pass them up to me, I like hard ones.

In the last issue I requested the school girls and boys to watch this column for an announcement of importance to them. They will find it in another column, under the heading of "100-Plant Premium."

We believe the homes of Our Up-to-Date People will be prettier next summer than they ever were before, and they will be made so by better care of the grounds surrounding them and a greater profusion of plants and flowers. We cannot tell just what the home grounds need—just where a red flower, a blue, a yellow or a purple, would be prettiest, or just where a foliage plant or a vine would show to the best advantage, but the intelligent readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the bright boys and girls in the home can determine these questions, and they will solve the problems.

We mention a few special favorites among the plants and flowers. There are many others, perhaps just as good, and our readers may be acquainted with some they prefer to some of them. All right. Take your choice. One can scarcely order plant and flower seeds amiss.

Budding Plants

Ageratum—Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, continuous bloom through the summer; do well in winter if potted before frost. Sow early in boxes or in open ground when danger from frost is over; cover the seed lightly and keep damp by covering with some light material until the seeds germinate; transplant to six or eight inches apart. Grows to height of eighteen inches.

Snapdragon (Antirrhinum—Old but popular for its succession of bloom and great variety of color in the new sorts. Bloom from July till frost. If mulched during winter, the roots live through and come early the following spring. Sow in boxes, covering lightly with fine earth. Transplant a foot apart when danger of frost is over.

Aster—this is one of the best known plants and it figures prominently in all collections. There are many fine varieties, among which we may name the Needle Asters, mixed colors, New Dwarf Bouquet, New Crown, New White Rose and Peony flowered. Sow in boxes in April, or in open ground in May; trnsplant in deep, rich soil a foot apart.

Balsam—This is an old favorite, but the Balsam of today is very different from that of our mothers. Many new and splendid varieties. Sow early in boxes or in open ground when it is safe to make garden. Set a foot apart. Grows to a height of two feet, and if some of the lateral branches be pinched off, and the center stem when it attains sufficient height, the flowers will be improved.

Bartonia—This is a very pretty flowering plant from California, and produces a profusion of bright yellow blossoms two and a half inches across. Sow in boves and keep warm. Do not transplant until the weather is safely warm. Keep well watered.

Canna—This is a well-known plant and is showy both for foliage and flower. Soak the seeds for half an hour in hot water and plant in a warm place in the house, or out doors after warm weather has certainly come. Must have very rich soil, a rich mixture of well-rotted stable manure.

Calendula—This is a fine plant and gives a profuse succession of flowers from July till frost. The variety New Meteor is said to be one of the best annuals for a garden display. Sow in boxes or in the open ground in May or June; transplant to a foot apart.

Candytuft—This old favorite needs no description. It is very useful for cutting and blooms from July till frost. Sow in garden as early as the ground can be worked; or it may be sown in the fall. Thin to six inches apart.

Canterberry Bells—This is a handsome perenniel, and remains a long time in bloom. Sow in the open as soon as the ground is warm. Transplant to eight inches apart in good soil. Mulch lightly before freezing weather and they will be up early the next season.

Chrysanthemum—We scarcely need mention this prize show plant, but other autumn flowers would seem lonesome without it. The varieties are almost endless. Sow in boxes indoors; transplant in good soil in warm weather. Fine late bloomer. Pot and take in as cold weather approaches and it will continue to bloom in the house.

Cacalia—this is sometimes called Tassel Flower. It is a pretty annual with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early summer till autumn and furnish flowers for cutting every day. Sow in boxes early, or in open ground in May; transplant into sandy loam, six inches apart.

Carnation—We need do no more than mention this old favorite. Every flower lover has it. It only remains to get the new and improved varieties.

Cockscomb—The above remarks apply to this also. Few flowers show a finer effect than the improved varieties of this old favorite.

Erysimum — This produces sweet-scented flowers in spikes; desirable for bouquets, as they remain bright for a long time. Bloom all summer. Sow in finely prepared soil in May and transplant to eight inches.

Foxglove—Showy as ever. Treat as your mother did.

Gailardia—A showy annual, though if protected through winter is is a perennial. Blooms strongly through the season and until after heavy frost. Sow in boxes and transplant in common garden soil in May.

Gilia—Azure blue and light blue, shaded with yellow and white; beautiful in bouquets. In bloom after most others have been killed by frost. Sow in open ground early, and transplant to eight inches apart.

Sweet Mignonette—So common we thought of not mentioning it, but it is indispensable in any collection. Sow at any time when the ground is not frozen and have flowers all the season.

Nasturtiums—This is one of our favorites, either the dwarf or the tall or vining. Sow in open ground and cover an inche deep; soil should not be too rich.

Pansy—We must mention another

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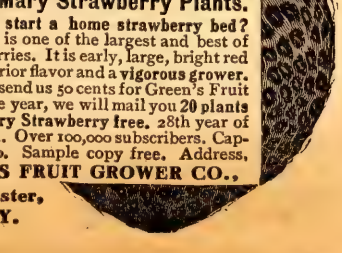
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plant that seems to need no mention; but the improvements made in the Pansy make it almost new. The Large German has flowers two inches in diameter. Plant in a partly shaded place and keep well watered.

Pink—Endless varieties, known by everybody, and a universal favorite.

Petunia—Were this not mentioned the list would be rejected, at least by our "better half." One of the best flowers for a profuse display throughout the entire season. Sow early and cover lightly; transplant from one to two feet apart; need but little culture.

Salvia—This is old and yet it is new—a great favorite. In a trip through Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, late last fall, brilliant beds of Salvia were seen almost everywhere, both in country and in city. Start the plants indoors and transplant into light, rich soil a foot apart.

Climbers

We only have space to merely mention some of these.

The old Morning Glory (and the new) need no more than a mention.

The Swee Pea—Plant early; give proper support.

Nasturtium—Fine for trellis effect.

Cypress Vine—Nothing yet has beaten it for beautiful foliage and beautiful flowers; excellent for porch or window screens.

Canary Vine—Novelty; flowers have fancied resemblace of canary bird.

Hyacinth Bean—Coarse vine but rapid grower; good to cover stumps or unsightly places.

There are others. No matter how many we should name, there would be others. We must leave the reader to make the selection. Among the prettiest and most instructive books issued are the seed catalogs; and they come free. Do not send for them through mere curiosity, for they cost the publishers money—sums that would surprise the reader. But send for them to learn of vegetables and flowers, and with honest intent to procure seeds and make the home beautiful. The poetic mind reads in every opening flower of nobler thoughts, higher aspirations, better lives.

PRUNING AND TREES

We are interested in the old and unprofitable orchards. The recent failures have brought the apple orchards into disrepute and they have been neglected. Land is too valuable to permit it to go to waste. Besides, those orchard trees have scarcely paid for themselves yet, and the world needs the fruit they ought to bear, and the owner needs the money it ought to sell for.

Give the trees an heroic pruning between now and spring. Do not be afraid to make the tops look bare and open. It will pay to paint the raw places where the larger branches were removed. Haul away or burn up all the brush and clean up the orchard as though it were intended for a garden. Break as early as possible in the spring and if that could have been done in the fall it would have been better. Let lie until the proper time, say the last weeks of May or the first week in June. Then harrow thoroughly and sow thickly to cow or field peas. You can then do as the Israelites were once told to do, "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." It matters little what you do with the peas after they have grown. Cut for hay, pasture with hogs or turn under to still further enrich the ground. The pasturing proposition will, of course, depend upon whether or not it will involve too great a waste of fruit.

Next winter go through the same treatment, but if pruned properly this winter there will be no large branches to remove next winter, but young growths and water sprouts will be numerous. Remove these, leaving only such as it is desired shall make new branches. Follow again with peas or clover. A profitable orchard may be thus made of an old one more quickly, and we believe more certainly, than can be made from the nursery.

ROSES! ROSES!

EVER BLOOMING BEDDING ROSES

There have been many Rose premiums offered in the past, but every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will agree that none that equals this one. All the roses are of the finest kinds, and all are pot-grown especially for us. I personally guarantee them. Why not try for them all?



Caroline Marniesse—An absolutely hardy rose that is always in flower. Pure white, slightly tinged with pink.

Catherine Mermet—Distinct and a very beautiful Tea Rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink.

Golden Gate—A rose of surprising beauty, extra large, very double.

Hermosa—An excellent Rose, blooms in fine clusters; color beautiful clear rose.

Maman Cochet—This superb rose is well known. The flowers are of enormous size. Color, rich, coral pink.

Marion Dingee—Deep, brilliant crimson, one of the darkest and richest colored everblooming roses we have.

Madame Abel Chatenay—Bright rosy pink, shaded salmon.

Marie Guillot—A pure snowy-white rose, large and full flowers.

Meteor—A fine hybrid Tea Rose. Remarkable for its large size and brilliant color, bright rich velvety crimson.

Miss Kate Moulton—A beautiful new Hybrid Tea Rose. In color it is a beautiful light pink.

Madame Hoste—This is an elegant rose; finely formed, extra large double flowers, a fine canary yellow, flushed with rose.

Perle des Jardins (Pearl of the Gardens)—Rich golden yellow. Buds or immense size and flowers globular.

Papa Gontier--Splendid rose; extra large, finely formed buds and flowers; rich, rosy red.

Safrono—A fine old rose of great value for outdoor planting, and house culture. Colors bright apricot yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—This is certainly one of the choicest roses in our collection, and for general cultivation unsurpassed. The color is a beautiful rich creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly shaded clear peachy red, with a rose center.

OUR OFFER: Any six Rose bushes, your choice, for a new or renewal subscriber at 50 cents, or one bush for each 4 months' trial subscription at 15 cents.

Two Valuable New Climbing Roses

Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties). Raised by several crossings of various Tea and Polyantha Roses with the well known Crimson Rambler. This beautiful novelty surpasses all other climbing roses of this section, both in growth foliage and beauty of blooms. The flowers appear in large clusters from the beginning of June till the end of July. A beautiful soft, pink, same color as Clothilde Soupert.

Alberic Barbier, a hardy, yellow, climbing rose. This is a seedling from Wichuriana, which has been the parent of so many fine climbing roses, and it is a great acquisition. The flowers are a rich, deep yellow in the bud, changing as they grow older to a creamy white, with canary yellow center. A glossy dark green with a bronzy red tinge in the spring.

OUR OFFER: We will send the two new Climbing Roses for a new or renewal subscriber at 50 cents.

Five Royal Rambler Roses

All perfectly hardy and unequalled for porch ornamentation.

Yellow Rambler—The Yellow Rambler has been found to successfully withstand, without protection, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below. The flowers are borne in clusters, after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler, and are a bright lemon-yellow, changing to creamy white.

Crimson Rambler—This wonderful climbing Rose has made a record for itself unequalled by any other rose. It is a vigorous grower, making shoots 10 to 20 feet in height in a single season. Each cluster a bouquet. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

Helene—Buds, a beautiful crimson, turning to soft violet rose, with base of petals yellowish white as flower opens. Strongly resembles the Crimson Rambler.

Philadelphia Rambler—Pure deep crimson. Far brighter, more intense than the old Crimson Rambler. Does not fade, bleach or wash out, but holds its color to the last. Blooms two weeks earlier than the Crimson Rambler.

Thalia (White Rambler)—This charming new rose of the Rambler variety is a wonder. It climbs rapidly, is entirely hardy; produces immense clusters of pure white roses.

OUR OFFER: Any five Rambler Roses, your choice, for a new or renewal subscriber at 50 cents, or one bush for each 4 months' trial subscription at 15 cents.

The Famous "Baby" Rambler Rose

This is decidedly the greatest Rose novelty of recent years. It was first sent out under the name of *Madam Norbert Levavasseur* and is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus; retaining the color and extreme hardiness of the former with the exceedingly free flowering and dwarf habit of the latter.

The descriptive name of this grand variety, *Dwarf Crimson Rambler,* is very appropriate; for the plant is truly a dwarf grower, and the flower have the same bright crimson color of the climbing Crimson Rambler, and the fame o the parent really belongs to it.

It is a dwarf, erect-growing Rose, forming a bush about two feet high when full grown, and is a true everbloomer, producing splendid clusters of beautiful, rich, crimson flowers during the whole growing season, when planted outdoors.

Baby Rambler is perfectly hardy and requires no winter care. It will improve each year if given reasonable care. No garden, no matter how small or large, should be without it. All lovers of beautiful roses will want it. There is no rose in existence that equals it in freedom of bloom and perpetual blooming qualities. Planted in the open ground they will be constantly in bloom, even during the hottest weather.

We offer three of the Baby Rambler for one yearly subscription at fifty cents.



CLIMBING ROSE

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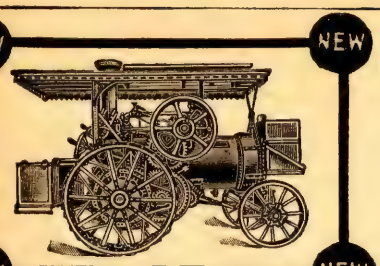
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THE GRAPE

The range of the grape is very broad. It has its peculiar home, of course, where it does better than elsewhere, but it does well and is profitable to grow quite far from home. There are few more useful plants. The fruit is a luxury, nutritious and healthful, but over a very large area of the United States, where the grape would do very well, enough is not grown for home consumption. There should be at least a few vines on every farm.

The Fruit Trade Journal gives some very interesting facts concerning the history of the grape, its growth and uses:

How long the grape has been in cultivation by man can never be fathomed. Profane history does not reach back to the first plants or the first wine made from the grape. It is interesting to note that grape seeds have been found with the remains of Swiss and Italian lake dwellers in European graves of the Bronze age, and in the tombs of the Egyptian mummies. The vine is frequently the subject of metaphor in the Scriptures—to dwell under the vine and fig tree is emblematic of happiness and peace.

Perhaps no plant and its products are used in so many ways and for so many purposes as the grapevine and its fruit. We enjoy the grape in the fresh state, or, when dried, in the form of raisins; the unfermented juice and wine are important in the household economy and medicine, while the grape yields many other products and by-products. The vine itself gives pleasure to the senses by its fragrant blossom, beautiful foliage and luscious fruit; it affords shade and shelter; various parts of it are employed for divers purposes; and the wood is used for fuel in the manufacture of furniture and other useful articles. In Switzerland the leaves are applied to medicinal or surgical uses. For cuts and fresh wounds they are esteemed a sovereign remedy. Decoctions of the juice of the leaves are used in poultices. An agreeable tea is also made from the leaves, which is said to greatly strengthen nerves. In its use more sugar is necessary than for tea from the tea plant. The leaves are also excellent food for cows, sheep and hogs. The 'tears" of the vines used medicinally, are a limpid exudation of the sap at the time the plant begins budding. The liquid is collected by cutting off the ends of the canes, bending them down and sticking the ends in the neck of a bottle, which will be filled in a few days. The wood and branches are used in the manufacture of baskets, furniture, rustic work bark for typing materials, etc., and when burned furnish potash and salts. The wood of the grape is said to be of the most lasting nature, very beautiful in its texture. The columns of Juno's temple at Metapont, and also the statute of Jupiter at the city of Appolonium were made from the wood of the vine. The great doors of the cathedral at Revenna are made of vine planks some of which are twelve feet long and fifteen inches broad.

It is difficult to accurately estimate the age of vines by the usual methods of counting the rings because the yearly growth is not distinctly marked. Some authors state that the vine equals and even surpasses the oak in point of age. Pliny mentions a vine 600 years old. It is stated that some of the vineyards of Italy held good 300 years, and that vines 100 years old are counted young. The celebrated vine in the conservatory at Hampton Court, England, planted in 1769, had in 1830 a stem of thirteen inches in girth and a principal branch 114 feet in length, the whole vine occupying more than 160 square yards; and in one year it produced 2,200 bunches of fruit, weighing on an average of a pound.

A wild grapevine upon the shores of Mobile Bay, about a mile north of Daphne, Ala., is commonly known as the "General Jackson vine," from the fact that Gen. Andrew Jackson twice pitched his tent under it during the campaign against the Seminole Indians. In 1897 the trunk of this vine was reported to have a circumference of 6 feet 1 inch at its base.

A vine now standing in California, planted in 1842 by a Spanish woman, covers nearly an acre, and it is estimated that 800 persons could find protection from the sun's heat under its branches. The first election in Santa Barbara county under American rule was held beneath it. In 1893 it bore eight tons of grapes, and in 1895 over ten tons. The trunk of the vine is 7 feet 8 inches in circumference.

What is considered the largest vine in the world is a scruppernong grape vine on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. According to tradition of the island, this vine was planted by a member of the first Anglo-Saxon colony in the United States in 1586-87. It is still hearty and vigorous, covering over an acre of ground and yielding today a large crop of fine, large grapes.

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

FREE SEEDS FOR ALL

The editor of this department wishes to call attention to the free seed coupon to be found in this department in this issue. We do not sell seeds. We merely make you a present of 3 packages of standard flower or veetable seeds for every 4 months' trial subscription sent us at 15 cents each, and 10 packages for each yearly subscription sent at fifty cents each, to repay you for the trouble of getting them. Go to work today and get your seeds absolutely free. Send a list of the seeds you desire. No novelties included in this.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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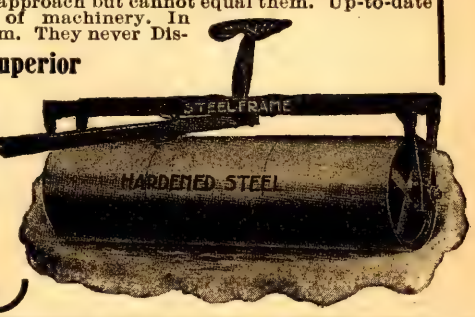
The experience of 50 years is behind Dunham Land Rollers and in all this time they have been the standard. Others may approach but cannot equal them. Up-to-date farmers want the best in every kind of machinery. In Land and Soil Pulverizers the best is Dunham. They never Disappoint.

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They have lathe turned axle—not rough steel to cut bearings. Bearings 6 inches largest made, which gives lightest draft. Dirt proof bearings. Oil chamber prevents oil running out—oil only once a season.

Farmers, when the best costs no more than others, do not be persuaded to buy inferior makes. Ask your dealer for Dunham's Land and Soil Pulverizers. If he cannot supply send direct or postal to us for special introductory offer and price. It will pay you to send for our catalog.

J. W. DUNHAM & SON, BEREA, OHIO



THE LANKFORD COLLAR



THE LANKFORD COLLAR is a *Pad* and *Collar* combined. Being open at the bottom, it rolls back and forth on the shoulders in hauling, thus preventing friction. It is made of heavy sail duck, reinforced with leather bearings, stuffed with clean, specially treated cotton fiber. It absorbs sweat, keeps the shoulders from galling, and never packs or hardens. Write at once for booklet on the "Lankford" humane collar,

COUCH BROS. MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga., Dept. D, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. D

I have a great lot of fine young geraniums which *I want to give away* to the girls and boys for doing a little work for me. They must be shipped in lots of 100 to one person, prepaid by express, so if the scholars in every school will canvas for one year subscriptions at 50c each, and combine them in one club and get the teacher or an older scholar to send in the order, I will send the 100 young geraniums, of the best varieties (to be divided among those sending the subscriptions,) to the person who sends in the order. They will bloom soon after being set out. This is a chance to fill your flower beds this summer for nothing. State when you desire them to be shipped, otherwise they will be shipped when we consider it the best time to plant them. With each order received until April 1st, *I will add a fine palm or fern, for the teacher.* Will your teacher get the palm or fern? *Make money-order payable to Up-to-Date Farming.*



Our Offer For 14 yearly subscriptions, for $7.00, I will send the 100 young geraniums to one person for distribution, prepaid by express.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON.
Garden Editor.
Care UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

..... (CUT OFF HERE) .....

100-Plant Premium Coupon

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Enclosed find $7.00 for which send me 100 young geraniums, prepaid, by express, and send your paper to the addresses of the 14 persons named on attached sheet, each for one year.

Name .....

P. O. ..... State.....

Express Office .....

(Attach a sheet giving names and addresses of the 12 yearly subscribers.)

In the last issue I told you how to bring the young seedlings into two inch pots. They should be left there until they have filled the pots with roots. There is a good reason for this. No plant should be shifted from one pot to another until the pot it is in, at present, is filled to the utmost with roots, or is in the condition which we call "pot-bound," when the roots will have completely filled, and covered the outside of the ball of soil in the pot. The theory is: The roots should be able to at once assimilate all the moisture that remains in the soil, as soon as the excess has drained away through the drainage-hole in the bottom of the pot. This keeps the soil from becoming sour, and allows the roots to develop rapidly. When the two-inch pots get filled, if the seedlings you are growing are for next winter's house-plants, shift them on into three-inch, pots, as they should develope more slowly than the bedding stock, but, if they are for bedding out, in the beds or borders, puts them into four-inch pots, and give them plenty of sun and air, taking care that they be covered on cool nights, so that no late frosts catch them. They will not likely have another shift, as they will not fill the four-inch pots until the middle of May, by which time they will be needed for planting out. See that they do not get dry. If they are properly drained, you will not likely give them too much water if soaked twice a day, but, never water them unless you do it soakingly. A little water is a bad thing in a flower pot. In the next issue I will tell you something about clearing up your gardens for the summer season. We are going to have the finest gardens in America, we, of the UP-TO-DATE FARMING Garden Department; are we not? You will, if you follow my directions, for I know what is needed; that's my business.

Suppose you were a stranger in a strange place, and a reception was held and the people crowded around to welcome you. You would feel so good, and so glad you came to that place—until you looked back and saw a few who, from indifference, had not come forward to greet you. How you would wish that everyone had come forward to greet you. That is just how I feel, today, to realize that there are a few of you, readers of this, your, Department, who have not yet written to me a word of greeting, telling me what you want me to give you in my Department. Will you do it today?

When you compare UP-TO-DATE FARMING with others, remember that this great paper goes to you twice a month.

Perimt me to say that I am going to offer, in the issue of this paper for March 15, the most remarkable tree offers ever made by any person of which there is any record. I am going to offer you, for instance, one thousand trees for only 28 yearly subscribers—a day's work for an active boy—and they are trees that are full of roots—but, you will have it all in the next issue. In this issue, I am offering a rose premium that discounts all rose offers you ever saw. They are all fine stock. Fill your yard with fine roses for nothing—just a little work getting a few subscribers.

Some manufacturers claim a "life time" of service for their machines. But 20 years of service for a potato planter isn't bad. Here is a letter that the Aspinwall Mfg. Co., 427 Sabin St., Jackson, Michigan, received a short time ago:

"I bought the first Aspinwell Planter ever shipped into Gage County, Nebraska, in 1889, wore it out and now want another. Which is preferred by most potato growers, the disc or runner coverers? My old one was runners and solid seed box. I understand you now make a canvas seed hopper. Send me price on newest machine.

A. E. HETHERINGTON,
Beatrice, Nebraska.



Pat. Dec. 4, 1906. Others pending.

Wear STEEL SHOES!

Absolute Protection Against
Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort
No More Blistered, Aching Feet
GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS!

Three to Six Times More Wear Than the Best Leather Shoes You Can Buy!

These wonderful shoes actually save at least $5 to $10 of your shoe money every year. They're the strongest work shoes in existence. If you wear **Steel Shoes** you will never suffer from sore, blistered, aching, feverish feet. Nor will you catch cold or get rheumatism or stiff joints. For these comfortable, steel-bottomed shoes with waterproof leather uppers keep your feet so warm and dry that you can work in the worst kind of weather without danger of "catching cold." You can work, dry shod, in soft mud or wade in water, for they are as **waterproof** as rubber boots. But, unlike rubber boots, Steel Shoes don't heat or sweat the feet. Nor do they get water-soaked, warped and twisted, for light, thin steel soles **compel** the uppers to keep their shape.

FREE
Write for book, "The Sole of Steel" or order a pair of Steel Shoes on blank below.

STEEL SHOES are Health and Money Savers!

The Saving in Doctors' Bills Alone Much More Than Pays for Them
No Colds! No Corns! No Repairs! No Leaks! No Slipping! Just SOLID COMFORT!

Throw away your old rubber boots—your rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes—and wear Steels instead. Then you will not be troubled with sweaty, blistered, tired, aching feet or tortured by corns and bunions.

How Our 1909 Model Steel Shoes are Made

The soles and an inch above, all around the shoes, are stamped out of one piece of special fine, thin, seamless steel. This sole is as light as a leather sole and so much stronger that there is simply no comparison.

It gives the best foot protection of any shoe on earth. It is studded with Adjustable Steel Rivets, which give you a sure footing and save all wear on the sole. When Rivets become worn, you can replace them **instantly** with new steel rivets. 50 Extra Steel Rivets cost but 30 cents **and will keep your shoes in repair for at least two years.**

The uppers are made of the best quality of soft, pliable, waterproof leather that money can buy. They are **double thick** where riveted to the steel bottoms and **reinforced** at the seams.

Comfortable Hair Cushions

The thick, springy, **Hair Cushions or Insoles** inside the shoe absorb all the perspiration and odors. You can easily take out, clean and dry the Hair Cushions each night. These Cushions prevent the jars of walking and keep corns and callouses from forming.

Not only will Steel Shoes give greater **foot comfort** than you have ever known before, but **they will pay for themselves** over and over again in the saving of medicine and doctors' bills.

They Take the Place of Rubber Boots

A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary.

Rubber boots keep the feet hot and sweaty and make them very tender. They are positively injurious to health. Steel Shoes, with waterproof leather uppers, give you the same protection as rubber boots, without sweating your feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear at least three pairs of rubber boots.

See How Much Cheaper Than Leather Shoes!

Made in Sizes 5 to 12—6-in., 9-in., 12-in. and 16-in. High

Our $2.50 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, are better than the best $3.50 all-leather shoes.

Our $3.00 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, of **extra fine leather,** are better than the best $4.50 all-leather shoes.

Our $3.50 Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, are better than any $5.00 all-leather shoe made.

Our $5.00 Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, are better than all-leather shoes that sell for $6.00.

Our $6.00 Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, are worth more than the best all-leather shoes you can buy at any price.

One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear from three to six pairs of all-leather shoes.

"Steels" are the Workingman's Favorite

These shoes (either the $3.50 or the $3.00 pair), give the best possible service for general use. We cannot recommend them too highly.

Order a Pair—Sizes 5 to 12
Money Back If Not O. K.

Send us $3.00 for 6-in., or $3.50 for 9-in. pair of Steel Shoes, **state size shoe you wear,** and we will send you, by express, the best and most comfortable work shoes you ever slipped on your feet.

You are perfectly safe in sending to us for a pair of Steel Shoes, as we agree to refund your money promptly and freely **if you are not satisfied when you see the shoes.** The editor of this paper will tell you we are thoroughly reliable. Money cannot buy better working shoes than either the $3.00 or $3.50 style. You get more foot comfort and health protection, longer wear and greater satisfaction in a pair of Steel Shoes than money can buy elsewhere. **So why not send for a pair today?**

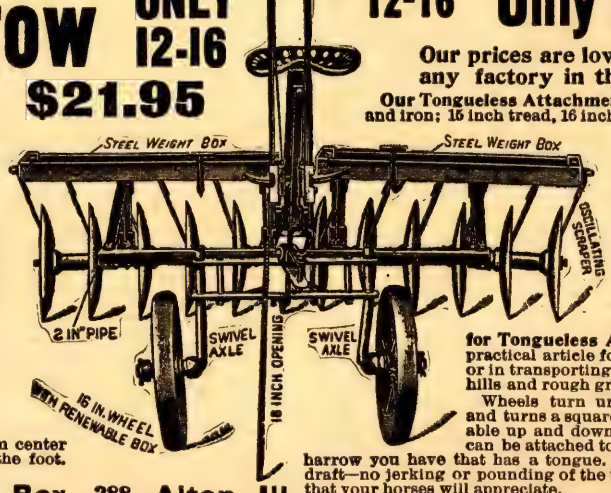
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HAPGOOD

"Tongueless" Disc Harrow ONLY 12-16 $21.95



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We can plow the hardest ground. Impossible for our disc to buckle up in the center. Any disc will plow ordinary ground, but you will find many discs a failure in hard ground, when the draft connections are attached to the top of the frame.

Our Oscillating Spring Scraper, conceded to be the best scraper on earth; covers the blade from center to circumference, and absolutely controlled by the foot.

Disc Harrow 12-16 Only $16.95

Our prices are lower than any factory in the U. S.

Our Tongueless Attachment is made of steel and iron; 15 inch tread, 16 inch in diameter, and each wheel hung on its own pivoted axle, leaving a clear space of 18 inches between the ground and the stub tongue, the only one made that enables you to straddle a corn ridge.

Our Tongue Attachment for Tongueless Attachment, is a practical article for use on side hills or in transporting the machine over hills and rough ground.

Wheels turn under the tongue, and turns a square corner. Adjustable up and down, stiff clevis and can be attached to any make of disc harrow you have that has a tongue. No neck or side draft—no jerking or pounding of the tongue, a blessing that your horses will appreciate.

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The Only Plow Factory in the World Selling Direct to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices

Send For Big Free Catalogue, 1000 Implements at Wholesale Prices.

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LEARN DRESSMAKING AT HOME

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and 216 other Latest SONGS and MUSIC 10C. Love's Golden Dream; Sweetheart Days; Shiny Moon; Flower of Youth; Dreaming; RED WING; 'Cause the Moon Can't Tell on You; I Think it Must be Love; Stars and Stripes and You; Lola; Ida Ho; Honey Boy; Bird on Nellie's Hat; When the Whippoorwill Sings Marguerite; Somewhere; San Antonio; Cheyenne; Love Me and the World is Mine; Waiting at the Church; Yankee Doodle Boy; Waltz Me Around Again Willie, etc.; 10 Pieces Piano MUSIC—Merry Widow Waltz, etc. New 1908 hits, best collection ever offered—The 216 sent with Coupon good for GOLD PLATED WATCH CHAIN AND CHARM for 10 CENTS. Address J. COOK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

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The very finest that you ever saw. Flowers, Landscapes, Copies of Paintings, etc. Our big catalog free with each order. American Embossing Co., Dept. 5, Chicago.

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In order to introduce our large catalog of Post Cards, we make this extraordinary offer. Send 10c to cover postage. Sylvia Art Co., Dept. 38, Chicago

32 Highly Artistic POST CARDS. Flowers, scenes, girls, etc. All richly colored. No plunder. Easily worth 2 for 5c. Money refunded if not satisfied. Bay State Art Co. 112 Broad St. Dept. 51, Boston, Mass. **10c**

919 New Styles Gold Bevel Edge; Hidden Name; Silk Fringe; Envelope and Post-Card 100 Rich and Racy Jokes; One Pack Fun; Escort & Love Cards, Star Beau Catcher etc. Greatest outfit ever shown. All 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., B 13, Columbus, O. **CARDS**

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BED WETTING Cured. 25c Pkg. FREE C. H. RAWLINS, Dept. 12, London, Can

Catalogue of genuine Rogers Silverware. Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 4, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted. Salary according to ability.

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OUGHT TO SET MEN TO THINKING.

Farmers are humane. It is a libel to say they are not. And they are tender-hearted. A life spent among them in all sorts of contingences enables us to assert that as a fact. But they may be thoughtless about the work in the house—the work of the women folks. That thoughtlessness leads to an increasing dissatisfaction among the women on the farms.

The Ladies' Home Journal for February gives an account of the sending out of some questions to over a thousand farm women, married and single, and also the result, which ought to set the men to thinking. The questions were as follows:

1. Were you brought up on a farm?
2. If you are not married would you prefer a farmer to a man of any other occupation, all else being equal?
3. What is the hardest part of a woman's work on the farm?
4. What do you think would greatly help a woman's work on the farm?

Nine hundred and fifty-six answers were received. Three-fourths of the girls said they did not want a farmer for a husband, because they had seen how their mothers slaved from dawn to night; that the head of the family seemed to think of nothing but his stock and crops. "The stock and the fields must have everything: mother nothing," was a favorite expression in the girls' letters.

"We are not afraid of work," was often declared. "We work hard and we are willing to; but look at the day—from four in the morning to nine or ten at night, and from two to ten hired men to cook for." One said: "Not a horse on our farm works so hard or so long as father lets mother work." Another said: "Not a convenience has mother in her kitchen; but father has every new contrivance in his barn; he is not poor—land all paid for, money in bank, plenty of hired men, but no hired girl."

These are expressions from the girls. The wives were not all backward. One told of a farm of 360 acres all paid for, of 60 cows and three hired men, and money in the bank; of three small children to care for and no hired girl, though she had frequently asked for one. She had no washing machine, no sewing machine, no facilities for baking and doing things. Another had saved her egg money for five years to buy a rug for the sitting-room, but finally her husband had to have it to help buy a gasoline engine to assist with the work at the barn. Another had been saving up to put in a dummy-waiter to aid in bringing things from the cellar, where for ten years she had to go and carry things up the cellar stairs five or six times a day. Her husband thought they could do without a dummy-waiter, and the money went to buy a new sulky plow.

And so ran these letters. It was painful to read them. There was no complaint because they had to work, if they were only given some necessary conveniences and a little appreciation. One declared, "A farmer's wife should have the faith of a Methodist, the attachment to water and the confidence in washing of the Baptists, the final perseverance of a Presbyterian, and do the penance of a Catholic, to be a success on the farm." One pathetically expressed the thought that her kitchen should be provided with as many conveniences, at least, as the horse stable, the cow barn, the corn crib or the hay loft.

Boys, (we mean farmer men) it must be confessed that here is a pretty serious arraignment. Of course, we know there are farmers who provide things in the house as well as out of it. One we know whose wife had a bank account the same as her husband did, and one-third of the money went to the wife's account. Noticing that the wife's account did not shrink like his, he concluded her account was the safest place for money, and half went to the wife's account.

But what proportion of farmers are like the ones discribed in those letters? Nine hundred out of eleven hundred? Surely not so many as that. But those letters will apply to entirely too many, and they ought to set us all to thinking.

And the farmer boys! Where are they going to get wives if the farmer girls do not want to marry farmer boys? Town and city girls are worse out of place on the farms than farmer girls are in town or city. There must be some reforming along these lines. We rejoice when there is prosperity on the farms, but we believe it is a serious fact that farmers' wives are the last to see and enjoy that prosperity. Equity pleads for fair treatment for the women as well as for the men.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

OLD-TIME BUCKWHEAT CAKES

In cold weather, what more delicious breakfast dish can be prepared than buckwheat cakes, crisp, light and piping hot, served with plenty of good butter and maple syrup? Here are a few good points in regard to their preparation, which may prove valuable to the housewife

In the first place never attempt to raise buckwheat cakes in any way but the good old-fashioned one. Raise them over night with yeast. Buckwheat is too heavy a flour to be dealt with satisfactorily by any more rapid a process. Let the batter stand for at least twelve or fourteen hours before baking.

Always leave a little of the batter—about a cupful—to serve as a sponge for the next night instead of getting a fresh yeast. In cold weather this plan can be successfully pursued for a week or ten days without setting a new supply, but in every other respect — with the exception of the yeast — you mix the batter as at first, not forgetting to beat it up well.

In mixing, always sift the dry ingredients together, and into this stir the liquid gradually, beating the batter hard the while. Never pour in all the liquid at once or attempt to mix the dry ingredients into the liquid. Mix in an earthen crock, a wide-mouthed stone jar with tight-fitting lid, or griddle turned over the top is good, and set in a warm place to rise.

In the morning just before baking, thin the batter to the right consistency, allowing an even teaspoonful of soda to a fourth of a cupful of milk. Beat the batter just enough to mix in the soda, which will rise in a froth. Some buckwheat thickens more than others, so the right consistency can be obtained only by experimenting a little more. Try one of the cakes on a smoking hot griddle as a test. This will also determine the right degree of heat. Each cake should be about a quarter of an inch in thickness.

Here is a recipe for the buckwheat cakes: To four cupfuls of sifted buckwheat add a scant cupful of cornmeal and a rounded teaspoonful of salt. Sift these ingredients together and make into a batter by stirring gradually into it five cupfuls of lukewarm water and a compressed yeast cake dissolved in half a cupful of lukewarm water. Beat the batter hard. Cover closely and set to rise in a warm place.

Let stand twelve or fourteen hours. In the morning just before baking add the soda and milk as directed above. Keep cakes closely covered and send to the table smoking hot.

New Method of Reducing Fat.

A news item from Paris informs us that the American method of producing a slim, trim figure, is meeting with astonishing success. This system, which has made such a wonderful impression over there, must be the Marmola Prescription Tablet method of reducing fat. It is safe to say that we have nothing better for this purpose in this country. Anything that will reduce the excess flesh a pound a day without injury to the stomach, the causing of wrinkles, the help of exercising or dieting, or interference with one's meals is a mighty important and useful addition to civilization's necessities. Just such a catalogue of good results, however, follow the use of these plesant, harmless and economical little fat reducers. We say economical, because Marmola Prescription Tablets (made in accordance with the famous prescription) can be obtained of any druggist or the makers, the Marmola Co., Dept. 168, Detroit, Mich., for seventy-five cents the large case, which is a decidedly economical price considering the number of tablets each case contains.

Can you suggest an inexpensive and pretty material for afternoon dresses? My allowance is small, yet I naturally want to dress as well as I can.—NEIGHBOR.

That is the problem with a great many of us, Neighbor, but I know several women who have found a satisfactory solution. They do their own dress-making and have used Simpson-Eddystone Prints, which come in an infinite variety of beautiful designs and many colors. You'd be surprised to see the stylish effect, and you'd never guess how little the dresses cost. They are not all show either. The materials are very durable. They have a good body and the colors stand repeated washing. I don't know of anything that would meet your requirements better.

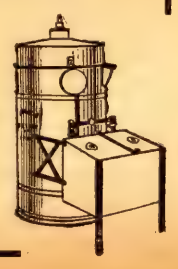
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Acetylene lighting is safest, best and cheapest. Write for our beautiful free booklet today, and give us a short description of your house.

THE GEM CITY ACETYLENE GENERATOR CO.
108 Hickory Street, Dayton, Ohio

OUR KITCHEN (1)

Grandfather had been a carpenter and cabinet maker in the "old country," so when farm work was not pressing, he worked at the various buildings on his farm. First, the barn was built. Later, when mother was twelve years old, the house was built. Two rooms and a pantry down stairs seems to us small space, but mother says that after the log house with its uneven walls, this new house with its smoothly-plastered walls, seemed almost a palace to them.

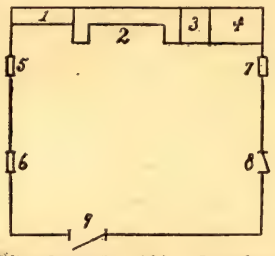
After a little they began to think a kitchen to cook in during the summer, would help to keep the house cool, so a kitchen was added. At first it was meant only for a summer kitchen, and a place to do washing and other dirty work in winter.

After a while they thought if it were plastered, they could use is all the year, so grandmother and the girls put on the lath. After waiting several years on grandfather's move to have the plastering done, grandmother rose to the occasion and announced that she would do it herself. So the eldest daughter carried the water and the youngest mixed the plaster and carried it in to grandmother who applied it to the walls. She never considered it an elegant job, but it was an improvement on lath, and when it was papered it looked very nice.

On the north side was a large fireplace, but it was not properly built, and the few times we had a fire in it, we nearly had our eyes smoked out, so for years the fireplace has not been used except as a receptacle for wood. As the stove never had a very good "draw," last summer we had the chimney taken down to the second floor, and rebuilt just as a flue. Now we can have a much better fire.

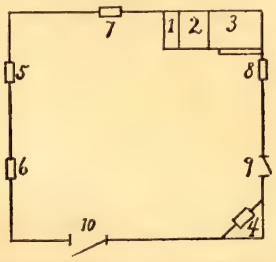
For some time we have known that the north sill on the north side was badly rotted, so now while the boys are not busy, we are having the new sill put in. The boys took out the old fireplace and put in some new flooring, and a window where the fireplace stood gives us a view of the garden.

Here is a rough plan of the kitchen as it was:



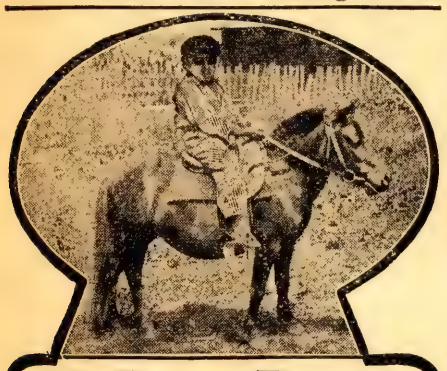
(1) Cupboard, (2) fireplace, (3) closet for cooking utensils, (4) stairway, (5, 6 and 7) windows, (8) outside door, (9) door leading to sitting room. Windows (5) and (6) were taken from the old log house, and were small, the lower sash being just half size. All three windows had small panes. In these days all windows have large panes, so when the new window was put in there were three kinds of windows in the kitchen. It looked odd to say the least, so we are having new windows put in all around. It seemed not really necessary, but we girls offered to bear the expense of having the windows all alike, so it is to be done.

This plan shows the kitchen as it will be when our alternations are complete:



(1) Cupboard, (2) closet for pails and cooking utensils, (3) stairway. This is a winding star leading to the attic. The lowest step, extending into the kitchen will be removed and a drawer, two steps deep will be inserted under the steps. This will utilize the space under the steps, and at the same time provide a place for the men's boots, overshoes and plow shoes. It will be fitted with castors at the back, so as to open easily. (4) Coat closet. This is a long-wished-for convenience. We girls are sure every kitchen should have one.

We expect to set our cabinet in front of window (7), and think we will enjoy our new kitchen very much when it is finished.



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AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE

The spirit of order must reign in a home before the children can acquire it, and no one can bring it there but the mother. If she begins early in her married life, it will not be hard to win; if she waits until she is overwhelmed with the cares of a family, the task will be far more difficult. But even then it is not impossible. Begin somewhere and reduce one thing to order. The rest will fall into line if you persevere. No one who has not tried it knows what a relief it is to have a certain time assigned to a certain duty and not to have to think of it again until that time comes around in due course.

For instance, instead of having the whole house swept at one time, one or two rooms can be done in turn each day. A bill of fare can be made out for a week and then the awful question of what to have for the next meal will have lost its terrors, because it will all be planned beforehand in some quiet moment when the mind was at leisure.

If you take a calm review of the closets and trunks at your disposal and then bestow the family belongings which must be put away into their places, you will always know where to find them. The household should be taught to put things back where they belong.

As soon as children are old enough to learn anything, they should be taught to put their playthings away when they are tired of play. Make them feel ashamed of leaving things for mother to pick up. It will require more patience at first than it would to pick up the things yourself, but the result will save you much trouble in the end. The children will gradually acquire the habit of order, which will be a very valuable asset to them in the battle of life. The mistake made in the education of children is in not giving sufficient weight to the fact that constant repetition is necessary to impress firmly upon their minds anything it is desired to teach them, and that habits are formed by successive daily acts.

Men are often far more unsystematic than women are, and need constant looking after in the way of keeping order in the house. Every one knows the chaotic state to which some households would be reduced if the feminine portion were not constantly on the alert to pick up things left lying about by the mighty lords of creation. Men need a few lessons, just the same as the children, and gentle persistency will accomplish wonders in this line. Each woman must take her own method, according to her knowledge of those about her, for different people need different treatment, and the easiest way is always the best way.

Keeping Records

On large poultry farms careful records are kept, but the ordinary poultry raiser has little idea of the results he is actually getting.

Therefore "Ertel's Poultry Diary" is something that is likely to prove very valuable. It has pages for recording the egg output, the incubator output, cost of feed and supplies and the amounts received for eggs and poultry sold, with space enough to last at least a year and perhaps two.

No matter how small the flock, it is worth while to know the returns secured. If many general farmers had the records, they might find that their hens are doing better for them than other live stock.

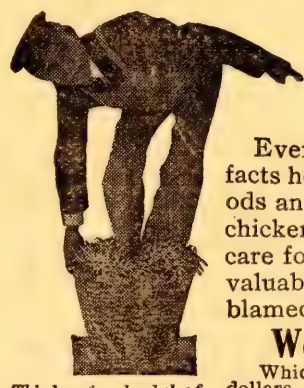
The Diary also contains hundreds of hints and helps valuable to the poultry raiser, and an article "Uncle Sam's Advice" is well worth reading by those who have not had access to the original Government bulletins.

This book is free, and the Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., will send copies to readers of Up-to-Date Farming who ask for it.

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Poultry Secrets Disclosed



This heaping bushel of winter egg-producing green feed cost 17 cts. "Poultry Secrets" explains fully this secret and many others.

Every successful poultryman knows important facts he never tells. They are peculiar secret methods and discoveries he has made in his work with chickens. As a rule he guards these with extreme care for they are the foundation of his success and a valuable asset of his business. He is not to be blamed for keeping them to himself.

We Will Tell You These Secrets

Which have cost poultrymen years of labor and thousands of dollars. They will cost YOU only a trifle and a few minutes time to write us.

There is no man in the United States who has more friends among poultrymen than MICHAEL K. BOYER. A veteran chicken breeder himself, he knows the business from A to Z, and through his wide acquaintance and friendship he has learned many of their most jealously treasured secrets. This scattered material he has collected in book form, and we are offering it to the poultry raisers of America that they may share in the knowledge which these successful men have acquired by long years of study and bitter experience **Every secret printed in this book has been obtained in an honorable way, either by permission of the owner** or through Mr. Boyer's own experience.

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

One of the best-known figures in the poultry world is I. K. Felch. Many years ago Mr. Felch published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its value, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given Mr. Boyer permission to use this information, and it is included in this book.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth $100 to any big producer of setting eggs. It is something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it.

The Secret of Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for $5.00 and pledging those who buy it not to disclose it to any one else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, M . Boyer among them, and the method is fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

We are Willing to Name Here Some of the Secrets

1 Burnham's secret of mating fowls.
2 Felch's method of breeding from an original pair, producing thousands of chicks and three distinct strains.
3 Mendel's Chart of Heredity.
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5 Secret of knowing what to feed and how to feed it. The secret of having green food in winter.
6 Secret of sprouting oats and barley for poultry feeding.
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17 Hunter's Secret of Success.
18 Secret of the Philo System.

There are Scores of Others

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There is hardly a country, city, town or village in which there does not reside some grateful lady who has been relieved after years of suffering and permanently cured by Mrs. Miller's mild home treatment, even after doctors and physicians failed. No matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women.

Only bear this in mind. Her offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send the free coupon to Mrs. Miller without another day's delay.

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In the past few years Mrs. Miller has given $125,000.00 in sending medicine to afflicted women.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred lady clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Some time ago it was announced that she would give to women who suffered from female diseases another $10,000.00 worth of her medicine. She has fulfilled this promise, but as she is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used her remedy, she has decided to give away $50,000.00 more to those who are suffering and unable to find relief.

Mrs. Miller's wonderful remedy is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of Leucorrhea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumers or growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of her simple home remedy, also her book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

All that is necessary is to cut out the coupon at the bottom of this page, fill in your name and address and send it to Mrs. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. The medicine and book will be sent to you at once. Send now before the $50,000.00 worth is all gone.



Mrs. Miller's Home. From Here She Directs the Distribution of Her Medicine to Those Who Suffer

How to Cure Any Case of Piles

I want to tell you flatly and plainly that any woman, or man either, for that matter, who suffers from any form of piles, may place their faith absolutely in my treatment. They won't be disappointed. It's intended for piles as well as the diseases peculiar to women. It heals diseased membrane surfaces, no matter where located, and I verily believe that this remedy has cured more bad cases of piles of all kinds than all the so-called "pile cures" and doctors in the country. A cure with my remedy is speedy. It's safe and it's lasting. The intense torture, the burning, smarting and itching stop at once and you feel better right from the start. Send for my free treatment at once and see for yourself.

Why Men Desert Their Wives

Eighty Per Cent of the Wife Desertions and Divorce Due to Female Weakness

I should have taken better care of myself, I suppose. I was sick and suffering. No one but a woman can ever know how I suffered. I was irritable. I couldn't be to my husband the wife that I ought to have been. He, being a man, couldn't understand. We drifted apart. He sought his pleasures elsewhere. Finally there was nothing but the divorce court that could settle our differences.

That's the sad story that eight out of every ten women who have passed through the ordeal of the divorce court, as well as the countless thousands of deserted wives who are not divorced, know deep down in her heart was the real cause of her trouble.

A sick wife, a neglected home, and the publicity and disgrace of the court room to end it all. There wouldn't be half as much talk of the divorce evil in the world if only every wife and mother would realize her duty to preserve her health and strength.

No woman has the right to expect her husband to devote his leisure hours to his home and her when she is leading a dragged-out, hopeless, down-in-the-mouth existence that would discourage the greatest optimist on earth.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller's marvelous home remedy has done more to prevent divorce than all the messages to congress and conventions in the world. The woman who is bright and cheerful and well has a home that reflects her own good feeling and discontent finds no place therein.

Mrs. Miller's aid and advice is as free to you as God's sunshine or the air you breathe. She wants to prove to you her common-sense home treatment will cure you just as surely as it cured her years ago in her humble cottage.

If you are a sufferer from any female trouble, no matter what it is, send the coupon below to Mrs. Cora B. Miller at once.

PUT YOUR FAITH IN MRS MILLER

My word that my home treatment should unfailingly relieve you of female diseases or piles doesn't necessarily mean anything. But when my word and medicine is backed up by over a million ladies, that's evidence you cannot doubt. There is hardly a county or small village in the land that does not number some poor sufferer cured. I didn't force them to use my medicine. They took it of their own free will and it cured them. You can put your faith in that sort of a remedy every time. Just cut out the coupon, send it today and prove what this marvelous treatment will do for you.

This Noted Divine Says:

"I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Cora B. Miller. I most cheerfully and voluntarily testify that myself and family have been greatly benefited by the use of Mrs. Miller's home remedies and heartily recommnd them to the general public."—Rev. P. G. Roscamp, D. D., Presbyterian Minister.

Do not delay. Send the coupon today.

Free Treatment Coupon

This Coupon is good for a full sized regular 50-cent package of Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment. Just fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 7087 Miller Bldg. Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package at once.

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Heiskell's Ointment
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HEISKELL'S OINTMENT will cure such troubles, and when they're cured HEISKELL'S MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, used daily, will keep your skin like a baby's.

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LOVE AND EQUITY

Or How The F. S. E. Was Established—A Sketch From Life

By B. H. Van Breemen

CHAPTER THREE

(Continued from February 15)

"Yes, that's what I said."

"Where will you get the money?"

"From local banks, usually; from city banks, if necessary."

"But there will be other expenses."

"The expenses of the department of grain growers and other departments will be met by adding a small sum or fraction of a cent to the profitable price agreed on for each bushel, pound, bale or ton and collecting this from the buyers. In this way the farmers will not pay the expense of marketing their crops at all, but will pass the expense along to buyers."

"That will hardly be fair."

"Other people have been doing the same. Farmers have been paying the marketing expense for other people these many years."

"But you want money for still other expenses."

"Sure. In this way funds will be raised to meet all the expenses; build elevators, warehouses, etc."

The man of the flowery vest looked askance. He thought of his rural skyscraper near the river, and asked in an absent-minded way, "What do you mean?"

"I mean that the farmers must provide storage on the farms, or at the shipping stations, or in market centers for their grain. There has been enough storage room in the past that can be used if desired, but it will be controlled by a different class of people."

The owner of the large watch chain got purple in the face. It was evident that he needed all his self-control to keep in mind that he was not at a board of trade meeting.

"What do you mean by a different class of people?" he asked.

"I mean that if farmers quit dumping their grain, the big and little elevators will not be needed by the speculators, because they will have nothing to put in them. Then the farmer's society can rent them and fill them with the farmer's grain held for the minimum prices."

This was nearly too much for the parasitic nature of the gambler. His bloodshot eyes threatened to leave their sockets; his fists moved convulsively and his voice faltered with internal rage, when he began:

"You won't rent mi————," but he stopped, and remarked with a particular sneer, "your plan is a very practical one indeed! How will the farmer use the room if he needs money and cannot hold?"

"I think I explained already that the society will see that 50 per cent, and perhaps more, of the value of the crop will be advanced when necessary, while it still belongs to the first owner. When farmers are co-operating this can be done."

The giant speculator saw that he was fairly well done for. Still, one trump-card he had up his sleeve, and he played it in despair.

"A nice mix-up you will make of it," he said, in as light a manner as he was able to command. "How will the farmers know their own grain in your big elevators"

"They won't need to know it. All grain of the same grade, and of equal value will be bulked, and each farmer will get a certificate for the amount he contributed. Then the monthly sales will be made and remittances sent to him until he is paid for all his certificate calls for."

The speaker took out his watch and looked at it.

"Have you any more questions?" he asked.

"No!" the beaten champion of graft said curtly, and he sat down.

"I cannot refrain from thanking this gentleman," the speaker said, "for the excellent way of putting his questions. He surely has helped me demonstrate to you, farmers of this county, the practical side of the plan of our society and ————."

Before he could say more the thunder of a long applause filled the hall, accompanied by loud cries and laughter.

The cause of inequity through iniquity had lost, the cause of Equity through honesty and right had won.

When at last the audience was sufficiently calm to hear him, he went on:

"When I have said, that the rate of interest farmers will pay on money advanced will be less than they have paid before, and that weighing and grading will be done honestly, because it will be under the supervision of the farmers or their society, and the incentive or opportunity to cheat will be removed because every body will know the price, I think I have said all that can be said to enlighten and instruct you in this matter.

"If you want to learn more about the Farmers Society of Equity, its plan, object, etc., read the literature that was distributed here and that great book, The Third Power, which tells of the Farmers' power that is coming.

"And then, when you are thoroughly satisfied that no person can benefit but yourselves—what I am perfectly sure you will be, after having posted yourself—join the society! The fee is $2.00, the dues after that are $1.50 a year, but this money will be used to establish the society all over the country. It also pays for the official paper. Or, if you won't join the society now, then don't fail to pledge your crops when requested to do so.

"Here you can see the minimum prices for the 1908 crops (he pointed to the placard on his right). To insure success, it will be sufficient to pledge fifty per cent of the shipping part of the wheat. Not fifty per cent of the whole crop but of the part that is shipped out of the county where grown. What this will be on the basis of average crops, you can see here (pointing to his left).

"These figures are a revelation never before given to farmers, and, if our estimate of fifty per cent of the shipping parts of crops controlled is sufficient to compel the profitable prices, then the problem is not a stupendous one, and one which should easily be accomplished. If each present member will circulate a pledge and get the signatures of his neighbors, we will quickly get the necessary number of farms represented as is also shown here (pointing to the placard).

"If farmers want their own prices, which will be profitable ones for the next crop, *they can get them.* The way is clearly shown. There is no condition imposed or expense attached that can be pleaded as an excuse by any farmer for not joining in the movement. Have farmers ever before been offered anything that they all want, without a particle of risk and almost without cost? Have they ever been offered anything for nothing that is sure to bring them such large profits? Should it be necessary to plead with farmers to do this thing—pledge their crops for the profitable prices, and refuse to sell for less? I know it will not be.

"See here," the speaker continued, turning to a large black-board on the platform, and writing on it in large readable letters, "this is what it means in cold cash, taking average crops as an example:

To the farmer who raises 1,000 bushels of wheat it will mean 25 cents a bushel more or $250.00.

To the farmers in a county that raise 500,000 bushels of wheat it will mean $125,000 more money.

To the farmers of a state that raise 70,000,000 bushels of wheat it means $17,500,000 more money for the crop.

To the farmers of the country it means $150,000,000 more, after taking out for their own bread and seed, on a normal crop.

He went on: "Think of this! What farmer could not use $250 more to good advantage and to the accomplishment of a long cherished object? Think of the great up-lift $250,000 to $500,000 would give to the business in any county benefiting every individual and every business, and think of the guarantee of continued and greater prosperity to the nation the distribution of $150,000,000 extra would give if distributed to the farmer. Remember, not the railroads or trusts, but to the farmers and from them it will trickel out and down in invigorating every business.

And all these things farmers can accomplish this year, if they will declare their independence from grain trusts, boards of trade, speculators and gamblers.

"Now, will you? ! —

"All who will; all who love their vocation, their wives, their children; all who will be wise and get for their labors a fair and equitable reward, rise!"

As one man the audience, farmers and their friends, rose to its feet, shouting, "we will!"

But mingled with this shout of resolution was another cry; a cry of pain and anguish, seconded by the sound of a heavy bounce and a crack.

Everybody looked in the direction where a moment before the six farmers and the hero of the flowery vest had been esated. The board, freed from its weight, except on the one end. which, too far protruding, was occupied by the heavy-weight champion of inequity, had obeyed the law of gravitation with lightning quickness, landing the board of trade colossus with such a force to the floor, that he was bruised all over and groaning from pain.

It took the combined strength of his five comrades to help the wounded Goliath to a hastily summoned ambulance.

When he was sure the birds of prey had left the hall, the speaker said, pointing at the upturned board:

"The law of Equity, gentlemen! The farmers stand up and the speculator goes down!"

This remark caused the meeting to be closed amidst a roar of laughter; after which every farmer present eagerly reached for a blank to sign the pledge.

Long before the last of the audience had left the hall, a lonely bus was on its way to the nearest station, racing against time to catch the next train for Chicago.

It contained the five board of trade men and their groaning leader.

(To be continued

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HOW ONE MAN SOLD HIS FARM

A Minnesota Farmer Successfully Tries New Long-Distance Plan of Selling

Fourteen Men in Six Different States Want His Place

Makes sale without aid of real estate agent and doesn't pay a cent Commission

Cass Co., Minnesota, (Special Correspondence)—The farmers in this section are intensely interested in a recent experience of one of their neighbors. Mr. H. St. John, who owned a farm in Cass County, has succeeded in selling it at his own price, without the help of a real estate agent and without paying a cent in commission. He could have sold the farm fourteen times over as he had that number of men after it. In the course of a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. St. John said:

"Yes, I sold my farm without any trouble and for the benefit of others who desire to sell, I don't mind telling you just how it happened. I had tried all the usual methods of selling, that is by advertising in the local papers and through local real estate men, and had about given up hope of being able to sell, when I happened to come across the advertisement of a concern known as Leonard Darbyshire, Incorporated, of Rochester, N. Y., who make a business of finding buyers for anything one wants to sell. I wrote to these people for their plan and I received a letter from Mr. Darbyshire, the President of the Corporation, together with a copy of their booklet, fully describing a new and up-to-date method of bringing buyer and seller together. Their plan looked good to me and I sent them a description of my farm which they must have sent to prospective buyers all over the country because I received no less than fourteen letters from men who wanted my place, and these letters came from Iowa, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and other States outside of Minnesota. You can imagine that with such a demand I had no trouble in making a sale and I sold my farm to a man in Iowa at my own price, and what's more to the point, I didn't have to pay a cent commission to anyone. I cannot say too much in favor of the Rochester concern and I am delighted with the treatment they gave me. They did everything for me that they agreed to do and I never would have been able to sell so quickly without their assistance because it is hard to sell through an agent, and even if an agent does find a buyer, you have to pay a large amount in commission. The system of bringing buyer and seller together originated by Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, is the best I ever heard of, and he seems to be able to find buyers for all kinds of properties, no matter where they are located."

Mr. St. John's success in selling his farm was due to reading a booklet issued by Leonard Darbyshire, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. This booklet tells of a new and successful method of finding buyers for farms and real estate, business properties, automobiles, patents and in fact almost anything salable. The Corporation issuing this book are not real estate agents and do not accept a penny in commission on sales made by their assistance. Their plan of cutting out the real estate agets has met with remarkable success, and owners throughout the country are quickly availing themselves of this opportunity to sell quickly places which for a long time remained in the hands of real estate agents, who failed to sell, for the reason that the commission which the agent placed upon the property killed the sale.

It is said that Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, the president of this concern, is doing more to assist property owners to sell than all the real estate agents in America combined, and anyone wishing to dispose of anything anywhere at any price, would do well to write to Leonard Darbyshire, President, Dept., 1922 B, Rochester, N. Y., giving a brief description of the property for sale, and asking him to send a free copy of his booklet explaining his new method of selling.

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BEAUTY IN THE LAWN

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Almost all country places have a garden of old-fashioned flowers. Oftentimes this garden grows wild, neglected in a far-off fence corner, where it struggles along for a meagre existence, doing the best it can to spread beauty and fragrance "on the desert air." Poor, old-fashioned flowers! How beautiful they are, and how much more so they could be, if they only had a little care and attention bestowed upon them. It is too late now to do them much good this year, but now is the time to gather the seeds as they gradually ripen, for next spring's sowing. The seeds from each kind of flower should be put in an envelope, separately, and labelled. Then when spring comes, the sower will know just what she is doing. Deep red flowers against the house or porch in front, give a bright, cheerful look to a place. But the effect of the red should not be spoiled by throwing in a conglomeration of other colors. When will people realize that they should be as careful about harmony in colors in their front yards as they are in their clothes? If two or more colors are desired in a flower bed, they should harmonize, not "swear" at each other.

It is a good idea to get the children interested in keejing the lawn beautiful. They can look after the flower seeds, and later on, they can be allowed to plant and attend to them. In this way, not only the lawn will be beautified, but also the children's lives. For a love for the beatiful always brings beauty into the life, and the place to instill the seeds of any education is in the lives of the children.

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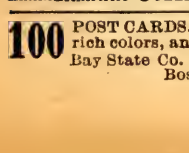


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Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

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First, make up your mind that you really desire an education. Then go to work with that end in view. Dreaming about it will never make an educated man of you.

Second, remember that perfect lessons and thorough work at school are the foundation, the very cornerstone of your coveted education.

Third, keep in mind that one day's effort will not secure it. To succeed will require your patient, constant, earnest endeavor. Now I do not mean that you should never play, but that at play time you should play as though that were your chief business in life, and in school-hours study with the same diligence.

Fourth, do not slight any branch in your school curriculum. Every one of them is necessary to a good education. Work the hardest on the subject that gives you the "stiffest tussle."

Fifth, when you come to a hard place do not give up. Do not be a "quitter."

In the days of the bicycle craze a girl decided she would learn to ride her brother's wheel. Day after day she tried, but her only progress was in the number of bruises she received in her numerous falls. It seemed she could not learn to keep her balance. Her mother suggested that she give it up. "Give it up! I never yet gave up anything that I undertook to do, and I do not intend a bicycle to beat me out!"

"Well," urged her mother, "you can say you can do anything you ever tried except ride a bicycle." "No," was the reply, other girls ride their brother's wheels, so can I." And she finally did. This principle, applied to your study, will enable you to cope with any difficulty.

"All that other folks can do,
Why with patience, may not you?
Only keep this rule in view,
Try, try again."

Sixth. Does the great question of funds give you anxiety? Since our state colleges furnish free tuition, any ambitious young man can work his way through college. If you can not leave home, the correspondence schools offer splendid advantages at little cost.

COASTING

(A Reminiscence)

To the boys and girls living near a hill there is no sport so delightful as coasting. As conditions are favorable for such a short time the young people never lose their enthusiasm, and as they grow older there are few people who do not look back to their coasting days with pleasure, and the recollection of pleasant incidents brings a thrill of real enjoyment even to those whose hairs are gray.

At the Mt. Pleasant school when Mr. Holton was the teacher, the boys who had sleds were permitted to bring them to school and they would spend the noon hour in 'riding down hill." Generally they were generous and after taking a ride themselves would lend their sleds to the other boys.

Those whose sleds would carry two, would gallantly take the girls a ride. The girls, well bundled up to protect themselves from the cold, would stand at the starting place and watch the coasters, and as the boys would near the top, there would be a chorus of "Give me a ride this time, Will?" "John, don't forget you promised me a ride."

Harry Hardwood, whose father had some blacksmith's tools, had a sled with iron-shod runners, and it was in great demand. It would run faster and farther than any of the other sleds. The girls could rest their feet on the front rung, tuck in their dresses, and enjoy a most delightful ride, as under Harry's skillful guidance there were never any accidents. He always saw that the girls had a good time, and only lent his sled to those boys who would take girls, too.

Dorothy Brown, though always out with the rest, would never ask for a ride. Harry noticed this, and as they were going out one day he said to her, "I promised Annie the first ride this noon. Now, when we come up you be at the starting point, and I'll take you the next trip." But, as Annie and Harry neared the top, Alice called out, "Can I go this time, Harry?" "No," said Harry, "get off," as she ran and sat down on the sled. Alice did not move. Harry, not wishing to be rough, stood helpless. Suddenly, turning to Dorothy, he said, "Never mind, you shall go next time," and he and Alice were off like a flash.

As, to secure a ride, it was necessary to be on the spot when the sled got there, Dorothy again awaited its return.

This time Harry did not wait to reach the top where the girls stood, but turning the sled around, while still a few rods distant, he called, "Come on, Dorothy." But just as they started the school bell rang! We are going anyhow," declared Harry, and they fairly flew down the hill and around the bend, for Harry said that after such a long wait Dorothy should have the longest ride of all. As they walked up the hill, drawing the sled, Harry said, "Now, come out early tomorrow. I want you to have the first ride."

As they reached the door Dorothy

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FREE A course of my famous Absorption Remedies and two splendid Instruments will be sent to every sufferer of Catarrh, Deafness, Head Noises or Ear Diseases, to use for 15 days, free.

No matter how long you have suffered, or what form of Catarrh you have, or who has pronounced your case incurable; no matter how deaf you are, I want you to accept this offer. Allow me to send you a course of my remarkable treatment for you to give a fair reasonable trial on your case. I have cured thousands of cases of Catarrh and Deafness; many who had suffered thirty years. No doctor on earth could help them. If the structures of the ears are not injured, I can cure you. I want to prove it at my expense.



Write me about your case—try my treatment. If you are not satisfied, it costs you nothing, nor does it place you under any obligations. I place it in your hands (all charges prepaid). Write me today. Accept my offer.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 68 Des Moines, Ia.



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FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory. **Tires, Coaster-Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.* **Do Not Wait;** write *today* for our *special offer.*

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Steel Roofing Only $1.50 per 100 Square Feet



We have 50,000 squares of Steel Roofing, size 2 feet 6 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches long, (30 inches by 66 inches) at this price. These sheets were used about 30 days in connection with the manufacture of soap. They were never exposed to the weather or nailed.

Every sheet is clean and free from nail holes, and practically as good as new. It is extra heavy, from 24 to 28 gauge.

Every sheet is given a coat of our red "Gelatine" on both sides. It is a new discovery in paints and prevents rust.

Flat, per 100 square feet....$1.50 Corrugated, per 100 square feet....$1 75

Will last longer than light weight Galvanized Roofing. Just the thing for Barns, Warehouses, Factories, Sheds and Buildings of all kinds. Also for ceiling and siding. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

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Our perfect ALL IRON PIPE system of plumbing will enable any handy mechanic to install the material on farm or in city.

Send us a list of your needs, or if you cannot tell what you need, draw up a floor plan of your house and send it to us and we will figure up everything you need, free, and give you a list of it. *All we ask is an opportunity to figure on your wants.* We carry everything necessary for installing this class of work. Soil pipe, lead and water pipe and fittings of all kinds, etc. This sort of material can be easily installed in an old building.

CATALOGUE **No. 176** of bargain building material, including pipe and fittings, bathroom and plumbing supplies, heating apparatus, home water supply systems, poultry netting, wire fencing, etc., FREE. Your name on a postal card will do.

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said, "My! how I hate to go in!" "Oh, I do not care for that," said Harry, "but likely we will have to stay in at recess." But the teacher only turned the clock toward them as they sheepishly took their seats and created such a hearty laugh at their expense that Dorothy declares she has not forgotten how hot her cheeks were! But the next day there came a deep snow which ended the coasting for that year.

Later, when John Bender was about sixteen he made a pair of bobs and had them finished at the blacksmith's. They were long enough to carry a dozen. On the top was painted the invitation. "Girls, ride with us. We're safe!" At first the girls were afraid to risk such a fast ride, but as one and another of the more daring tried the new coaster and returned delighted, the others were soon enjoying it too, and the smaller sleds were unanimously voted "too slow."

John's age is now more than double "sixteen," but the sleds are still in existence, and John and his brother still enjoy an occasionl "ride down hill."

BIBLE STORIES FOR SUNDAY READING

Because of the isolation of some of our country homes, Sunday is often a long day, especially when the weather is stormy. With us reading is a favorite way of spending the day when the weather prohibits attendance at church and Sunday school. The Bible abounds in interesting stories.

Are the girls interested in dress and jewels? In the Bible they may read of elegant apparel and costly ornaments designed by God himself.

Are the boys interested in the wonderful doings of so-called magicians. In the Bible they may read of a rod that, at God's command, was cast on the ground and became a serpent.

Are we obedient children? Or are we inclined to do things just a little different from the way we are told? In the Bible we are told how the chosen leader of God's people struck a rock instead of speaking to it as God had directed. He was severely punished. Would you like to read these stories? Look for them in the books of Exodus and Numbers.

CALVIN'S FUDGE

How many of our Up-to-Date boys know how to make candy? All boys seem to enjoy eating it after mother or sister have made it, but how many make it themselves?

Calvin does for one, and he has given us his recipe for fudge:

Melt in your pan a scant tablespoonful of butter. Then boil together three cups granulated sugar and a cup of milk with the cream stirred in, add a square or more of chocolate, according to taste, and cook till it will thread. Calvin generally for "Ma's" opinion as to when it is done. Then he beats it till nearly cool and pours it out on a well-buttered platter, cutting it in squares as soon as it is set. He says that if you wait till it is cold you cannot cut nice squares. Sometimes he adds a teaspoonful of vanilla when taking it from the fire, but he does not consider it necessary.

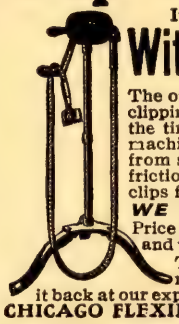
REAL GALVANIZING

Farmers have wasted many dollars on poor wire fence. Many have been unable to understand why what seems like a good fence will become utterly useless in such a short time. A booklet written by an expert shows how in the rush many manufacturers have neglected the fundamentals of good fence building. Mr. Brown, the author of the book, points out that in true galvanizing, the galvanizing compound is not merely washed on the wire, but that a chemical action takes place whereby the spelter used for galvanizing becomes a very part of the wire. He attributes the long life and durability of the Brown Fence to its superior galvanizing and its extra heavy uprights. Readers will be interested in Mr. Brown's little book. Write to the Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 70, Cleveland, O., and ask for it.

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It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine



The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time, when you can get this splendidly made, enclosed gear ball bearing machine for less than $2.00 more. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

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Price all complete, is only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalogue.



Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

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H. C. Phelps

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Though these books cost me 8c each for postage alone, yet I'll gladly send you one free because I want you to know about Split Hickory Vehicles—made-to-order—sold direct from factory to you at home on 30 Days' Free Road Test—guaranteed 2 years.

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—tells why I can save it to you and just where the saving comes in—also tells how I save you at the same ratio on over 100 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—more vehicles than you could see in 10 big store rooms. Better send for this book, sit down of an evening and look it over. It's full of actual photographs of Vehicles and Harness of every description. It's my latest and best book—for 1909—and it's truly a Buggy Buyers' Guide. It not only gives descriptions and prices in detail, but also tells how good vehicles are made—why they are better made my way—all running parts made of second growth Shellbark Hickory, split with the grain, not sawed across it, thus giving extra strength and long wearing qualities. It tells about one of my latest features—Sheldon Genuine French joint automobile springs, making the easiest riding buggy on the market—even riding over rough roads is a pleasure with a "Split Hickory."



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Buying direct from the factory brings you in touch with the people who make your vehicle. My two years' guarantee is to you direct—my 30 Days' Free Road Test is to you direct—my price to you direct—no roundabout transaction as when buying through a dealer—keep the dealer's profit to buy other things with—all meaning a big saving and more satisfaction to you.

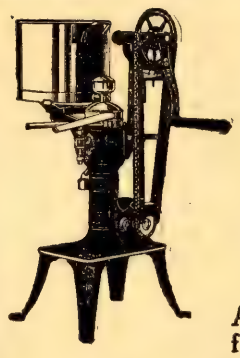
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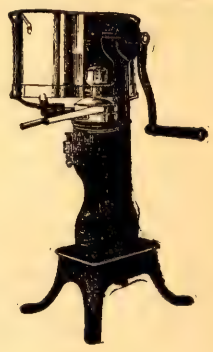
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you will almost certainly find that you can increase your dairy herd, making greater profits with even less labor and less expense than you require under present conditions. I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are enabling hundreds of dairymen to enlarge their operations. They get all the butter fat, skimming closer than you can by hand. They save work, worry, time and trouble.

They give you the warm skim milk, fresh and sweet, as a nourishing food for your calves, pigs and chickens. It requires only the addition of a little oil meal to take the place of the butter fat extracted to make it an excellent feed.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles: Dairymaid and Bluebell. Either machine will be a great help to you—will enable you to keep the maximum number of cows.

Dairymaid

This machine is chain driven and is made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The chain transmits power from the crank through the gears to the bowl with minimum friction. This makes the Dairymaid exceptionally light-running, also very simple and durable. The crank and the supply can are at the most convenient height from the floor, and the spouts are high enough to permit the separated product to be discharged into ten-gallon milk cans. The frame is constructed to keep milk and dust out of the gears. In every feature the Dairymaid is a winner.

Bluebell

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine and made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The gears are accurately cut from the finest material procurable. A-1 oiling facilities are provided, making the machine long-lived. The frame is constructed so that it is absolutely impossible for milk or dust to gain access to the gears—this eliminates about 90 per cent of ordinary separator troubles. Yet the gears are easily accessible. The supply can and crank shaft are in the most convenient locations.

Call on the International local agent and examine the machine he handles. If you prefer, write direct to the home office for a beautiful illustrated catalog fully describing these machines.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

(Incorporated)

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00. This special dispensation will be effective only to March 1, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Over one hundred local unions that were deceived last year, but started on the right track with 1909, was the record for January. And the tide is turning strong each week.

* * *

After a year for the members to learn the truth, we thought it would not be necessary to write many letters of explanation. But the demand since the first of 1909 was greater than ever before, excepting the latter months of 1907. As the tax on our time was more than we could allow another circular was prepared—E 52. This, with a former circular—U 42—will give the whole story and we request people seeking information to send for them and not ask questions requiring personal replies.

* * *

Also, if other members are in doubt, and if the society is in a disorganized condition in your neighborhood on account of the recent misunderstanding, send for a supply to distribute. They will be sent at the nominal price of 50 cents per 100, postpaid. This charge is not made for profit as it does not cover the cost, but to check any tendency to order a wasteful supply, as some would do if they were entirely free.

Wherever there is an old local union that has not been rechartered in the F. S. E., and thus is not yet in line to help accomplish our great objects, we hope some true man anl loyal believer in the original principles of the society will send for enough of these ciruclars to place in the hands of each member. This little act will result in more good to that community than anything else that can be done at this time.

* * *

The commission appointed by the President to inquire into the conditions on farms and make recommendations for an agricultural uplift, reported recently and the President's special message was communicated to Congress on February 9th.

We intended to review the report of the commission and the President's message in this number, but we have been unable to prepare it. We hope to do this for the next issue. We will say now, however, that the report and message were both remarkable endorsements of the principles the Farmers Society of Equity has represented for six years, and this paper has persistently taught for the same time. We have received many letters calling out attention to this fact. Below are two examples.

A member from Pennsylvania wrote:

DEAR MR. EVERITT, PRES.

I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the message of the President transmitting the report of the Country Life Commission to Congress. The endorsement of the principles of the F. S. E. could not have been warmer unless he had named you in person. There is no question but you have hold of the nub end of the greatest question affecting the farmers at the present time. You might as well take some of the credit for this magnificent endorsement.

Also from Iowa we received this:

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY:

After reading the President's message I feel like congratulating myself for belonging to the Farmers Society of Equity. My reason is, that according to the tenor of the President's message, our society has the only practical plan to solve the farmers' problems, and I particularly want to congratulate the founder of so noble a plan. I am sure you will give the President's message a thorough analysis and spread your finding on the pages of UP-TO-DATE FARMING so that all members may enjoy the benefit of them. I am

Yours fraternally,
Sheldon, Ia. P. J. BRAADT.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

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IMPORTANT. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

THE LATEST DATE shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

MEMBERS of the Farmers Society of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

CLUBS. We want every subscriber to send clubs of three-months' *trial subscribers* at 10 cents each.

ADVERTISERS. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

AN ILLUSTRATION TO SHOW WHAT WHEAT GROWERS LOST

The visible supply of wheat on January 2, 1909, by Bradstreet's report, was 63,840,000 bushels. This is the amount of wheat dumped by the growers before the real demand was ready for it. It represents that part of the crop produced by people whose interests ended with production and who refused to protect their product, but dumped it on an unwilling market to be cared for by a set of people who grow no wheat, but who stand ready to take over what the growers repudiate.

This wheat passed from the growers' hands to the speculators when the market varied from 88c to $1.00 a bushel; but we will say for illustration, at an average market price of 95 cents. After January second, the farms being largely depleted of wheat, the visible supply began to decline rapidly. The following table shows:

Date	*Visible Supply*
Jan. 2, '09	63,840,000 bu.
Jan. 9, '09	62,303,000 bu.
Jan. 16, '09	59,963,000 bu.
Jan. 23, '09	58,187,000 bu.
Jan. 30, '09	55,670,000 bu.
Feb. 6, '09	53,505,000 bu.
Feb. 13, '09	51,507,000 bu.

The price of cash No. 2 red wheat at Chicago Jan. 2, '09, was $1.05; on Feb. 20, it was $1.23, or a difference of 18 cents a bushel. This represents the advance since the visible supply began to decline from the top, or on 63,840,000 bushels is a profit of $11,491,200.00 for the speculators. Of course this might have been profit for the farmers if they would have held the wheat. But it does not begin to represent the farmers' total loss.

We may safely estimate that one-half of the 1908 wheat crop was marketed before Jan. 2, 1909, at an average price of 95 cents at Chicago. That is, 332,300,000 bushels of wheat were marketed on the basis of a 95 cent market price, while the present market price is $1.23. If the 1908 wheat is worth$1.23 now, or is selling at this price, then if farmers had controlled their marketing from harvest time, all of the crop would have been worth as much, or sold for as much. The farmers loss, therefore, is on 332,300,000 bushels at 28 cents a bushel, or $93,044,000.

This loss on the 1908 wheat crop could have been saved to the farmers if the organization had been carried out to completion along lines followed in the early months of 1907. With such an illustration staring wheat growers in the face, will they still refuse to organize, or worse yet, organize along impractical lines and meet further disappointment? This sum would pay the fees of 46,500,000 farmers to join the Farmers Society of Equity, which is 23 times the number of wheat growers there are in the country, and about 6 times the total number of all farmers in the country. Also similar illustrations might be made for nearly every other crop.

Will farmers still refuse to organize on the F. S. E. plan? the only correct one, the only practical one and the only one that will make unnecessary any other organization as long as agriculture is a business in America?



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A LETTER FROM THE MICHIGAN STATE UNION

I want to say to the members in Michigan who have not paid up, that you have only a short time left that you will be able to be re-instated in Michigan State Union of the F. S. E. And to those who did not approve of the last action taken by the state I want to ask, what would you have done with over two-thirds of our members refusing to pay in to the old A. S. of E.? Do you think we could maintain a state organization with so small a membership and convince the majority to concede to the minority? I believe you will see, with me that we would have gone flat long ago.

As it is, our members are responding with renewed vigor, old locals are paying up and in nearly every instance from one to ten new members added to tehir list. Was it not better to do this?

I know that some farmers think about the expense and are afraid somebody will make a little out of this farmers' movement. But think about it. There is not a farmer in the country who has not made money out of it already while I can't at this moment point to any promoters of the society, from the organizers up, who have made a dollar clear. They have done the work more because their souls were in the work than with the object of getting rich. Some farmers are too narrow to believe this is possible, but I don't believe there are many of them in Michigan and I do know there are some such high-minded, unselfish men. And such men deserve a monument higher than the farmers of America can ever build if they stick to this movement, notwithstanding the discouragements, until it is successful.

My advice is to not let a dollar to your society hide the great graft the speculators have enjoyed at your expense all these years. By refusing to build your own society you are robbed each year of twenty to a hundred times as much or more.

Now, Bro. Farmers, we wnat but one organization to do this. To undertake to do this in more than one would be folly and disastrous to the extreme, as you can very plainly see the only plan that has ever been laid before us, is the plan promoted by Mr. J. A. Everitt. His plan has been acknowledged by business men, by statesmen and men of every calling to be supreme. Other farm organizations are now talking of taking the matter up. But of what use to wait; we have the foundation laid. Other organizations will only temporize and it may be a generation before they agree to adopt the only correct plan—our plan—the Equity plan. We are all farmers now and have the one interest at heart and the only ones who would be liable to oppose this move would be the men who hold office in those other organizations and if they are capable of holding office there, they are capable of holding office in this, and one organization is enough for the farmers of this country to support and we can get better results through one than through several.

Michigan has stood for consolidation from the beginning. We want united efforts to benefit ourselves. It is organization and co-operation among our farmers that we want; let the Michigan farmer show that we belong to one class and that by standing together we can co-operate in our own state to better advantage to bring about the results we need so much in Michigan.

I have just been reading in the Grand Rapids Press of Feb. 6 the report of the commission that was appointed by President Roosevelt to try and discover why the flood of emigration was from the farm to the city, and to suggest a plan to build up country districts. I quote here from the President what this committee reported: "that on 12,000 questions sent out that the farmers were dissatisfied, that farming does not yield neither the profit, or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is a discontent in the country

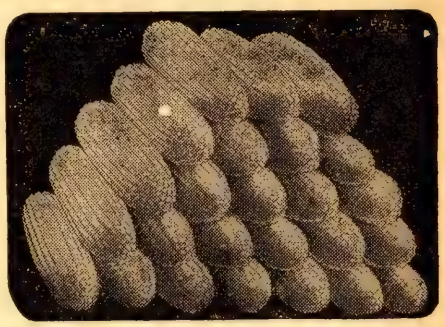
THE GREATEST CORN IN THE COUNTRY

FARMERS INTEREST WHITE DENT

This corn has won more prizes than any other variety ever grown. It has made a county in Indiana the banner corn county of the world, and has earned for its originator the title of "Corn King of America." Among prizes won are gold and silver medals at Paris World's Fair in 1900, first prize at St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, Grand Sweepstake prize ($1,000) at the National Corn Exposition at Chicago, 1907, and

GRAND SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE ($1,000) AT THE OMAHA EXPOSITION, 1908

Also district, state, county and other shows almost beyond number.



We want to tell you that these 25 ears of Farmers Interest corn were awarded a National Prize of $1,000 and sold for $150.

DESCRIPTION: Farmers Interest is a thoroubred corn, the result of many years of scientific breeding. Grain white, deep, sometimes ½ to ¾ inch in length and sound. Ears grow large to very large, 18 to 20 rows. The cob is just right to hold the long grains and to make such large ears. Ears of Farmers Interest corn frequently shell a pound of corn each and the cobs from a bushel of ears weigh only 8 to 12 pounds. A strong grower as it is a large rooted variety and withstands drought well. Stalks are close jointed, leafy and strong.

☞ The average weight of the common run of corn is only 8 ounces. Farmers Interest corn will average 12 ounces. This means in a state like Illinois, which produced 298,000,000 bushels of corn in 1908, an increase of 149,000,000 bushels if all the farmers planted Farmers Interest.

Of course only comparatively few of them are enterprising enough to do this which is the particular reason why YOU should plant it.

PRICE: Sample ear 30c; pkt., 10c; 1 qt., 50c; 2½ qts., $1.00, all by mail postpaid. By freight or express, ¼ bu., $1.00; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 1 bag, (2½ bu.) $5.00. One peck, costing $1.00, will plant two acres. If you will not plant a field, then plant a two-acre plot and have future seed and to sell.

Garden, Field and Flower Seed Catalog free to all customers.

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Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill.** **Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. **CHATHAM FREE BOOK** tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. Write nearest office for New Catalog.

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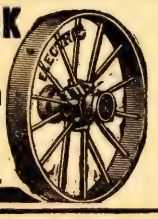


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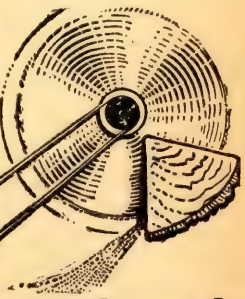


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All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. **Sell your poorest horse and buy a**

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FREE I will send a course of my famous Absorption Treatment for 15 days free, fair trial to any person who suffer with Eye Diseases or Failing Sight.

If your eyes smart, burn, blur, water, feel weak, pain, or have floating spots before them; if sight is gradually failing, if reading is difficult; see objects doubled; if you have Scums, Cataracts, Inflamation, Red Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, or are growing blind, write me at once—tell me all about your case. I will save you from blindness. I will cure you.

To prove that I can, I will send you a course of my famous Absorption Remedies (that is restoring sight to thousands)—will place it in your hands (all charges prepaid) to use on your eyes 15 days, absolutely free. If you are not satisfied, you have paid nothing, you owe nothing, and you will be under no obligations. I want everyone, everywhere, who suffers, to test my treatment at my expense.



I am taking this method of introducing my famous treatment because there are thousands of people gradually but surely growing blind; they do not know where to go for relief. I want to prove to them that I can cure them, and they can try this treatment free. Accept my offer today and cure your eyes.

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Just write me a letter or even a postal card and say that you have catarrh. I don't care whether your case is mild or chronic. Regardless of what you have already tried, no matter how long you have been afflicted, I say you can be cured. My treatment will do it quicker and better than anything you can get. To acquaint you with my method of treating this disease, to prove to you that a cure is possible, I will gladly send you, Free in connection with my vaporizer, all the medicines your case will require for the first month.

Send No Money My offer to you is fair and square, you obligate yourself in no way. You will be put to no expense by writing for my free proposition. I simply wish to give you an opportunity of getting one month's medicine free as shown in above picture, and to show you how easy it is to be cured. Write today; take advantage of this liberal offer.

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If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you **absolutely free** a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your **individual** requirements and complications.

We have cured many who have tried various so-called Catarrh cures with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address, **NO MONEY**—and without cost you will receive a 32 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

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and in places discouragement and the movement to town, though I am happy to say, less than formerly, is strong

"There are several great forces or principles which must be utilized in the endeavor to solve the country life question.

"There must be a vast amount of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves. It is indispensable that farmers should work together for their mutual welfare. If they do not do this no government activity, no legislation, not even better schools will greatly avail.

"From all that has been done or learned, three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out."

And first of these President Roosevelt says: "Effective co-operation among farmers" is necessary "to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business." He says further: "The commission finds out and I concure in the conclusion, that the most important help that the government, whether national or state, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information"

Brother Farmers, can we ask for better advice? J. A. Everitt told us this in UP-TO DATE FARMING long before this commission was appointed and now Pres. Roosevelt confirms it. Then why hold out any longer?

One organization is all we need and we want that general and to be for one purpose and that is to gather statistics that are right and reliable for our own special benefit. The statistics can be gathered by our locals, reported to the state and from the state to the national where they can be compiled and reported back through our official paper who can say they won't be right and we need them for our own special knowledge to help us in the marketing of our farm products.

The Farmers Society of Equity has just issued a new booklet of 40 pages giving our Equity system complete and it will be sent on request.

I want to ask every farmer who has farm products to sell, how many times have you wished that you knew the exact conditions of the crop over the country, when you were contemplating a sale? For myself I would have given many times the amount of my dues in this organization if I could have only known **the truth** concerning the supply over the country. Speculators have had their supplies so exaggerated in the press of our country that I could not depend on them and agricultural reports are merely guess work. How was I to know whether to sell or hold. Through the Farmers Society of Equity, established, we can get them and they will be right.

In conclusion I want to say let us stand together in Michigan for our own benefit in co-operation. Let us urge upon our neighbors to unite with us for one purpose to help one another.

We organized up here in Grand Traverse and Lelaneau Counties two years ago and he have built warehouses to store our potatoes and every farmer that I have talked with claims that he realized from 10 to 15 cents more for his potatoes that heretofore has gone into the hands of the speculator. Our experience can be yours and I stand ready to give you all the information as to our methods of conducting our sales at any time.

Call a meeting and ask for a new charter in the F. S. E. at once.

With success to our cause, and with an amen to President Roosevelt's advice, I remain

Yours for Equity,
CHAS. A. EMMERSON, Sec.

Canning Factory on Easy Terms

ATTENTION.



My canning factory will make you from $30.00 to $200.00 per day. Sizes $125.00 to $750.00. Will can as high as 10,000 cans in 10 hours. Cans all kinds of fruits and vegetables, except corn and peas. If interested, write for booklet.

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This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 247, Dayton, Ohio

Money Made quickly by smart men. T. Artol Co., 115 Nassau St., N. Y.

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80 acre farm for sale; 3 miles to R. R. station. Plenty fruit. Never failing spring. 8 acres timber. Price only $2100. J. W. Shaw, R. R. 7, Madison, Ind.

Excellent markets, abundant forage crops, ideal climate, makes Baldwin County, Alabama, the best of dairy countries. Fine lands at moderate prices. Gulf-Bays Co., Foley, Ala.

For Sale—Farm in Johnson County, Ind., having gas and oil. E. Johnson, 709 Park Ave., Indianapolis.

For Sale, 320 acre farm in the famous Sturgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have parties desiring to hear of good investment opportunity where a few thousand dollars could be profitably invested. Write price and descriptions to T. M. Clark, Box 955 W, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Wanted farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commissions. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

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Wanted by Harrington, Kent Co., Dela., Union, Irish seed potatoes. State variety and price. Walter Webb, Sec.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

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4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

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Housewives send for our dandy egg separator. Once tried always used. 12c by mail 60 page catalog free. Glenwood Supply Co., Box 393, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

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Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

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Ohio Improved Chester Whites, boars, bred sows, September pigs $8; pedigrees free. Stock mated; large kind. Fred Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

Poland Chinas with quality. Priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, R. R. 1, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Tamworths, immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Pamphlet free. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

255 head 1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives, dehorned; must sell at once. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date movable fence panel. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

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Every Farmer in the United States needs at least one gallon of Crisman's XX Paraffine Paint to cover his farm wagons, tools and machinery. After it is on it answers a better purpose than a wagon house as the tools, etc., are always under cover. It tightens the joints, spokes, etc., and has a good effect in keeping the tires on the wheels. Wears beyond expectation. Paraffine Paint answers many purposes. Certain corporations buy it by the car load, having used it many years. Agents wanted. PARAFFINE PAINT WORKS, Eldred, Pa.

Fruit Tree Paint kills all insects which lay their eggs and spawn on the body of trees. It keeps rabbits and mice from gnawing the bark. Makes trees more prolific. You will have sound fruit. Will stand investigation. Agents wanted. Kersting and Reed, Dept. G, Fremont, Neb.

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Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Bessler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C

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Eggs from prize winning strains single comb white and brown Leghorns, barred Plymouth rocks, white wyandottes, Rhode Island reds, both combs; $1.00 15, $5 100. F. M. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J.

40000 poultry keepers use the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry Fixtures. This system teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in your flock and how to make more money on your flock. Send for full particulars and large 64-page catalog on Potter Fixtures, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. Write us today. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? T. F. Potter & Co., Box V, Downers Grove, Ill.

Hondaus Buff Orpingtons. Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orlaus, Ind.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, $1.00 and $1.50 each while they last. Over 200 to select from. Order at once. Write for show birds. W. W. Faigley, Lancaster, O.

30 breeds chickens, ducks, geese. Catalogue for stamp. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Wild Mallard Ducks, thoroughly domesticated. Beautifully plumaged and greatest layers of all ducks. $3.50 per pair. Eggs $2.00 per fifteen. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

R. I. Red eggs from choicely selected pure bred fowls, $1 per 13 eggs. Vern Lafler, Middlesex, N. Y.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, Five First, First Pen, Two Silver Cups, Wis. State Poultry Show. Alb. Klein, Lomira, Wis.

Produce Commission Merchants

Take Notice Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Schools

Wanted Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 37, Rochester, N. Y.

Seeds and Plants

Alsike Clover and Timothy seed, mixed just right to sow. For sample address, Crane wood, Grand Meadow, Minn.

Asparagus plants—1 year old. 200, $1; 1,000, $3.50; 2 years old, 100, $1; 1,000, $5; discount large lots; circular free, R. W. Weaver Co., R. F. D. No. 9, Wichita, Kan.

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00.
H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

Potatoes Six Weeks Potatoes for sale in 100 pound bags, $1.50 per bag F. O. B. Kruger Bros. Brook Meadow, Arco, Minn.

Seed Corn We have a fine lot of Boone Co. white and Funk's Yellow Dent seed corn, also oats and clover. Catalogue free. Oaklawn Seed Farm, Box 22, Chatham, Ill.

Seed Oats, Swedish Select and Earliest Kherson, recleaned; circular. Alb. Klein, Lomira, Wis.

Strawberry plants; 30 of the best varieties. Illustrated descriptive catalog free. Basil Perry, Cool Spring, Dela.

3 Pkts. Seed Free. I want you to try my famous "Quality Seeds" the best that can be had. Write today for catalog before offer is withdrawn. J. W. Jung. Dept. M. Randolph, Wis.

Shoes

Staver Shoes. Genuine leather; black top; easy; look well; durable. Women's 3 to 7, $2.75, Misses' 11 to 2, $2.25. Oxfords 25c less. By mail prepaid. Send paper slip length of foot. State size usually worn. Write address plainly. F. A. Crocker, Manager, Lincoln Center, Maine.

Miscellaneous

Debts collected anywhere. Legal advice $1.00 Fidelity Credit Co., Atty's Washington, D. C

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing piano—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

WHAT GALLOWAY IS DOING FOR FARMERS IN AMERICA

Perhaps every farmer does not fully appreciate what Farmer Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, the farmer manufacturer, is doing for his fellow countrymen. 12 years ago, William Galloway was milking cows and teaching calves to drink skim milk out of a pail. Today he is running three of the greatest factories in America.

William Galloway is, perhaps, different from anybody else in the implement industry. He does not pretend to make everything, but when it comes to Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines and Cream Separators, he has his fighting clothes on, and has set his stakes in so deep to make these three articles right, and in such quantities, that no concern in existence can compete with him.

Galloway has a hobby. It is simply this: In the first place, he will not touch an article or make it unless it is original and different and in a class by itself. Then, after he gets an article of this kind, it is his hobby to turn out such a quantity of them that he can sell them at a price that is less than most manufacturers can make the same article for at actual shop cost—less than dealers or jobbers can buy them for in carload lots for spot cash.

William Galloway started in a small way several years ago, manufacturing harrow carts; then his Wagon Box Manure Spreader, of which he has sold thousands and already has the O. K. stamp of twenty thousand farmers. He had a call for a good gasoline engine, but not being satisfied with the average gasoline engine, he did not get into this line of manufacture until the right oppportunity presented itself, at which time he bought out the enormous



firm of the Cascaden Mfg. Co. of Waterloo, makers of the standard high grade "Davis" engine, which had been sold for years through dealers and which Mr. Galloway now offers right direct to the farmers for less money than dealers and jobbers used to pay for them. And, as he told the writer, about all there is in buying gasoline engines from him is this: The farmers simply buy the material and labor that goes into the product and pay a very small profit to Galloway. He said that any farmer might just as well have an engine when he can get in on a deal of this kind. It is a specially high grade machine like the improved Galloway Spreaders and the best Engine made at any price.

Galloway also had a great many calls from friends for a cream separator. While he had a great many opportunities to get hold of separators of the ordinary kind, yet this did not satisfy him. He says "when I sell a cream separator I want one so good that it will be head and shoulders above the



very best separator that was ever sold at retail through the dealers, and I want to sell so many of them that I can sell a better separator direct to the farmers and dairymen at less than one-half the regular price the dealers charge." And the result is simply this: Galloway waited until the the opportunity came. When it did come, he came out with a separator that was original and different, as you will notice here at the right, and he is offering today a remarkable separator bargain, a strictly high grade standard cream separator, the like of which has never been made before in all cream separator business.

Galloway is certainly doing a great deal of good for the American farmer. His business has grown to its present enormous proportions quicker than any implement industry in the United States. The reason is simply because he will not make a machine unless it will pass muster and the most rigid tests possible—go out anywhere and do its own talking without an expert or an agent—machines that will always sell from five to a dozen more for him.

Here is the secret of Galloway's great success. He is a specialist in his line. He says he will not be undersold on similar goods by any concern in existence. He is an actual manufacturer, not a jobber, dealer, catalog house or merchant, and believes in dividing up with the farmers. His factories put one in mind of an enormous machine. The raw material goes into one end and is kept on moving until it reaches the other end in the way of finished product. It goes out in a regular stream and is shipped right from the paint shop to the user.

On account of the enormous business this concern has has built up, Mr. Galloway has had to build and rebuild to his factories until now the railroad companies have made the Galloway factories a station, which is called Galloway Station, on the edge of Waterloo. And every railroad that comes to the city has a switch and an agent at Galloway Station, so they can get their share of the enormous freight that this concern turns out.

Galloway Fires 2 More Big Guns

On the Battlefield of Implement Manufacturing

Here's the First:

NEVER BEFORE in the History of High Grade Cream Separators could you buy the latest standard, highest grade machine like the Galloway at such a low direct price as I can make to you now—because I am making so many of them—Only $33.50 and upward, freight prepaid to you on 90 days' Approval Test and 20 years' guarantee.

—Any capacity from 200 to 950 pounds per hour, according to your needs and I'll save you from $25.00 to $50.00 on the price.

—The only Separator whose gearing runs in a "Bath of Oil" like a $5,000 automobile, and all other modern machines.

—The only Separator that automatically oils itself.

—The only Separator into which you can pour oil at the top, once a month from your oil jug or can, and have it oil itself without danger of running dry, or ruining it like others. This feature alone worth $50.00 more than separators built the old way. Cost nothing extra on Galloway.

—No oil cups to remember to fill or turn up twice a day.

—Dust-proof—Danger-proof—All gears enclosed—simple but standard built and absolutely dependable.

—Has the only revolving supply tank. Worth $15.00 more on any machine. Costs nothing extra on Galloway.

—Easiest t clean and the few parts come out easy and can't get back out of place.

—Easiest to run—high crank—low tank. With no high lifting and no "back-breaking" cranking.

—Gets the finest quality cream and all of it—no lumps or churning, as Nature's true principle is followed without forcing either the milk or cream the wrong way up or down.

—Skims closest in any climate or season no matter whether your milk is warm or cold.

—Is as handsome a machine, compact and substantial, as you ever saw or could find. Beautiful finish.

Let us send you all the facts told in our New Cream Separator Book. Let me write you personally and send you this Big New Separator Book of mine—postpaid—Free, so that you and your wife and the boys and girls can talk it over and then try one of my separators under my easy plan for you to do it.

You'll call it the best if you test it alongside any of the highest priced $85.00 to $110.00 separators sold by anybody today—makers—catalog houses—dealers—jobbers or anybody else.



Here's my Second:

JUST AS BIG a bomb has been shot by the Wm. Galloway Company into the High Grade Gasoline Engine prices as on high grade Separators. —Look at this—Nobody ever before heard of the possibility of making so many Standard built 5-Horse-Power 4-cycle Gasoline Engines—just the right size for the farm—and selling them direct, that the price could be made as low as $119.50—yes, sir, only $119.50—on 30 days' trial with money back and return freight paid also if not absolutely satisfied with your bargain.

—It's a price that's lower than dealers can buy a similiar quality engine at, in carload lots for spot cash.

—I can and I will now save you $50.00 to $300.00 on price, on any size Galloway Gasoline Engine from 2 to 22-Horse-Power including portables—saw outfits, etc., etc.

—Nobody can beat you on price now if you'll investigate.

—Nobody can equal at any price the high standard we've set and are making in the improvements on the Galloway, which for 15 years had been the famous "Davis" made by the Cascaden Mfg. Co., whose factory we've bought and are running at full pressure for prompt shipments.

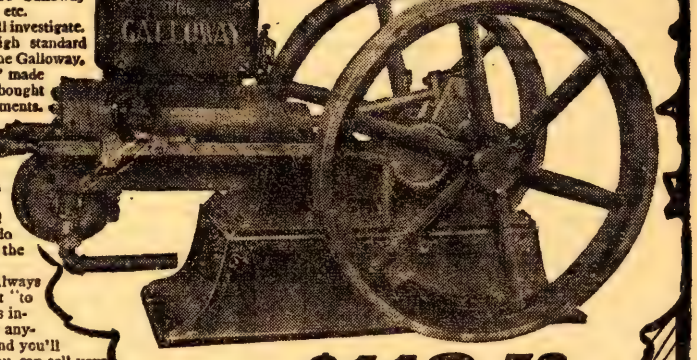
—Here's all you've got to do with a Galloway—only four simple acts when she comes complete ready to use. 1. Turn on the gasoline. 2. Turn on the oil. 3. Turn on the battery. 5. Give one of the fly wheels a whirl and away she goes.

Then the Galloway is started for all day and night if you say so and 5 good horses couldn't do more work or harder work for you or as many of the kinds of work that my engine will do.

Sold on 5 years' guarantee—Simple and Sure. Always ready—night or day. Cheap to run and no cost "to feed" when not running. Starts instantly. Stops instantly. Can't do any harm. Perfectly safe for anybody to run and no experience as an engineer necessary. Just try it yourself once and you'll say so yourself. Did you ever look at the engine proposition in this way? You can sell your poorest horse and buy a 5-horse-power Galloway Engine.

Let me send you my new Big Gasoline Engine Book and write to you. The book's full of of practical information and new actual photograph illustrations of what a Galloway has done or for others and will do for you. Over 150 pictures—4 colors—beautifully printed.

To all who write in answer to this announcement, I'll make a Special Proposition on price—and on how to make either a Galloway Cream Separator or a Galloway Gasoline Engine quickly pay for itself. Ask for the catalog that you are interested in. Say which machine. Write today to me personally—Don't wait when you get these low prices. Get my reply and Free Book—then decide.



Only $119.50
For This Galloway 5-Horse-Power Gasoline Engine

W. Galloway
President

Wm. Galloway Company
508 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Note Promptest shipments—Safe delivery guaranteed to your station on 30 days' trial for either of these machines. Order from this page direct, or write me and you'll be glad you did. Our customers get treated right.

Don't Pay Extravagant Prices

The horse (able creature as he is) is becoming fast a relic of the past. The motor is the up-to-date means of conveyance for business or pleasure. The farmer is among the best supporters of the motor. It saves him time and money. It means faster journeys and further afield. It brings new interests into his life and gives a broader outlook. We can sell you a car from $150 up. Get our big CUT Rate Bargain List. Deal with a responsible house—the largest of its kind in the world. References: Dunn's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros.' Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. We have now 374 cars on the floors of our show rooms. When writing, please mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.



TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.
New York 1597 B'way & 215-17 W. 48th St. Chicago 1332-34 Michigan Avenue.

Advertisements in Up-to-Date Farming are safe to answer
Have no fear in writing to advertisers—they are Guaranteed
See Guarantee of Advertisers in this issue

TIME EXTENDED

A resolution adopted at the convention last October prodived that old members who were delinquent in dues would be accepted in the Farmers Society of Equity on payment of the annual dues—$1.50. The time was limited to March first, 1909.

By act of the board of directors this time has been extended and the terms of the resolution will be in force all through 1909. Members and officers please note and be governed accordingly.

SOME NEW LITERATURE.

The F. S. E. has just issued a 40 page pamphlet, title, "Farmers Industrial Freedom," being a report to President Roosevelt, by permission, on a country life up-lift and how to solve farmers' problems. This work answers all the questions asked by the presidents commission from the F. S. E. plan standpoint, 40 pages and cover. A copy will be sent free on request.

A CALL TO FARMERS TO ORGANIZE, E. 50. A four page circular similar to above and for the same purpose but should be used in therritory that was formerly organized. Supplied on the same terms as E. 50.

MEETINGS

J. H. Quigley of Nabob, Barren county, Ky., will hold meetings as follows:

Sulphur Well, February 27.
Centre, March 1.
Sayvoid, March 2.
Wisdom, March 3.
Echo, March 4.
Glover, March 5.

All meetings at 1 p. m., unless locally announced to the contrary.



Respectfully referred to farmers who dumped their wheat below $1.00 a bushel.

GOING TO BUILD?



Our Free Building Material Catalogue tells you how to build or remodel **right**, how to get the **right materials** at the **right prices.** We can save you about one-half on doors, sash, windows, mouldings, etc., and we guarantee our goods **better** than standard official grades.

We furnish free architects' plans and specifications for fifty styles of houses, showing whereby you can save one-third on your building cost. Whether you want to build the finest house or just do a little remodeling be sure to write for our great Catalogue No. 3467 of Building Materials, and see what we can do for you. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

CANCER CAN BE CURED

Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful. Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK "Cancer and It's Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country, No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO. 1233 Grand Ave. Suite 481, Kansas City, Mo

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKERS

wear well and they keep you dry while you are wearing them

$3.00 EVERYWHERE

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF. CATALOG FREE



A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

WESTERN CANADA

320 Acres Instead of 160 Acres

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

As further inducement to settlement of the Wheat-Growing lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—160 free and 160 to be purchased at only $3.00 per acre. These lands are in the grain-raising area, where mixed farming is also carried on with unqualified success.

A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat fields, where schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements and local markets good.

"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn." Correspondence of an Illinois Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies at low prices and on easy terms. For pamphlets, maps and information as to low Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

For information as to lands in

THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT

along the

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR McCOY
Agri. and Immi. Agent
Atlantic Coast Line - Jacksonville, Fla.

LAND DON'T BUST, BUY IT!

FOR SALE. 239 acres, 175 cultivation, 80 grass, good water, stock or dairy farm, 2 dwellings, 3-6 rooms, barn 60x80: close school, church; mail, phone service, 2 miles Beautiful county-seat, Frisco R. R. $3365. Other properties, 40 to 500 acres, well improved, $20 up: Easy terms: Tell your wants.
R. S. PHILLIPS CO., Marshfield, Mo.

Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 958 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va

STOMACH Liver and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, etc., easily and quickly cured by wearing our Hygienic Lambswool Electric Belt for men or women. Warms the blood, restores the nerves and gives new life and energy to the body. Free trial to responsible parties. Write for booklet. Lambswool Electric Belt Co., 33 Gay Building, St. Louis, Mo.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 30 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

FLOWER POST CARDS FREE TO YOU

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Twentieth Century Review, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10 cents for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, ten beautiful Flower Post Cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them.

R. W. MACY, 715 Campau Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

Q. (1) *Where do the dues of state, county and local unions go to from a member at large?* (2) *If the dues go to the National Union, what are they intended for there?* (3) *Will there soon come an organizer to this part of the country?*

A. (1) The annual dues—$1.50—from members at large in Nebraska go to the National Union, F. S. E., Indianapolis, Ind. (2) To meet the expenses of the society and to extend the organization. 50 cents of the amount is used to supply the member with the official paper. If you think this is too much, just consider that members of labor organizations pay from $5.00 to $25.00 a year dues to support their societies and extend them; members of merchants associations, from a few dollars to a hundred; members of secret orders from a few dollars to many, etc. Everything now-a-days costs money and the rule is, those who dance must pay the fiddler. The dues in the Farmers Society of Equity are lower than those in any other that I know of. But they are large enough if the members join rapidly, and a small number joining would benefit nobody but the officers, if the dues were $5.00 or more. (3) When the Nebraska farmers display a sincere desire to get back on the right track again, we will send organizers into the state. But if they want to experiment a while longer with wild cat schemes, or uphold those who do, and follow incapable and false leaders, we grant them the privilege. A call from people who truly feel the need of help never falls on deaf ears at these headquarters.

STOCKS OF POTATOES, JAN. 1, '09

To judge from the report below there will not be a surplus of potatoes this season. The report is by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agricultural and published February 10th:

Inquiry was made among potato growers and interior dealers in the principal potato-growing sections of the United States as to stocks of potatoes on hand January 1, 1909. From the replies received it appears that on that date about 32.5 per cent of the crop raised for market in 1908 was held by growers and 11.3 per cent by interior dealers. Growers held 13.3 per cent *less* and the dealers 12.7 per cent *less* than they did on January 1, 1908. The total potato production in the United States in 1908, as estimated by this Bureau, was 279,000,000, or about 10 per cent less than in 1907.

Holders of potatoes must not insist on extraordinarily high prices, however, as great quantities are being imported.

NEW SOURCE FOR SEED CORN

On a large 800 Acre Farm, Mr. W. N. Scarff, Dept. W., New Carlisle, O., has been experimenting quietly for several years on special brands of seed corn, oats and potatoes. These have been specially grown for seed purposes.

Mr. Scarff is sending out samples for testing, and would be glad to forward to any of our readers samples of oats and corn. If you ask him, he will send his handsome nursery catalogue and a fruit plant, free.

ANSWER This Ad. Save Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profit

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-bu size.

H. Guthberson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the —— before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 509 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!



Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. **See what you get**—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Lominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant 73 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards—the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

The Welcome Guest,
Dept. 80 Portland, Maine

Will You Accept Some Without Cost

The editor of **FARM PRESS** has conducted an **experimental farm** for the past seven or eight years, and during that time he has been developing pedigreed stock and **pedigreed seed.** His most remarkable success has been corn growing. He has developed a corn that produces **immense yields** and matures in **ninety days.** The ear is large, holds its proportion well to the end, has good, deep color, and uniform size. The kernel retains its thickness almost to the point, being **plump** and **full.** The feeding value of the kernel has also been demonstrated to be **exceptionally high.** It is rich and the stock like it. Under favorable conditions, it grows to the height of **ten** to **twelve feet,** as suggested by the accompanying illustration. There is an abundance of broad leaf or foliage, which makes it an extraordinary valuable **forage crop.**



Pubs. **Farm Press**
164 Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE COUPON

Gentlemen: Please send to me your special package of **pedigreed seed corn,** enough to raise a bushel or so of seed. Your new book, "HOW TO GROW CORN," and FARM PRESS two full years, for which I enclose 50 cents. Everything to be sent prepaid. My name and correct address is as follows:

Name

Address in full

A. B.

Send the Coupon

Last year government reports show the corn yield to average only 28 bushels to the acre. Think of it! It ought to have been 82. The average yield of **this corn was 85!** One man claims to have raised **144 bushels to the acre!** It is the kind that **fills the wagon box.** It is the result of years of patient toil. This corn is in great demand where its reputation is known, and soon it will be known all over the United States. The editor of FARM PRESS could sell it from $3.00 to $6.00 a bushel, but he is not in the seed business. He is conducting a big farm paper and an experimental farm, and the readers of his paper get the benefits.

New SEED Corn

The editor is supplying the readers of FARM PRESS with some of this seed, and if you are not a subscriber by all means get busy and apply for some of this seed at once, before it is all taken up. The regular subscription price of FARM PRESS is $1.00 for five years, **but,** if you wish some of this corn **free,** and if you are not a subscriber to FARM PRESS, we have this **special offer** to make to **you.** For the small sum of fifty cents the editor will send you FARM PRESS for two full years, postpaid; will also send you a package of this excellent seed corn, enough to raise one or two bushels of **prime seed,** all prepaid. But that is not all—**read!**

FREE Corn Book

The editor, assisted by several noted corn experts, has prepared a most valuable little book on "How To Grow Corn," freely illustrated, not bulky nor elaborate, but a perfect treasure box of information and practical help on corn growing. Any farmer who will get a supply of this seed corn, and will read this corn book carefully, apply its suggestions as well as those in FARM PRESS, **will easily double his profit from corn. This book is free with your order.**

Each person answering this advertisement will be sent an **absolutely equal** amount of seed, and the person who raises the most corn (by actual weight) from the seed sent to him (one planting), will receive $100.00 in gold as a reward from the editor of FARM PRESS. Full particulars will be sent with the seed corn. In case of a tie it will be divided.

Fifty cents, money order, coin or stamps, gets all of this, the seed corn, corn book, together with a two years' subscription to one of the greatest farm and home journals in America. **Send today,** please. Use the coupon.

FARM PRESS, 164 Ohio Street, CHICAGO., ILL.

Do You Want to Share in a Profitable Business ?

5 Acre Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable Farm---A Valuable Town Lot---$200 in Tobacco Stock, for Only $200, to a Limited Few

The small investor very seldom has an opportunity to share in an enterprise with as many elements that insure success as this one. Your first thought will be, why do you not interest large moneyed people in your proposition, why do you come to the small investor. And well you might advance the query if we were selling Oil Well, Mining or Railroad stock. But you will learn by further reading that we need actual growers of tobaceo with families to help in the warehouse. We want the growers to be interested in the welfare of the warehouse and share in the profits of handling as well as growing.

OUR PROPOSITION TO YOU

We offer for sale a five-acre proven tobacco, fruit and vegetable farm and a town lot in Summerdale for only $200, and in addition will issue $200 in stock in the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co. You will receive a warranty deed with abstract to your farm and lot and the 20 shares (par value $10 each) of the full paid non-assessable stock of this profitable and safe enterprise.

We will erect a large modern warehouse to handle the tobacco grown near Summerdale and will employ hundreds of persons to sort and ferment tobacco. The town of Summerdale will soon have a population of two to five thousand and more. Lots will be worth $200 to $500 each. It is bound to come. Your investment will be doubled by value of lot alone. The 5-acre tobacco farm will be worth $100 to $200 per acre. And in addition you have $200 in stock in the company, paying 25 per cent and more per year from the start.

TOBACCO GROWING AND HANDLING VERY PROFITABLE

We have already grown both shade and sun tobacco of the highest quality on our lands. The 5-acre farms are proven Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable lands. In 1908 we grew over 1800 pounds of tobacco per acre. We sold the crop for $1.50 per pound. Figure it out yourself. This tobacco is equal to Sumatra and Havana grown. There is a duty of over $1.00 on every pound of Havana and Sumatra tobacco brought into this country. The profits on American grown shade tobacco are enormous. The market is growing faster than the high grades of tobacco are being produced.

WHY WE NEED GROWERS

Our enterprise depends on having tobacco to handle. We must have tobacco growers. We will fail without them. But the profits in growing this shade and sun tobacco are enormous.



This actual photograph shows shade grown tobacco on our land in Baldwin Co., Alabama, in 1908, forty-five days after setting. The results are wonderful. Sells for $1.50 per pound and up.

Each five-acre farm will give a family a handsome income and insure future prosperity. Our plan is to interest every grower in the warehouse also. No other opportunity equals this one for the man who wants to live and work in a perfect and healthful climate and make more money than be can elsewhere. With these opportunities we will have all the growers we need. Buy a farm now and if you do not care to work it there will be plenty of others who will rent it. Besides this we will have employment for hundreds in the large warehouse at good wages.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., is composed of business men of large experience in successful enterprises. Practical tobacco men, among the largest growers, buyers and manufacturers in the country are on the Board of Directors. Their connection with the company insures success. All tobacco will be grown under the supervision of the company's experts, without cost to the growers. One difficulty will be in growing enough to supply the demand.

THE TOWN OF SUMMERDALE

Summerdale is on the Bay Minnett and Ft. Morgan Ry., a branch of the Louisville and Nashville system. It has school, church, stores, canning factory, cotton-gin, etc. Our big Tobacco Warehouse, covering several acres, will be built here. Other industries are bound to follow. Lots will be worth $200 to $500, as the town will rapidly grow to 2,000 or 5,000 population as soon as the work on the new Warehouse begins. You have your choice of either business or residence lot.

POSSIBILITIES OF A FIVE-ACRE FARM

Northern, Eastern and Western farmers do not realize the possibilities in a small farm in Baldwin county, Alabama. Five acres equals 40 acres in the North, as two or three big money crops are grown a year. Fruit, including Oranges, Figs, Peaches, Grape Fruit Lemons, etc., in abundance and for early markets. 1000 miles nearer markets than California and just as early. Vegetables of all kinds, grow to perfection and mature for shipping to Northern markets to get highest prices. From $100 to $400 per acre has been made on tomatoes alone. Many other crops equally as profitable.

We have told you of the possibilities in Tobacco. Special soil is required for shade grown tobacco and the best so far discovered in the U. S. is on our land. We have proof for every statement.

LIMITED ALLOTMENT OF FARMS

The Company now offers a limited number of farms and lots, and with each five-acre farm and lot costing $200, we will issue 20 shares of stock in the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co. (par value $200). Not over five farms to any one person. We reserve the right to return any and all subscriptions. This opportunity will not last long. Act quick. Send for prospectus and subscription blank. Our booklet **Fortunes in Tobacco** is free.

OUR RELIABILITY

We will furnish the highest references from leading banks and business men as to the standing and reliability of the company and the men comprising it. All we ask is investigation. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered for making a profitable, safe and sure investment. Every cent of money received will be used to promote the company's business and build the big four-story warehouse to cost $60,000. You are buying treasury stock from the company direct.

WRITE US TODAY

We want you to send in today for full proof, affidavits, photographs, etc. We want no man to buy farms and lots without he is convinced that this is the best proposition ever offered him. We can prove our statements. Sign and mail the coupon today. We will send full information, bank references, etc. This is an opportunity that may never be offered again. Allotment limited. You are under no obligation to buy but you owe it to yourself to investigate this proposition

If Desired Subscriptions May Be Made Thru the Union National Bank

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose $..... for ..... farms and lots of the lands of the Alabama Sumatra & Havana Tobacco Co., near Summerdale, Ala. For each farm and lot twenty shares (par value $10 each) of the full paid non-assessable stock of the Tobacco Co. is to be issued to me.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

A

ALABAMA SUMATRA AND HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY

301 New Odd Fellows Building

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

☞ Send This Coupon for Information—It Places You Under No Obligation.

ALABAMA SUMATRA AND HAVANA TOBACCO CO.,
301 New Odd Fellows Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send to the following address a copy of "Fortunes In Tobacco."

Name .....

Address .....

A

DISEASE CAN BE CURED

WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE

HEALTH and STRENGTH are the Result of a Good Circulation

Magnetic Shields MAKE the blood circulate



This cut shows how the Magnetic waves from the VEST, envelop the entire trunk of the body and saturate the patient with powerful Magnetic vibrations. The vest contains 800 powerful Magnetic storage batteries constantly radiating over 800 streams of Magnetic energy into the vital organs and nerve centers, keeping the patient continually bathed in a stream of this revitalizing force. We make shields for every part of the body, described in our new book, "A plain Road to Health." Free to all who send descriptions of their cases.

We Prove it to You

We prove every statement we make. We do not ask you to take our word as final evidence

When we say disease can be cured without the use of medicine, we mean every word we say. Every word of it is true. We know it to be true because in the past quarter of a century we have proved it to our own satisfaction and to the joyful satisfaction of thousands of others.

We are constantly on the lookout for other diseases to prove it on. We prove it to anybody—in fact, we want to prove it to everybody. We do not care what the disease is, nor how severe it is, nor how many other diseases are complicated with it. We can show you parallel cases that have been cured by the famous Thacher Magnetic Shields, and these cases are sound and well today as living monuments to the grand revitalizing power of Magnetism.

These Magnetic Shields keep the body bathed in a constant stream of Magnetism, which floods the system with its life and energy.

Patients are often told that they have incurable diseases. We want to tell you right here that nearly all of these cases can be cured, and we can prove it to you. More than 75 per cent of all the patients that we have cured were first given up as beyond all hope of cure, and they have been made sound and well by applying Magnetism according to scientific instructions.

All we ask of you is to send a full statement of your case so that we may give it careful study, and we will advise you fully by letter just what can be done for you, and how it can be done.

We will agree to tell you all about it and prove to you, by evidence that cannot be denied, that all we say is true.

We will point you to cases of paralysis, consumption, diabetes, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, tumors, nervous prostration, obesity and a hundred and one other diseases that are called incurable. We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them.

We have cured these cases after they had been given up to die.

We know that if we can prove to your satisfaction all we say, you will want the Thacher Magnetic Shields without any urging from us, because we prove that they will do just what we say they will do. There is nothing else on earth to take their place, and do as much as they can do. Read the evidence in these letters from grateful patrons who have been cured.

READ THIS POSITIVE UNDISPUTED EVIDENCE

"GOD BLESS DR. THACHER"—CURED OF PARALYSIS OF LOWER HALF OF BODY OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sirs:—It would take a large amount of space to give a history of my case from start to finish, but for the sake of suffering humanity I will give a few words to help along, if possible, the great work you are doing for the afflicted. In 1883 I was taken with malarial fever of typhoid form, causing complete muscular paralysis. By the aid of the best medical skill in the East, I became, after several years, able to sit up and use my arms, but my lower limbs remained paralyzed until I put on the Magnetic Shields, in 1899, sixteen years afterward. My case is a noted one in New York State, and all the medical fraternity decided I would never be able to walk again. Dr. C. I. Thacher said I could and would walk again, and he was right and all the rest were wrong. It is needless to say I had spent money freely all these years without receiving results, until I found the Magnetic Shields. We who have been restored by its wonderful power begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. Thacher, and we would be unjust to our Creator and to our fellow beings, as well as being very ungrateful, if we did not use all our efforts and powers in spreading the grand truth, bringing greatest joy and hope to the chronic invalid, deliverance from disaster, transition from the old life to the new. I am one of the thousands who, with all my heart, can say fervently, "God bless Dr. Thacher and his great work." All personal letters, enclosing stamp for reply, will be promptly answered for those wishing data of my case. Yours truly,

CLARENCE D. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 6, Rome, N. Y.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE. A MARVELOUS CHICAGO RECOVERY

Dr. Thacher:

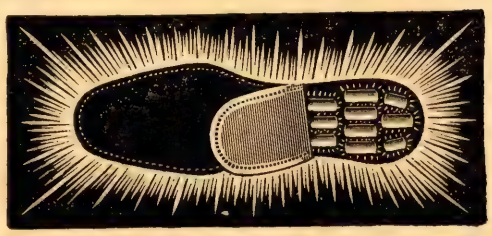
Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not severe I would try to read but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not last another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggins, and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.
Yours respectfully, Mrs. O. Ray, 654 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

We have thousands of just such letters. They come unsolicited in every mail every day in the year. People write to us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that had been considered incurable. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope—no matter if you have been told your trouble could not be cured. Investigate our claims. It is a duty you owe yourself. All we ask is for you to write us a full and complete description of your case and let us PROVE TO YOU THAT WE CAN CURE CASES LIKE YOURS. We will send free of charge our new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing most valuable information on the subject, and we will advise you just what application of MAGNETISM will be required to cure your case. Write us fully today and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you could call at the office and see us in person.

WARM

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet. The greatest life protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even in the coldest weather. A sensation of life, warmth and comfort that you have never experienced before. A pair of our MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES, the smallest shields we make, worn in the shoes, will convince the most doubting skeptic of the curative value of Magnetism. If you want evidence that



FEET

speaks louder than words—if you want positive proof, get a pair of the Foot Batteries today and insulate your body against the cold, damp earth. They are worth ten times their price for this insulation alone. The Single Power Foot Batteries are $1.00 a pair or three pairs for $2.00. The Double Power, or the Compound Foot Batteries, are $2.00 a pair, or three pairs for $4.00, postpaid. Send size of shoe when ordering Foot-Batteries.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD COMPANY, Inc. 160 SUITE 204 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Up-To-Date FARMING

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 15, 1909 | Number 6



Modern COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES and AGRICULTURE rest on two legs—PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION. If either leg is paralized both are useless. CONTROLLED and DIRECTED MARKETING, as taught by this paper, is the controlling muscle in the leg of Distribution on agriculture. See pages 3 to 9, inclusive.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"



We Will Give You all of These Pictures FREE

Send Your Subscription or Renewal Now for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and get these Six Beautiful Pictures. Not one but all of them as soon as the mail can carry them to you

You Must Have the Pictures to Appreciate Them

Don't try to judge these pictures by the photographic prints. Take our word for it that they are VERY BEAUTIFUL. They are some of the finest reproductions of some of the best artists. In their conception, in coloring, and in printing they are triumphs of art. You must see them in your home day after day to appreciate them and enjoy them fully.

We Guarantee Satisfaction or Will Reurn Your Money

Size of Each Picture 16x20 Inches

Lay off this size with your rule. They are just a good size.

Why We Make This Offer

We know many homes are plain and unattractive indoors because the inmates cannot afford to ornament them. We are going to make it possible for every home to have just as many beautiful pictures as are needed—some for each room. To this end we have secured a large number of pictures like these. There are eighteen different ones, each one an interesting subject and very beautiful. You will say so, too, when you see the first set.

We want to send the set of six as above to you now, to show what they are. We will also tell you then how you can get the other twelve, or as many as you want **FREE.** It is easy to earn these pictures on our plan. Simply show the picture and your friends will be "crazy" about them. Send the attached coupon today and learn all about this. We may not be able to continue this great offer long. Get in on it now. **Send at once.**

DESCRIPTION

As it is impossible to portray the merits of these pictures by the black print, we give the following brief word descriptions:

No. 1. SUMMER. By John Beaudaim, who was born in Holland and studied under many of the famous old Dutch masters. His paintings have been exhibited all over the world and are mostly confined to peasant life in the hills. His paintings always possess wonderful technique and atmospheric qualities.

No. 2. FOND HEARTS. By the celebrated Italian artist, G. Magni Firenze. It was hung in the Gallery at Milan and created considerable comment. It shows with masterful detail, the peasant life of the Italian and its color effect is superb.

No. 3. FORTUNTE TELLER, by Roseland, is among the most famous of American artists. The depth of feeling, brilliant coloring and softness in this picture are characteristic of this celebrated artist and create a great impression wherever shown. The "Fortune Teller" is one of his most interesting works. The young lady so intent upon knowing whether her lover is true and the old Mammy, in her sincerity, make a picture which is very enjoyable.

No. 4. SEASON'S LUXURIES. The work of Bruno Neuville, a Frenchman. The lifelike reproduction of the fruits shows masterful handling. This painting is considered a masterpiece.

No. 5. IN THE FOLD. Charlier, the author of this, has reached a prominent position in the art world through his masterful handling of sheep. "In the Fold" is considered a wonderful painting in its depth of perspective. His paintings have been greatly admired and have been exhibited to royalty in Europe and are found in the most famous exhibitions in London, Paris and Berlin.

No. 6. EVENING HOUR. Was painted by Jardinez, the celebrated Portuguese artist, whose family have been noted for the brilliancy of their work with the brush. This picture represents the end of a warm day in the middle of the summer when the cows and all the universe are enjoying the cool evening breezes.

If you want these six pictures free, and our way to get more free, send the coupon at once. YOU RISK NOTHING as we will return your money if you are not more than satisfied.

.....(CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY).....

Publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is 50 cents for one year .....(say if new or renewal) subscription to your paper. Send me the six pictures as offered, as a premium and tell how I can get more pictures free. I understand that if I am not satisfied with everything you will refund this money at once on request and this order is given with this condition.

Name .....P. O. .....

R. R..... County..... State.....

SPECIAL OFFER:—For $1.00 (and 15c for postage) we will accept a club of 3 yearly subscribers and send this premium to each. Or we will send our paper 3 years to one address and the 18 pictures, no two alike.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Inc.)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 15, 1909 | Number 6

FARMERS INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

It Must Come through a System of Marketing Crops that will Insure Steady *and* Profitable Prices to Producers *and* fair Prices to Consumers

The Presidents Commission and its Report—The Equity Plan the only Practical One—The President's Message

Prepared by J. A. EVERITT, Founder and President of the Farmers Society of Equity

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In August, 1908, President Roosevelt appointed a commission to inquire into the conditions on the farms of the United States, make a "statement of the problem" and "recommend measures tending towards its solution." The President's letter to the commission is, in part, as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y.
August 10, 1908.

No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests. In the United States disregarding certain sections and taking the nation as a whole, I believe it to be true that the farmers in general are better off today than they ever were before. We Americans are making great progress in the development of our agricultural resources. But it is equally true that the social and economic institutions of the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole. The farmer is, as a rule, better off than his forbears; but his increase in well being has not kept pace with that of the country as a whole. While the condition of the farmers in some of our best farming regions leaves little to be desired, we are far from having reached as high a level in all parts of the country. In portions of the South, for example, where the Department of Agriculture, through the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration work of Doctor Knapp, is directly instructing more than thirty thousand farmers in better methods of farming, there is nevertheless much unnecessary suffering and needless loss of efficiency on the farm. A physician, who is also a careful student of farm life in the South, writing to me recently about the enormous percentage of preventable deaths of children due to the unsanitary condition of certain farms, said:

"Personally, from the health point of view, I would prefer to see my daughter, nine years old, at work in a cotton mill, than have her live as tenant on the average southern tenant one-horse farm. This apparently extreme statement is based upon actual life among both classes of people."

I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the Government, both Federal and State, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and his family. But when this has been secured, the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone, and should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort, and social advantages from the crops he grows, as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm.

This problem of country life is in the truest sense a national problem. In an address delivered at the Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Agricultural Colleges in the United States a year ago last May, I said:

"There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manuel labor; and that of the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any State must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. * * * *

"The farm grows the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive? Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level, and where it is not already on that level, be so improved, dignified, and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife, and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance and not only to the farmer, but to the whole nation, * * * *

"We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important to double the desirability, comfort, and standing of the farmer's life."

It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives, and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly, and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both.

The farmers have hitherto had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am therefore anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm, whether by co-operation between farmers for buying, selling, and borrowing; by promoting social advantages and opportunities in the country; or by any other legitimate means that will help to make country life more gainful, more attractive, and fuller of opportunities, pleasures, and rewards for the men, women and children of the farms. * * * *

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

When I learned of this action of the President, I wrote him as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12, '08.

HONORABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the U. S.
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I note by an article printed in our city papers that you have appointed a committee to make investigations into the whole matter bearing on social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, and to report to you, with recommendations for improvements.

In your letter to Prof. Bailey you say: "I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both Federal and State, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort, heretofore, has been directed toward increasing the production of crops; Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming."

You have touched on a theme that is dear to my heart, and a subject that I have probably given more careful thought than any other person in the country. As better social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms must await the time of steady and profitable prices for farm crops, I consider the most important factor, through which they will be possible, is a system of crop distribution, or marketing, that will always insure profitable prices to the producers, fair prices to the consumers, and that will not injuriously affect any present class of necessary business men.

I request that you will receive from me a plan that I will be glad to submit and give it the consideration it merits. I offer to do this in the hope that my plan will contain something of real value to the farmers. I believe if it possesses merit, and if its meritorious features should be promulgated through your proposed message, that it will be accepted, and, may we not hope, be practiced by the class of people you desire to aid.

Yours very truly,
J. A. EVERITT.

The response to my letter follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Aug. 19, 1908.

MY DEAR MR. EVERITT:
I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant. It will give me pleasure to receive that plan of yours. I shall put it before the commission that I have appointed.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FARMERS' PROBLEMS

The problems of agriculture seeking solutions, as viewed by the commission, are expressed in the questions they propounded and which are printed below:

1. Are the farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?
2. Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?
3. Do farmers in your own neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?
4. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from railroads, high roads and trolley lines, the best service they reasonably should have?
5. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the United States Postal service, rural telephones, the service they reasonably should expect?
6. Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual buying and selling interests?
7. Are the renters of the farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?
8. Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?
9. Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired man?
10. Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc?
11. Are the sanitary conditions of the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?
12. Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, entertainment and social intercourse, as much as they should?

What, in your judgment, is the most important single thing to be done for the general betterment of country life?

COMMISSION'S REPORT

I will not print the commission's report in full but will confine myself to a statement of its findings and recommendations, which are as follows:

The Findings

The commission finds that agriculture in the United States, taken together, is prosperous commercially, when measured by conditions that have prevailed in previous years. * * * The country homes are improving in comfort, attractiveness, and healthfulness. * * * the general affairs of the open country, speaking broadly, are in a condition of improvement.

Many institutions, organizations, and movements are actively contributing to the increasing welfare of the open country. The most important of these are the United States Department of Agriculture, the colleges of agriculture, and the experiment stations of the states, and the national farmers organizations. These institu-

The article beginning above—FARMERS INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM—is the most important communication ever given to the farmers of America. It embraces the report of President Roosevelt's commission on Country Life, an independent report by the editor of this paper, and the president's message to Congress. This article should be read and studied by every person who receives this paper. The paper should then be passed around the neighborhood to all the farmers, to the editors of local papers and sent to editors of other papers and agricultural leaders and teachers everywhere. For such purposes additional copies will be sent at 2 cents each.

All the readers who want to help to establish the Equity business system for farmers should apply to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Everitt would also like to hear, personally, from as many as possible who believe in the practability of the Equity plan. Unquestionably this plan, which he promulgated six years ago, has awakened the public to this great question and, more than anything else, produced the conditions that resulted in the president's commission.

tions and organizations are now properly assuming leadership in country life affairs, * * * With these agencies must be mentioned state departments of agriculture, agricultural societies, and organizations of very many kinds; teachers in schools, workers in churches and other religious associations, traveling libraries, and many other groups, all working with commendable zeal to further the welfare of the people of the open country.

* * * Notwithstanding all this progress as measured by historical standards, agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy the farmer expends and the risk he assumes, and the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities. * * * The farmer is almost necessarily handicapped in the development of his business, because his capital is small and the volume of his transactions limited; and he usually stands practically alone against organized interests. * * *

The leading specific causes for the lack of a highly organized rural society are:

A lack of knowledge on the part of farmers of the exact agricultural conditions and possibilities of their region;

Lack of good training for country life in th eschools;

The disadvantage of the farmer as against the established business system and interests, preventing him from securing adequate returns for his products, depriving him of the benefits that would result from unmonopolized rivers and the conservation of forests, and depriving the community, in many cases, of the good that would come from the use of great contracts of agricultural lands that are now held for speculative purposes;

Lack of good training for country life in the schools;

The wide-spread continued depletion of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life;

A general need of new and active leadership;

Lack of any adequate system of agricultural credit whereby farmers may secure loans on fair terms;

Shortage of labor;

Lack of institutions and incentives that tie the laboring man to the soil;

The burdens and narrow life of farm women;

Lack of adequate supervision of public health.

The Remedies Recommended by the Commission

Following are the remedies that the commission recommended and which it said, "seem to be the most fundamental or most needed at the present time."

Congress can remove some of the handicaps of the farmer, and it can also set some kinds of work in motion, such as:

The encouragement of a system of surveys of all agricultural regions in order to take stock and to collect local fact, with the idea of providing a basis on which to develop a scientific and economically sound country life;

The establishment of a nationalized system of extension work in rural communities through all the land—grant colleges with the people at their homes and on the farms;

A thorough-going investigation by experts of the middlemen system of handling farm products, coupled with a general inquiry into the farmers' disadvantages in respect to taxation, transportation rates, co-operative organizations and credits, and the general business system;

An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the U. S. with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving to agricultural uses such benefits as should be reserved for these purposes.

The establishment of a highway engineering service, or equivalent organization, to be at the call of the States in working out effective and economical highway systems;

The establishment of a system of parcels post and postal savings banks;

And providing some means or agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest directly on the land.

In setting all these forces in motion, the co-operation of the States will be necessary; and in many cases definite state laws may greatly aid the work.

REMEDIES OF A MORE GENERAL NATURE:

A campaign of publicity; a quickened sense of responsibility in the conserving of soil fertility, in the necessity for diversifying farming, to develop a better rural society, and in a better safe guarding of the strength and happiness of the farm women; a more wide-spread conviction of the necessity of organization for economic and social purposes, to be more or less co-operative, so that all the people may share equally in the benefits and have voice in the essential affairs of the community;

* * * Many existing organizations and institutions might become practically co-operative or mutual in spirit, as, for example, all agricultural societies, libraries, Young Men's Christian Associations, and churches. All the organizations standing for rural progress should be federated in States and Nation.

The Underlying Problem of Country Life

The mere enumeration of the foregoing deficiencies and remedies indicate that the problem of country life, in one of reconstruction. * * * The underlying problem is to develop and maintain on our farms a civilization in full harmony with the best American ideals. To do this means, first of all, that the business of agriculture must be made to yield a resonable return; and life on the farm must be made permanently satisfying to intelligent progressive people. The work before us, therefore, is nothing more or less than a gradual rebuilding of a new agriculture and a new rural life.

* * * The farmer must have exact knowledge of his business and of the particular conditions under which he works. * * * There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves. It is indispensable that farmers shall work together for their common interests and for the national welfare. If they do not do this, no governmental activity, no legislation, not even better schools, will greatly avail. ½ * * the farmers are relatively unorganized. We have only begun to develop business co-operation in America. Farmers do not influence legislation as they should. They need a more fully organized social and recreative life.

We urge the holding of local, state, and even national conferences on rural progress, designed to unite the interests of education, or organization and religion into one forward movement for the rebuilding of country life. Rural teachers, libraries, clergymen, editors, physicians and others may well *unite with farmers* in studying and discussing the rural question in all its aspects. We must, in some way, unite all institutions, all organizations, all individuals having any interest in country life into one great campaign for rural progress.

I will not offer any criticism of the commission's report, or make any comment on it. I prefer to let the intelligent reader compare its report, and my report which follows, and then decide who made the clearer statement of farmers' problems, and who recommended the most practical remedies. My report follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., January 6, 1909.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear President:—

The problems of the American farmers have been said to be "the greatest problems of modern civilization." Being so great, and we can see from the questions propounded, that they are complex,I may well ask whether a complete solution can be found now, or whether the solution and agricultural uplift you seek will not come through a gradual evolution? If so, what is the most important first-step?

The First Step

I claim that if the business of farming can be made sufficiently profitable and continuously so, and thus solve the problem of money on the farm, the farmers can easily solve all their other problems.

If I am correct, then the first step is to make agriculture sufficiently profitable as a business. By this I mean, as profitable as any other business calling into action equal capital, effort, skill and intelligence. In other words, make agriculture so profitable, and certain of profits, that those engaged in it will not leave it for other common vocations, with the hope of more remuneration. Also, that others will look more favorably toward agriculture as a life business, and engage in farming as freely as they now seek to engage in mercantile pursuits, manufacturing, banking, or the professions.

If agriculture can be made sufficiently profitable, and as certain for profits every year, as any other business, we may expect all other good things for farmers to follow. We can then seek the solution of their other problems, and not until then. Then, if the farm homes are not as good as they should be (Question 1), there will be money available to make them so. If the schools are not satisfactory (Question 2), the same medium, or organization that is necessary to get profitable prices, can be set to making the schools what they should be. To question 3 I will say that farmers do not always get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products, because they are not in a position to set their own prices and then control and direct their marketing so they will get them. The only way to remedy this is through co-operation by farmers having the same crops.

Question 4. When farmers are in a position to co-operatively market their crops at profitable prices, they can also, as a body, demand good and reasonably service from the railroads and the demand will be granted. Also, as the greatest organized and co-operating body in the country, which they will be when in an industrial organization to market their crops, they can secure from the government and corporations anything they, in justice, should have. This refers to question 5.

An Organization Necessary

To get profitable prices will require an organization. Through this organization—every mutual interest of the country, buying or selling, as referred to in question 6, and others, may be promoted. It may even reach beyond the interest of farmers and comprise in its helpfulness the people in the towns, consumers of farm produce, the merchants, professional men, etc. Profitable prices for farm crops will benefit the renter in proportion as it benefits the land owner? In this way the problem of a satisfactory living for the renters, as covered by question 7, will be solved. Also the one of a satisfactory supply of farm labor, asked in question 8. Sufficient prices for what farmers produce will enable them to pay as high wages as are paid by other employers, get good help and use it the year around. Also, if they conclude it will be wise, they can work as short hours as others when the crops are not pressing. With the money to pay good wages, more independence as to working hours and the ability to hire for longer terms, the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farm can be made satisfactory to the hired men, wherever they have not been so heretofore.

In the Equity plan to get profitable prices provision is made for storing crops until the legitimate demand is ready for them. Crops stored by farmers in elevators, warehouses, or cold storage houses, are a basis for credit, as they have been when owned by middlemen and speculators. Farmers can get money advances on stored crops, as readily as other people can. This will solve the problem of credit. There have been numerous cases already where the Equity plan is in operation that farmers got as much advanced on their crops, when stored, as they had been in the habit of selling for, and when they were finally sold they got another good payment. If, when farmers are co-operating to sell their crops it is found that the banking facilities, or the insurance rates are unsatisfactory, as referred to in question 10, they will be in the best possible position to compel improvements, or they can do their own banking and insuring.

In common with all other questions, number 11 must wait for a sufficiency of money on most farms. Give to the farmers the ability to improve the sanitary conditions of the farm and then, wherever they have the desire, or the desire can be created, the results will be far more than where the people have not the money to meet the expense. First, increase the earning capacity of the farms and then appeal to the rural people to reach higher standards of living.

Question number 12. I doubt if there is a community in the country where this can truthfully be answered in the affirmative in the broad sense that the question implies, "Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, and social intercourse as much as they should?" Where is there a community where all the members of the family meet for mutual improvement as much as they should? Somebody said: "Co-operation in business had its beginning with sociability." This is often the case, but it is only after the business features are introduced and "it pays" to meet together that the social intercourse feature can be permanent. In the plan I submit, I propose a business organization for certainty of price and sufficient profit. These obtained they will guarantee permanency and all the other things, entertainment, education, social intercourse and mutual improvement will follow as matters of course, in the weekly, semi-monthly or monthly meetings.

Farmers Must Get Money

No business is satisfactory that does not yield a financial reward to allow the people engage in it to live as well, enjoy life as much, and accumulate wealth as rapidly as people do in other lines of business, of, we will say, equal importance and requiring equal application of time, skill, endeavor and capital.

In your letter to Chairman Bailey was this:

"The farmer must first of all grow good crops, in order to support himself and his family. But when this has been secured, the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone, and should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible returns in money, comfort, and social advantages from the crops he grows, as that he should get the largest possible returns in crops from the land that he farms."

In the past farmers were taught that the way to make farming more profitable was to farm more, farm better, work harder, raise more, buy cheaper, and save more. Although farmers have worked year after year on this rule and great sums of money have been expended to help them along these lines, the problem of a satisfactory financial return on the farm remains unsolved.

And I regret to see the National Department of Agriculture actually engaged in carrying out the policy of securing larger crops, without accompanying it with the equally important matter of securing profitable prices. From a pamphlet I have before me and very recently issued by the Department, entitled "Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work" plan. In the same pamphlet it is explained, quote as follows:

"Every substantial advance in the progress of human society costs money and must be maintained by an increased earning capacity of the masses. Food and clothing are the first requirements. If the earning capacity of a people is only sufficient to supply these, progress is blocked and it is useless to insist on better houses, more home comforts, schools or any upward step. The problem is:—Are the rural masses unwilling to provide the betterments which a progressive civilization in the country demands—comfortable houses with improved home and farm equipments, good schools and more months of schooling, better highways, rural free delivery, telephones, etc.—or do they lack the means?

"Upon the answer depends the answer for existing conditions. If unable, steps should be taken to increase the earning capacity of the rural tolers."

All of this is absolutely true. But let us see how "the earning capacity of the rural toiler" is to be increased by the "Co-operative Demonstration Work" plan. In the same pamphlet it is explained, and we quote as follows:

"The only remedy that can be successfully applied to help all the rural people, one that will be effective and immediate, is to increase the net earnings of farmers and farm laborers. The paramount issue now is how most wisely and effectively to aid all the rural people. IF EACH FARMER IS SHOWN HOW TO PRODUCE TWICE AS MUCH TO THE ACRE AS HE NOW PRODUCES AND AT LESS COST, IT WILL BE A PROFIT IN WHICH ALL RURAL CLASSES WILL SHARE AND WILL BE THE BASIS OF THE GREATEST REFORM EVER KNOWN TO RURAL LIFE."

And this is the remedy that the National Department of Agriculture is applying at Government expense. The same pamphlet says: "The working forces now consists of 1 director with assistants, 10 State agents, and 188 district and local agents." Examples are published to show the results obtained by following the plan taught by the Co-operative Demonstration Movement from which we quote as follows:

"One farmer at a public meeting in Alabama this year expressed his views as follows: 'I was born in a cotton field and have worked cotton on my farm for more than

forty years; I thought no one could tell me anything about raising cotton; I had usually raised one-half a bale on my thin soil and I thought that was all the cotton there was in it in one season. The demonstration agent came along and wanted me to try his plan on two acres. Not to be contrary, I agreed, but I did not believe what he said. However, I tried my best to do as he said, and at the end of the year had a bale and a half to the acre on the two acres worked his way and a little over a third of a bale on the land worked my way.'"

Not Opposed to Greater Production

It is not my intention to oppose the demonstration work, leading "to produce twice as much to the acre." I am in favor of education to increase production and I believe the time has arrived when the yields of our staple crops must be increased very much to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand. But increased production is not the cure for farmers' troubles. If the production of cotton was short of supplying the demand at a reasonable price, we could welcome an increased production. But it is well known that the production of cotton is already so large, that without the control and system in marketing that I advocate, the price is too low. We hear more complaint from the cotton growers of large production and low prices than we do of short production. They even go so far as to recommend a decreased planting to reduce production. And this, while the government is promoting increased production.

If 11,000,000 to 13,000,000 bales are too much to sell at a profitable price, what price would 22,000,000 to 26,000,000 bales sell for? And this is exactly the object the government seeks. We quote: "If each farmer is shown how to produce twice as much to the acre as he now produces, * * * it will be a profit in which all rural classes will share and will be the basis of the greatest reform ever known in rural life."

If the government could accomplish the object sought, it would be a calamity to the farmers greater than any that ever befell them, because there would be produced an enormous surplus which would go into the hands of speculators. This would prevent growers from getting profitable prices on what the legitimate demand needs, and would continue as a club to beat down prices until a short crop was raised to even the supply to the demand.

A similar case would be a manufacturer who is producing all the legitimate demand wants of his goods and he would double his output. Could he sell a double supply at the former profitable prices?

Of course these hopes to double production are not realized by many and in this fact lies whatever of virtue the plan may have. But a few succeed and that makes it harder for the others who were not offered the opportunity to learn at Government expense, or who did not embrace it.

Increase the Yield, Decrease the Price

The crop of cotton in 1903 was 10,045,000 bales and was valued at $576,499,000. The next crop, 1904, was 13,680,000 bales and was valued at $561,100,000, or the farmers were penalized over $15,000,000 for increasing the crop only about one-third.

This is the way that plan always works. A considerable increase in the yield of any crop always reduces the price and nobody gets any more. And if this increase is brought about by special advantages given a part of the farmers, it makes it all the harder for those who produced without the special advantages and are obliged to take the lower prices that result.

Many illustrations might be given with other crops as examples, but I think it unnecessary. I am sure you will admit that increased production alone cannot be depended upon to give farmers more money. But production very properly should go with marketing at profitable prices. The organization that sells crops at profitable prices must also regulate production. How this will be done will be explained farther along.

I contend that the way for farmers to get what money they are entitled to is not so much in increasing the yield, not in the prices of the goods bought, not even in farming more acres and working harder, but in the price of the crops sold.

The problem is to get profitable prices.

How can this be done?

Farmers Sure of Their Markets

Farmers have, once a year, all the farm crops—the food of the people of the nation, and the cotton and wool which clothe the people of America, and great quantities for export to other countries. What the farmers produce is absolutely necessary to the life, comfort and well being of humans and the domestic animals of the world.

I claim that if the farm crops are controlled by the growers and marketed only as the real demand for consumption comes for them, that the fair prices asked for then will be paid and as much consumed. It would be folly to take the position that if farmers held their crops for fair, profitable prices, consumers would do without them. Consumers cannot do without what the farms produce a single day.

It is very evident that farmers occupy a unique and strong position. They can live on what they produce on the farms, if necessary, but people off of the farms could not live a week without the farmers feeding them. If farmers would stop marketing the whole country would be thrown into a panic in a week, or the farmers' prices would be paid.

People engaged in other industries must seek their markets, must cultivate them and often must fight for them. They always pay large sums to market their goods, and maintain their markets. But it is or may be different with farmers. All that will be necessary in the farmers' case will be to agree on a price for each crop as produced and refuse to sell for less. **They will be sure of their markets and prices if the supply is dealt out over a period of a year as the demand wants it. This is what the Equity System will accomplish.**

A Practical Plan

The Equity System is not a new or untried plan. It is not an unproven theory. Theory is now eliminated in this system and it is offered as a **practical** plan. I say practical, because it is in successful operation now.

When I first proposed the control of the supply and directing the marketing of farm crops to compel the payment of profitable prices, which was six years ago, the proposition was viewed with misgivings. Farmers are conservative and often suspicious with good reason, for they have been deceived many times. But offer them something that will benefit them, that has been tested and proven and no class is more responsive. This has been my experience with the Equity System.

How It Will Be Carried Out

To carry out this plan the farmers will organize into Local Unions. These should be at shipping towns, because the secretary will have charge of much he has to sell of grain, live stock, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, tobacco, broom corn, cotton, etc., or whatever he has. All the other members of the Local Union do the same, and the members of all the Local Unions in the county do the same. In this way the Local Union secretaries all over Kansas will have a complete report of the supply every day over the whole State, and it will be the same in other States in this section and in other sections to cover the whole country.

The Local Union secretaries now report to the County Unions, naming the railroads they can ship over. This will be done every day all over the State. The result will be that all the farm produce in Kansas ready for market, or to be ready in a few days, will be known by the County Union secretaries and they will also know what railroads they can be most conveniently shipped on.

The County Union secretaries now report to the Section Union by mail, telephone or telegraph; that is, each County Union in Kansas will report all the supply of farm crops of all kinds (that were not reported before) to the section headquarters, which for No. 4 may be at Omaha or any other centrally located city or town. And all the other States in this section will do the same.

The result will be that the supply of all farm produce in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado, comprising Section No. 4, will be known and on record at the section headquarters, and it will be known what railroads it can be shipped on. And the same plan will be carried out in all the sections covering all the states in the country and for crops of every kind.

Knows Where the Supply is and How Much

Above is the way the report of supply will be secured. The object, as you have possibly inferred,



Section Union Map

This map shows the seven sections into which it is proposed to divide the country when the Equity system is in full operation.

This system will give to agriculture an organization for directing the marketing that will compare favorably with the organizations, or systems employed by the great railroad systems, the great insurance companies, the Standard Oil Company, the International Harvester Company, etc. It will give us definite results in directing the supply to where the demand is and in getting satisfactory prices. But on account of the fact that farmers' crops are absolutely indispensable, it is much simpler than any of them and will require only a fraction of the number of people to operate it.

shipping the crops of members. A county, sufficiently equipped with Local Unions, is entitled to organize a County Union, and when there are five or more County Unions in a State, a State Union may be organized. There are also Section Unions as I will explain. At the head of all is the National Union. A fuller explanation can be secured from the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Society of Equity.

These unions are the organized forms provided for the Equity System, and they constitute the machine for controlling production of crops, pricing and marketing. Under the direction of this organization an acreage of crops will be put out as decided on in advance, and the crops will be pledged to the organization to direct the marketing. In this way the individual farmer will be relieved of the anxiety regarding market prices, and the frequent disappointments and worry consequent to shipping, making settlements, etc. The demand will be supplied as it appears with the result that about one-twelfth of the annual supply will go forward each month. Thus the crops will be marketed over a year instead of in a few months as formerly, when much went into the hands of speculators.

Once a month a distribution of money will be made to all farmers having crops in the pool. This will give them a steady income the year around. As the prices they will receive are known in advance, and are profitable prices, this plan will be satisfactory to them.

Getting a Report of Supply

In operation it will be like this:

(See Section No. 4 of the Section Union map.)

Kansas has 104 counties. We will say there are twenty Local Unions to the county (one at each important shipping point) with fifty members to the union. Each member reports by telephone or in person to the secretary of his Local Union whenever he has anything ready to market (or a few days before the time to market). He reports how is to know where the supply is and how much, so it may be directed to meet the demand to the very best advantage and to prevent an oversupply or glut anywhere. This will be a great improvement over the old plan, when every producer marketed his own crops. But before the marketing can be intelligently directed we must also know where the demand is and how much it is.

Getting a Report of Demand

To get the demand the Society will open an office in each of the large markets, and the people who want any farm crops will send their orders to these offices. The Society's representatives will then transmit them to the headquarters of the section that the market is in, and these orders, representing the demand, will be recorded as were the reports of the supply.

Directing the Supply to Meet the Demand

Understand, the **supply is pledged** to the organization to direct the marketing, and the only way it can be reached will be through the Society's own channels. It will not be necessary for the city representatives of the Society to solicit orders or do any peddling. The supply can only be reached through them; therefore, the other people, representing the demand, will seek them and they will not wait long, because the farmers' produce must be had every day.

It will now be a simple operation to apportion the supply to the demand and send orders out to the County Unions with shipping instructions. The County Unions will then transmit to each Local Union its portion with shipping instructions. If there is more supply in any section than the demand wants it will be reported to other section headquarters where there may be shortages.

This is True

When we know the supply and where it is,
When we know the demand and where it is,

Nothing can be simpler than to direct the supply to meet the demand.

Then all producers will sell their share,
Then each market will get its fair share,
Maximum sales will be made,
Gluts of markets will be unknown,
Farmers will get profitable prices,
And middlemen will do a safe business.

By this simple and safe system expenses will be less, consumers will buy cheaper,

And no necessary handler will be dispensed with or needed business disturbed.

All Share Equally

If it transpires that more supply is reported for any day than there is demand, each person reporting must hold back his share of the surplus until the next day. Or, if it proves that it is a real surplus, it must be held over, and if perishable, allowed to spoil at home rather than go to market to destroy the profit on the needed supply. By this plan no preference can be shown. All that is sold has brought good prices and a surplus divided in this way cannot fall heavily on any one.

Practical to Control Production

And it is just as practical to control production as to control the marketing of the crops. Therefore, if a surplus of grain or similar crops is produced any year, the acreage will be reduced. The surplus will be held by the farmers into the next year and the acreage released from the surplus crop will be given to crops that were in short supply. All this can be done when this system is established and it will be a great improvement over guessing, as in the past. As it is expected to make crops equally profitable, farmers will not be tempted to jump from one to another. Also, through a wise allotment of acreage to crops not an acre of tillable soil need be idle.

The member will report only the shipping surplus, that part which heretofore has gone to the large markets and made the price on all. With this system in operation there will be very little visible supply, prices will be steady and speculation will be at an end. It will be welcomed by all business men, except speculators.

Society Never Owns Any Crops

It looks like a stupendous problem, but it is not difficult of solution, as you will see, when it is analized. In the first place, keep in mind that the society never owns any crops. It only acts in directing the marketing of them. The prices are fixed on grain, live stock, cotton, tobacco, and similar crops once a year, and on fruit, vegetables, etc., only as frequently as natural causes affect the supply. These prices are known to the growers and are profitable prices, hence they are satisfied. They are also known to the consumers, who can then calculate what the railroads and middlemen charge. If they charge too much, they are likely to hear from the organized farmers and the consumers. Because of the known prices the opportunity for graft is largely, if not entirely, eliminated.

That the farmer will pledge his crops has been demonstrated in this movement. By pledging and storing the farmer can get cash advances, oftentimes to an amount that he would be obliged to sell for. This answers the question, what can be done for the poor farmer? Also the relief he experiences from the worry and bother of marketing is an item he appreciates, and with the profitable prices there are enough inducements for him to hold to the Society, and he has proven himself a sticker to victory.

Plan Remarkably Simple

Every part of the plan is remarkably simple. To illustrate:

Refer to Section No. 4, again: There are 432 counties in this section. In operation, it will be easy for each member to report his supply to his Local Union in person or by telephone. Likewise the County Union can easily receive about twenty reports daily from the Local Unions in the county, and the Section Union will need to receive and enter only 432 letters, or telephone, or telegraph messages a day to get the report of all the supply in seven great States, in district No. 4. District No. 1 has 487 counties; No. 2, 653; No. 3, 594; No. 5, 624; No. 6, 141, and No. 7, 174.

There is nothing intricate or burdensome about the system of reporting supply and it will be much the same way in reporting the demand. Also it will not be difficult to direct the shipping, because the Section Union reports the county apportionment in a lump to the county secretary, who apportions it to the various Local Unions.

It is not possible to give every detail of the system in this report, but every detail has been considered, and it will work because it is working now for some crops. I believe the marketing of all farm crops of the country can be directed by this plan by the employment of only a modest fraction of the number of people employed by one of the large railroad systems.

Farmers' Industrial Freedom

To-day unorganized classes of people and industries are at a great disadvantage when dealing with organized classes. Farmers are the weakest class, unorganized, because of the great number of individuals; but organized and co-operating, they will be the most powerful. I believe this plan will bring to farmers their industrial freedom and independence, and through it every good object they seek may be accomplished.

I believe farmers will embrace this plan, because it appeals to their pride, independence, desire for fair play, or a square deal, their patriotism, their self-interest, or selfish interest, if you prefer, and it is necessary for them if they ever intend to become free and independent business men.

Farmers Won't Pay the Expense

Of course there will be some expense to run the marketing machine, but the farmers won't pay it. Here they will do what all others do — wrap the expense of selling up in the price charged. Thus, if the farmer should have 50 cents a bushel for potatoes, the buyer must pay 50½ or 51 cents, and the ½ cent, or 1 cent, will go into a fund to meet the expense of running the farmers' marketing machine.

Crops Have Not Increased

Farmers have been helped very much in their efforts to produce. But, notwithstanding all the help by the Federal and State institutions and many farm papers, the average acre yields of crops, and the average earnings of farmers, have not materially increased; hence such efforts must be impotent to solve the problem of more money, or more prosperity on farms.

In the "Crop Reporter" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for December, 1908, was given the average yields per acre of some crops in ten-year periods, as follows:

Years	*Corn*	*Wheat*	*Oats*	*Barley*	*Potatoes*	*Hay*
	Bu.	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Ton*
1867-1876	26.2	12.4	27.5	22.8	90	1.22
1877-1886	25.1	12.5	27.8	22.4	82	1.24
1887-1896	24.0	12.7	25.5	22.7	75	1.20
1897-1906	25.4	13.8	30.1	25.5	86	1.43

The first ten years had the highest average yield in corn. Hence the efforts to produce more have clearly been failures as far as corn is concerned. In wheat there has been a slight gain, and the last period shows a greater yield of 1.4 bushels per acre over the period ending thirty years before. This is not much to brag of, even though it were known that the teaching is entitled to credit for it. With oats and barley the average showing is a little better, and we might conclude these crops responded better if it were not for the vacilating yields during the other periods and the fact that the average yields for the second to the last period were lower than the yields in the first period. This fact justifies the conclusion that the increase in the last period is the result of some cause other than that of current education. Potatoes, like corn, have not been able to meet the early performance of forty years ago.

Farmers' Earnings Not Increased

The Secretary of Agriculture reported the value of all the crops raised on the farms of the United States in 1908 at nearly $8,000,000,000, and pointed to this stupendous sum to prove that the business of farming is remarkably prosperous. But is it?

There are in round numbers 8,000,000 farms in the country; therefore the average value of produce, to the farm, was $1,000. This is not what was sold off of the farm, but includes the value of the part consumed on the farm by the farmers' family and his domestic animals. Now, we will say the number of people employed on the average farm is four — the man, his wife, a hired man and a son. These four people work quite steady for a year to produce crops valued at $1,000, or their average earning is $250 in the year — about $5 a week. They don't get this sum in money, because part of it is represented in their keep and the keep of their dependent animals. Surely there is no other class of laborers, or business, or professional people who have such a small income.

Divide the value of the produce on the average farm, $1,000, by 5, the average number of people in a family, and we have $200. This sum must feed, clothe, educate and provide entertainment for one person on the average farm besides helping to pay for the up-keep of the farm, the taxes, buying machines and other things, repairs on machines and buildings, pay for hired help and keep the domestic animals. The wonder is how human beings can exist and keep up a respectable appearance on such a small sum.

And we should not forget that probably more than half of the 8,000,000 farmers produce less than the average value of products, or less than $1,000 worth. Also that many farms are occupied by tenants, who must share the produce with the owner of the land. But I have carried this illustration far enough to conclude that the condition on many farms, as regards money, is so bad that it will be a clear waste of effort to teach the operators of the farms how to live better and enjoy life more, because they lack the means to gratify any desires in those directions.

Failure in any good purpose is regretable, but the failure of the great array of forces that have been working to increase farm crops to increase the farmers' prosperity, is certainly painful and must be mortifying to the Federal and State governments that have so valiantly supported the National and State institutions.

Necessity of a Better Marketing System

Every way I look at the problems of agriculture, I see the necessity of a better system in marketing crops to secure more money rather than striving for larger crops. However, it is not my purpose to cry against larger production and better production. But production is only half of successful agriculture. What availeth it the farmer, be he very successful in producing, if he meets defeat by marketing at an unprofitable price? Besides, nothing else will promote better crops like plenty of money to buy fertilizer, hire help, buy pure, high-bred seed and stock, and the best machinery. To look to larger crops and more economy, while neglecting the prices sold at, is like saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung.

Profitable Prices the Key

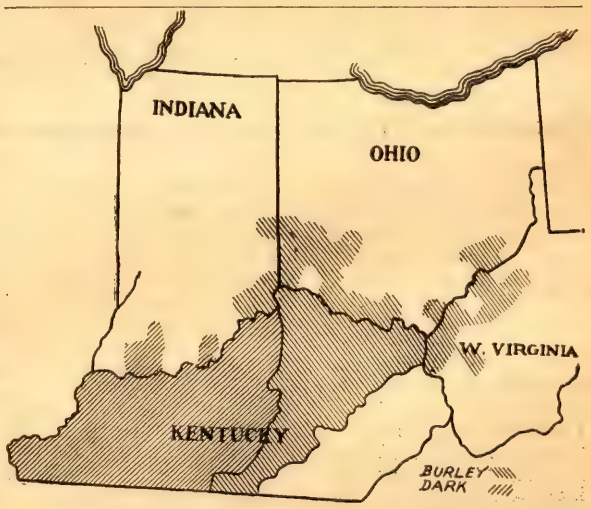
If farmers will not organize and if they will not co-operate in marketing their crops, they will always be exploited by other classes, their earnings will not be materially more and the objects they seek will not be realized. **Profitable prices** is the key to larger crops, good homes, satisfactory schools, the needs of the farm home, a satisfactory living for farm renters, the solution of the farm labor problem, credit, sanitary farms, mutual improvement, higher social conditions and equity to all. And the way to use the key is through such an organization as I have described.

And it will not be necessary to organize all the farmers before prices can be secured for the crops that will give farmers as much money as they should have. To illustrate: Nearly all crops have their chief districts of production. Such districts organized will be sufficient to bring the crops under control to compel the prices the farmers have agreed upon. Also every such district organized helps the general movement, because nearly all farmers grow more than one crop, and the Farmers Society of Equity is for all crops.

I will illustrate this point by relating what has been done for tobacco growers:

The Tobacco Growers' Problem Solved

There are about ninety counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia that are organized on the Equity plan. (See the map.)



The shaded portions show the scene of the great victory by tobacco growers using the Equity System.

These counties produce such a large proportion of the tobacco crop of the country that their organization and the higher prices for tobacco compelled in this territory have benefitted tobacco growers in all other States. I will take the district that produces Burley tobacco particular for my illustration. In this district are about forty counties that produce practically all of the Burley type of tobacco. This district embraced the Equity plan October, 1906, in a mass meeting at Winchester, Ky. The meeting was attended by some of the best people of the state as this district is comprised in the famous blue grass region of Kentucky. A campaign was begun to pledge and hold the 1906 crop. The purpose was to pledge 50 per cent of the crop by the end of the year. On January 2 another meeting was held at Winchester and nearly 80 per cent of the crop was pledged to the Society. Following is a report given out at the close of the campaign by the director of organization:

"Winchester, Ky., Jan. 3, 1907.

MR. J. A. EVERITT.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seldom has any campaign among people, for any purpose, closed in such a blaze of glory as did the Kentucky

tobacco growers' campaign for controlled marketing, at Winchester, January 2, 1907.

The meeting was for a general round up of the work of the Burley growers. Nothing in the history of the movement can run in the same class with the campaign just closed, for vigor, untiring work and determination, or in its far-reaching results.

The people have been wild since 9 p. m. last night, when we made an official declaration that we had won the victory. When I read the figures showing that we absolutely controlled the tobacco crop, they hugged each other and beat each other over the heads with their hats, and in every conceivable way acted like mad.

The sipirt in which the campaign closed was the most demonstrative I ever witnessed.

The executive board held an enthusiastic business session elected officers and selected an executive committee to be practically in continuous session. Plans were arranged for carrying out details, and they will now completely cover the territory with local unions.

The warehouses of Louisville and Cincinnati had their agents at the meeting and were anxious to finance the pool. The banks of Central Kentucky were there, also, to see that the business did not get away from them. The "can't-be-dids" all disappear when Equity's banner got to the top of the pole. We find that money is just as eager to help the farmers when they got in a position to help themselves as it is to help the corporation and trusts.

The tobacco growers have won the first victory, and have thus set an example for the producers of all other crops. If wheat, corn, cotton, etc., cannot do the same, who is to blame? H. B. SHERMAN."

Still later I had another report as follows:

"R. R. 3, Falmouth, Ky., Jan. 7, 1907.

MR. J. A. EVERITT.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of congratulations to hand and I am glad to express to you our deep appreciation and sincere gratitude for the plan you gave us, together with your inestimable aid in perfecting our organization. Without your help and your plan, we could never have won this great victory in the Burley district.

I want to tell you that the farmers and their families and friends are rallying around bonfires, shooting anvils and big guns all over the district. New year will be a second day of independence to our people in the future, and the beginning of a new era of prosperity for our district. DR. G. W. McMILLEN."

Farmers Stick to It

That the farmers stick to this plan is evident from a further great victory in 1908 — the most remarkable in agriculture in the history of this or any other country. This victory was the selling of about 100,000,000 pounds of pledged tobacco in the same district at 17 cents to 20½ cents per pound. This price was about double what this type of tobacco sold for before organization. A correspondent of Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper of the Society, who was on the ground, reported as follows:

"By far the greatest single sale of tobacco ever made in this country, or the world, was consummated at Louisville, Ky., on November 19th. It was by the Burley Tobacco District to the American Tobacco Company and was for about 75,000,000 pounds. The prices agreed upon, which are also the highest ever paid for a large bulk of tobacco, are 20¼ cents per pound average for the 1906 crop and 17 cents average for the 1907 crop.

"The amount of money involved in the transaction will be around $14,000,000. As the tobacco is ready for delivery, and the tobacco company needs the goods, this amount of money will be put in circulation soon. This will boom every branch of business and prove a God-send to many poor families who have suffered many privations while waiting for the sale and holding to their principles of co-operation for mutual good.

"People outside of the district can hardly realize the conditions that have prevailed there. How these same people twice tried to solve their problem of profitable price and independence from the tobacco trust through capital stock companies to buy and hold the tobacco, and failed each time. Then they accepted the Equity plan, organized, pledged, pooled, co-operated and finally sold at prices equal to what they had been getting for two or more crops without the Equity plan. Will any person demand a more absolute demonstration of the practicability and efficiency of the plan?

"We have reported some of the great demonstrations in this district during the campaign of organizing, pledging and pooling. But none of these equaled the popular demonstration when the great sale was announced. Everybody became wild with joy and enthusiasm. The high tension of suspense endured for many months, let loose and old and young, men and women, joined in one great thanksgiving. Old men played pranks like boys and thousands marched in parades, riding their tobacco sticks like boys do imaginary horses. Women sank on their knees in the roads and streets and prayed in their thankfulness for the deliverance that had come to them and for the comforts the money from the sale of the crops would bring them."

Also the following:

"Winchester, Ky., November 25, 1908.

DEAR MR. EVERITT.

About 30 minutes ago, 9 p. m., a contract was signed by the Burley Board and the Independent Manufacturers for all the remainder of the 1906 and 1907 crops of Burley tobacco. About 40 buyers are here, and they took it all and will divide among themselves. The Independent buyers would have taken 40,000,000 pounds more if they could have got it. The whole amount sold will reach 100,000,000 pounds, and this was done under true Equity. There is a happy and jolly set of farmers here tonight and I am getting the glad hand all around. The Burley Society does not own a pound of tobacco to-night and everybody is saying, "This is the greatest victory ever gained in the United States or any other country.

H. B. SHERMAN."

* * * *

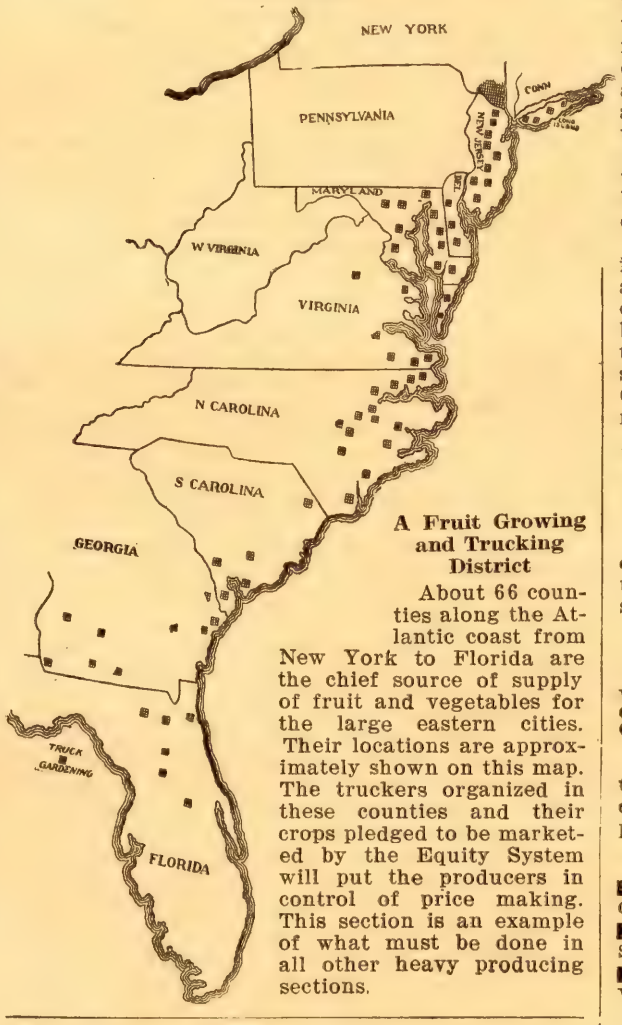
Fruit Growers and Truckers Can Get Good Prices

If these ninety counties could organize and defeat the strong tobacco trust in pricing their product, as they did, is there any good reason why the producers of fruit and truck along the Atlantic coast in about sixty-six counties, and from which the supply comes for the large Eastern cities, can not organize and set the prices on their products and get them? There is no good reason that I know of, and they can do it easier and quicker, because tobacco is not as perishable as fruits and vegetables, and the tobacco buyers had supplies on hand to last them a while. But with fruit and vegetables the demand must have the supply when ready every year.

If the producers of fruit and vegetables along the Atlantic coast, or anywhere else in the country, want to make their own prices, instead of accepting the uncertain returns from commission houses, they must organize into Local Unions and County Unions and decide on a headquarters or clearing house to receive reports of supply and demand. They must then pledge their crops to the organization to direct the marketing.

When the crops mature and the commission houses or other handlers or consumers want them, they may send their buyers out into the country as before to buy from each grower individually, but they will find the crops all pledged to the Society and none can be bought except through the Society's representatives in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc. But as soon as they send their orders to the growers' representatives, they are transmitted to the shipping points and the orders are filled.

A PROBLEM FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWERS



A Fruit Growing and Trucking District

About 66 counties along the Atlantic coast from New York to Florida are the chief source of supply of fruit and vegetables for the large eastern cities. Their locations are approximately shown on this map. The truckers organized in these counties and their crops pledged to be marketed by the Equity System will put the producers in control of price making. This section is an example of what must be done in all other heavy producing sections.

Under the old system, or lack of system, no other producers suffered as much loss as the growers of fruit and vegetables. Greater New York and near-by cities have a population of over 4,500,000, yet within half an hour's ride of the city are truck farmers who frequently hardly make a good living raising fruit and vegetables. By the Equity System of marketing, the markets will be widened, all markets will get enough, if the supply is adequate, and no market will ever be glutted. The result will be a much larger consumption, and with the economy of distribution that will result consumers will pay less than under the old system. Producers are as much interested in large markets as in profitable prices and the Equity System will always keep prices reasonable to secure the maximum markets.

All Farmers Can Make Their Prices

Also, if the tobacco growers could get together, and stick together in ninety counties to defeat the tobacco trust in making prices on their crop, grain growers, cotton raisers, potato growers, stock raisers, fruitmen, and, in fact, producers of all other crops, can do the same. There is not another crop that presents the difficulties in storing, grading and marketing as tobacco does. Besides, the buyers of tobacco had about a two years' supply on hand when the growers began to organize. The problems of other producers will be easy of solution in comparison.

Take grain as an example. The prices of grain are now made on Boards of Trade, led by the Chicago Board, and are largely based on the visible supplies and future crop prospects. The future crop prospects are purely a guess, or gamble, and should not be allowed to affect the price of a crop already produced. The guesses may hit, but the chances are against them and they only serve to unsettle the price of commodities already produced, probably under very different conditions.

The Visible Supply

The visible supply is that part dumped by farmers before the real demand was ready for it. The demand of consumption not being ready to take it, it found its way into large elevators and belongs to a small class of middlemen who produce nothing but stand ready to take over what farmers produce and then repudiate to the extent that they will not hold it until somebody wants it for the purpose for which it was produced — consumption. Every day this visible supply is measured and usually, as it grows larger, the price of what the farmers still have declines. An exception to this rule is sometimes found when the future prospects for the crop are unfavorable; then the one acts as a balance against the other. The poor prospects would tend to put the price up, but the large visible holds it down.

The visible supply of wheat was, December 19, 1908, 63,000,000 bushels. With this amount of wheat in the hands of the speculators, it is evident that farmers cannot be in control of the price. But if the visible was lower, say 10,000,000 bushels, or even less, and the growers were marketing co-operatively by the Equity System, they would be in absolute control of the situation, because they controlled the supply. Then if the growers should have $1.25 per bushel to be in equal ratio with prices of things they buy, and to give them the money to bring about all the good things you seek, they could compel the price.

And all the wheat growers need not be organized to make the price of wheat and maintain it at a steady and profitable level. Referring to the Government report, we find that in 1908, 664,602,000 bushels of wheat were grown. We also find that of the preceding crop only 367,607,000 bushels were shipped out of the counties where grown (1907 Government report); the balance was marketed to mills in the counties. As the price is now made on

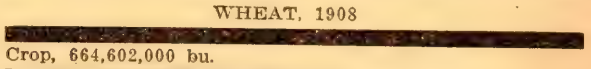
ILLUSTRATING THE GRAIN GROWERS' PROBLEM

To aid the reader to understand the problem of controlling the three chief grain crops to keep the prices under the control of the producers, I submit the following table and diagrams:

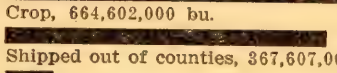
	Yield, bu.	*Shipped out of counties where grown*	*Vis. Supply Dec. 19, '09*
Wheat, 1908	664,602,000	367,607,000	63,000,000
Corn, 1908	2,592,320,000	467,675,000	10,028,000
Oats, 1908	754,443,000	210,923,000	15,431,000

The below diagrams will serve better to show the relation of the parts of the crops shipped out of the counties where produced and the visible supplies, to the whole crops.

WHEAT, 1908



Crop, 664,602,000 bu.

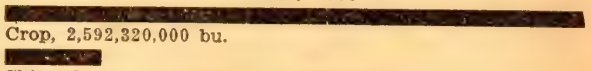


Shipped out of counties, 367,607,000 bu.



Visible Supply, 63,000,000 bu.

CORN, 1908



Crop, 2,592,320,000 bu.

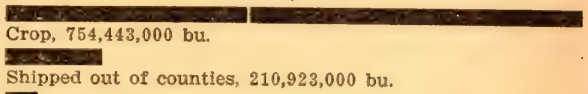


Shipped out of counties, 467,675,000 bu.



Visible Supply, 10,028,000 bu.

OATS, 1908



Crop, 754,443,000 bu.



Shipped out of counties, 210,923,000 bu.



Visible Supply, 15,431,000 bu.

The power that controls the shipping part of the crops, as represented by the lines above, will be the power to solve the farmers problem of profitable prices. The balance is consumed at home and never crosses the county line. Or, an organization that will direct the marketing of farm crops to prevent a large visible will guarantee the prices farmers should have. Do you realize now what an easy problem profitable prices would be if we had the organization.

Boards of Trade in central markets, it follows that if the supply goes to market just as the demand seeks it, instead of it being thrown into those centers to greatly exceed the real demand, the price-making power will be taken from the Boards of Trade. This can be done by **controlling only the shipping part** — 367,607,000 bushels. If this part is controlled and allowed to go forward only when the real demand is ready for it, fluctuations in price would be at an end and the farmers' price would prevail.

Wheat Problems Still Simpler

But the wheat problem is even more simple than this. I said the visible supply of wheat was 63,000,000 bushels December 19, 1908. I also said that if the visible supply was small and the growers were organized, they would be in control of the situation by virtue of having **all the supply.** Therefore, the power that can obliterate this visible supply, or keep it very small, will be the solution of the price problem.

Sixty-three million bushels is only 10 per cent of the 1908 crop. If only this amount had been controlled, that was dumped, there would be no visible supply and the Chicago Board of Trade would not dare to make prices contrary to the farmers' ideas, because they would know they must look to the farmers on settlement day. As there are about 2,000,000 farms in the country that produce wheat, it means that if an average of 30 bushels less per farm had been marketed, there would have been no visible supply; or 500,000 farms each marketing 120 bushels less would have prevented the visible.

250 Counties Can Control Wheat

We also find that 250 counties produce 60 per cent of the wheat (the 1900 census). If it was possible to organize ninety counties to control and market the tobacco crop at the growers' prices, who will contend that it will not be possible to organize the principal wheat-growing counties and accomplish as definite results?

Corn Problem Also Simple

When it comes to corn the problem is much simpler than for wheat. Out of a total crop in 1907 of 2,592,320,000 bushels, only 467,675,000 bushels were shipped out of the counties where grown, while the visible supply December 19, 1908, was only 10,028,000 bushels. And quite similar are the conditions with oats. The crop of 1907 was 754,443,000 bushels, of which 210,923,000 bushels were shipped out of the counties where grown. The visible supply December 19, 1908, was 15,431,000 bushels.

Sixty-seven Counties Hold Key to Potato Prices

The problem with potatoes is like this: The crop of 1908 was 278,000,000 bushels. Sixty-seven counties produce more than 40 per cent — 111,000,000 bushels — while 30 per cent are consumed locally and need not be considered. Control a fair part of 111,000,000 bushels or organize sixty-seven counties and the problem can be solved.

The Only Way for Cotton

The cotton crop of 1908 is estimated at 12,920,000 bales. Two hundred sixteen counties produce 66 2-3 per cent (U. S. Census, 1900). It is not impossible to organize these 216 counties, put cotton under control and compel the farmers' prices. If there should be a real surplus of cotton, or any other non-perishable crop, this plan provides the only way for holding it over, and to regulate future production to correspond with the demand.

This System for All Crops

I have said the Equity System is for all the crops. It must be if it is an equity system, and any system that would secure higher prices for one crop, or a few crops, will not do equity to all the farmers. To illustrate: If a higher price is secured for wheat, the price of bread will be advanced to the farmers who produce other crops but who do not produce wheat. Likewise, if through a society for corn and hay, or beef and pork, or fruit and vegetables, the prices of any of these crops alone are advanced, the consumers of them who are not also producers will have to pay more dearly for them without any corresponding increase on their products.

Take the wheat grower and the cotton grower. The latter is a consumer of flour and not, as a rule, a producer of wheat; but he is one of the wheat producer's best customers. The wheat grower can not impair the cotton grower's ability to consume without injuring himself. Hence his interest lies in making the cotton grower able to consume the greatest possible amount of flour. He can do this by aiding the cotton grower to organize to bring the price of his product to a corresponding price.

Here comes in a mutual interest. The cotton grower is not alarmed about a higher price for wheat if he can have a correspondingly higher price for cotton. Self-interest, therefore, the strongest power to influence human action, binds the two classes of producers together, and impels them and others to join in a mutual demand for equitable prices for the products of each — a demand so powerful that the world will not turn a deaf ear to it.

And there is another great advantage gained by having one society for all crops and to secure equally profitable prices for all crops. By this plan that makes all crops equally profitable the tendency to neglect some crops and engage in raising others more profitable, resulting in over-production of that crop and consequently lower prices, will not prevail.

Some of the Benefits

Having explained how the problem of a sufficient price for farm crops will be solved, I will now consider some of the benefits that will be realized with the Equity System established.

The following table compares crops that were marketed under the unrestrained dumping system previous to 1903, with crops approximately the same size marketed since the Equity System was taught to farmers, beginning in 1903. The comparisons might be made with later crops than are used in the table with a still more favorable showing for the new plan, but they do not correspond in size with crops raised in the earlier period. (Government reports.)

CROPS PARTLY CONTROLLED

Crop	*Year*	*Bushels*	*Farm Value*	*Increase*
Corn	1903	2,224,176,925	$952,868,801	$461,861,834
Wheat	1904	552,399,517	510,489,874	190,994,615
Oats	1903	784,094,199	267,661,665	69,493,690
Potatoes	1905	260,741,294	160,821,080	88,638,730
		Bales		
Cotton	1905	10,575,617	556,833,818	251,366,777
Total value of five crops under Controlled System				$2,448,675,238

CROPS DUMPED

Crop	*Year*	*Bushels*	*Farm Value*
Corn	1896	2,283,875,165	$491,006,967
Wheat	1899	547,303,846	319,545,259
Oats	1899	796,177,715	198,167,975
Potatoes	1896	252,234,548	72,182,355
		Bales	
Cotton	1898	11,189,205	305,467,041
Total value of five crops under dumping system			$1,386,369,592
Total increase of five crops			$1,062,305,646

Crops Sold for Nearly Twice as Much —Consumers' Prices Less

We find that the five crops under partial control sold for nearly twice as much as the five crops of larger aggregate size under the dumping system. As the same influence was felt in all other crops and they sold proportionately higher than formerly, if they were included in the table it would be even more surprising.

Analyzing the table further, we discover that the corn crop of 1896 was 40,000,000 bushels larger than the crop of 1903, yet was valued at about half as much. The wheat crop of 1899, which was only 5,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1904, was valued at less than two-thirds as much as the latter; the potato crop of 1896 was only 8,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1905, but was valued at $16.000,000 less than half as much as the latter; while the cotton crop of 1898, 614,000 bales larger than the crop of 1905, was valued at only 55 per cent of the latter. Similar illustrations could be made for all other crops.

The Equity plan is not to get high prices for farm crops, but fair and profitable prices. Its purpose is to put farmers in such an organized condtion so that they can, through co-operation, increase or decrease the production to meet the legitimate demand, and raise or lower the prices to keep on a level with values, or prices of other commodities, and to maintain **steady** prices. I believe, if the fluctuations in prices could be eliminated and abnormally low prices never prevail, there would never need to be abnormally high prices. Thus a medium level of prices maintained will give the producers a steady profit and, with speculation eliminated, consumers will get supplies at less cost than at present. At least the commission men and other handlers will not have the opportunity to make a "scoop" and will not be able to "corner" the market on any commodity, but their business will be as certain as is the producers. Thus, being protected against heavy losses, they will not be under the necessity of manipulating markets to make heavy profits.

Possibility for Farmers

To give a clear idea of what a little change in the price of farm crops means, I submit the following table:

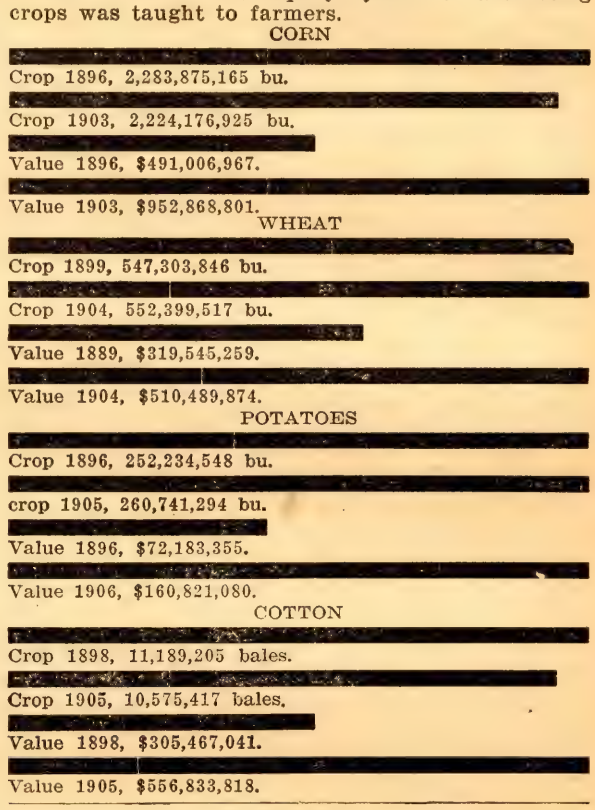
Year	*Crop*	*Yield*	*Increased Price*	*Increased Value*
1908	Corn	2,668,651,000	5c bu.	$133,432,550
1908	Wheat	664,602,000	5c bu.	33,230,100
1908	Oats	807,156,000	5c bu.	40,357,800
1908	Barley	166,756,000	5c bu.	8,337,800
1908	Rye	31,851,000	5c bu.	1,592,550
1908	Buckwheat	15,874,000	5c bu.	793,700
1908	Flax Seed	25,805,000	5c bu.	1,290,250
1908	Rice	21,890,000	5c bu.	1,094,500
1908	Potatoes	278,985,000	5c bu.	14,949,250
1908	Hay	70,798,000	50c ton	35,399,000
1908	Tobacco	718,061,000	2c lb.	14,361,220
1908	Hogs	10,000,000,000	1c lb.	100,000,000
1908	Cattle	10,000,000,000	1c lb.	100,000,000
1908	Sheep	3,000,000,000	1c lb.	30,000,000
1908	Eggs	2,000,000,000	1c doz.	20,000,000
1908	Butter	2,000,000,000	1c lb.	20,000,000
1908	Milk and Cream	33,000,000,000	2c gal.	60,000,000
Total increase on 18 crops				$614,838,720

This table is submitted chiefly to show the possibilities in the reach of farmers to raise the money for any legitimate need. The very trifling sums added to the price of the various articles will not be a serious tax on any family of consumers. But I believe, with the Equity System established, the marketing will be so simplified and cheapened that much more than these amounts will be saved between the producers and consumers. At the same time, by eliminating uncertainty and frequent losses, as this plan will, the necessary middlemen will find their business more satisfactory and, on the average, more profitable.

This table also suggests a plan to raise money to accomplish some needed public improvements; for instance, good roads. Good roads will benefit everybody. In what other way can everybody contribute toward building them more equitably than through the price of farm products? Everybody consumes the products of the farm.

But this opens up a field of possibilities that I don't care to explore now and it is not necessary

The diagrams below will assist the reader to quickly comprehend the relation of prices to yields before and after the Equity system of marketing crops was taught to farmers.



that thoughts along this line be made a part of this report. The main thing before us, in my estimation is to establish the Equity System and then use it to benefit all the people and particularly the farmers, as occasions arise.

Interesting Potato Statistics

I believe I have shown that by this plan enough money will reach the farms to meet the necessary expense of any plans for a general rural uplift and place the industry of agriculture on a plane for profit equal to any other.

If it is necessary to present additional proof of the necessity for a system on the farms that will regulate, or direct producing and marketing; to make and maintain fair prices, it will be found in the following table of production and values of potatoes. (The yields and values are government reports).

Year	*Yield in bushels*	*Farm value, Dec. 1st*
1893	183,034,000	108,661,801
1895	297,237,000	78,984,901
1900	210,926,000	90,811,167
1901	187,598,000	143,997,470
1902	284,632,000	134,111,436
1903	247,127,000	151,638,094
1904	332,830,000	150,675,392
1905	200,741,000	160,821,000
1906	308,038,000	157,547,000
1907	297,942,000	183,880,000

The potato crop of 1904 was the largest ever produced but was valued at $10,000,000 less than the crop of 1905 which was over 72,000,000 bushels less; it was valued at less than the crop of 1903 which was nearly 100,000,000 less and but little more than the crop of 1901 which was 145,000,000 bushels less. In 1895 and 1907 the crops were practically equal, but the crop of 1907 was valued at $25,912,000 more than twice as much as the earlier crop. Coming down to 1906 and 1907, we find the former crop was 10,096,381 bushels larger than the latter, but was valued at $26,332,608 less.

Study the Wheat Table

Similar conditions have prevailed with other crops. For instance below are some wheat statistics:

Year	*Yield in bushels*	*Farm value, Dec. 1st*
1900	522,222,505	323,515,177
1901	748,460,218	467,350,156
1902	670,063,008	422,224,117
1903	637,821,835	443,024,826
1904	552,399,517	510,489,874
1905	692,979,489	518,372,727
1906	735,260,970	490,332,700
1907	634,087,000	554,437,000
1908	664,602,000	616,826,000

In 1901 was raised the largest wheat crop the country ever produced. It was 83,858,000 bushels

greater than the 1908 crop, but was valued at $149,476,000 less; the crop of 1904 was nearly 200,000,000 bushels less than the record-breaking crop of 1901, but was valued at nearly $50,000,000 more. The 1906 crop was the next largest—735,260,000—whch was 101,153,000 bushels larger than the succeeding crop—1907—but its value was placed at $64,105,000 less. The 1908 crop was 70,658,000 bushels less and is valued at $126,494,000 more. (Secretary Wilson's report recently sent out.)

Hay Not Exempt

Further along this line, I quote from the advance report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1908, the following:

"The reason the value of the hay crop has lost its relative place in the scale of crop values, is that the price of hay is low, because of high production. The price this year at the farm is more than $2.00 per ton less than it was a year ago; so that, although the number of tons harvested this year was 68,000,000 or 11.7 per cent above the average of the preceding five years, the total value is but $621,000,000, or only 5.7 per cent above the five years' average. The hay crop is the largest ever produced in the country and its total value has been exceeded but once."

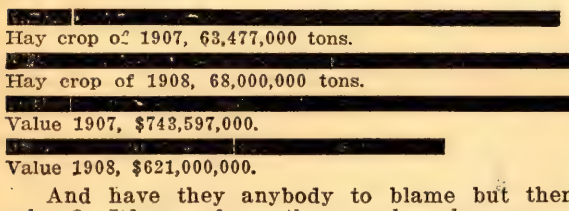
Referring to the government reports on hay, I find that the average for five years was 60,671,000 tons. Therefore, the 1908 crop was 7,329,000 tons larger than the average.

To show what may happen to prices under the prevailing system of producing and marketing, I will compare the 1907 and 1908 hay crops:

Year	*Yield tons*	*Value*	*Value per ton*
1907	63,677,000	$743,507,000	$11.08
1908	68,000,000	621,000,000	9.13

Here we see the 1908 crop, 4,323,000 tons larger than the 1907 crop, is valued at $122,507,000 less. In other words, the farmers of the country were wonderfully successful in producing hay but met crushing defeat in marketing. In this case farmers were penalized $122,507,000 for producing a big crop, to say nothing about the extra work.

When shown by the parallel lines, the illustration is like this:



Hay crop of 1907, 63,477,000 tons.

Hay crop of 1908, 68,000,000 tons.

Value 1907, $743,597,000.

Value 1908, $621,000,000.

And have they anybody to blame but themselves? I know of no other people unless we consider their teachers and leaders co-responsible for not helping them to produce better conditions. I claim these results are caused by a one-sided education—all on production, and a lack of knowledge how to market. This is the way a wealthy Western man, and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, views the problem:

"Well, if a man or a set of men, has all of what some one else must have, and does not put the price on it, they never ought to complain of low prices made by some one else. The whole matter depends on whether farmers will organize and act as a unit. If American farmers say wheat is worth 80 cents, then it is worth 80 cents; if they say it is worth $1.00, then it is worth $1.00, and the price is settled. If the farmers do not make it so, nobody is to blame but themselves. Farmers would be absolute masters of the situatio., if they would enter into an agreement and keep up concerted action. Then, instead of the price of wheat, corn and oats and stock being made by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the price of cotton by a band of gamblers on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange, it would be the farmers who would tell these gentlemen at what prices these staples, which they produce, should go into consumption."

What Farming Needs

The point I want to make by these illustrations, and they might be made for every crop, is that the farmers' business cannot be satisfactory until something is done to prevent these economic paradoxes—the large crops selling for less money than small ones. Until farming is equipped at its distributing end with a system that operates on certainties instead of guesses, as to the size of crops, the **place** of demand and what other farmers are going to **do**, it will lack the stability of values and the certainty of earnings that are absolutely necessary before the good objects you seek can be realized. But give **the average farmer** steadiness of values and certainty of profits each year, and you will find him building a good house and furnishing it with the modern conveniences and comforts; enjoying the advantages of the telephone and trolley cars, and making life comfortable and profitable for his tenants, or employing more hired help and for longer terms. And the organization and system that will secure steadiness of values and certainty of profits will afford the opportunity to make better schools, improve the social conditions, establish credit and secure everything else that the farmer and his family need. Establish the Equity System and there will be no more abandoned farms. Each abandoned farm writes "failure" over against the old system of agricultural education and is a mute appeal for a change.

If I am correct, then it will largely be a waste of time, effort and money to teach farmers how to build better homes and sanitary homes, if they lack the money to meet the expense. Also, without an organization for co-operation, little can be done toward improving the schools, marketing crops independent of the speculators, getting a square deal from the railroads, insurance companies, etc., securing farmers' share of laws from Congress and the Legislatures, promoting local, mutual interests, equity in banking and insuring, or mutual improvements, social intercourse, etc.

How Prices Will Be Determined

If I have made it clear that the producers of farm products should control the supplies and make the prices thereof, and if I have shown beyond a reasonable doubt that they can do these things, then the remaining duty is to consider what the prices should be and how determined.

* * * *

I am not a stickler for method, I have attempted to prove that the farmer need not trail along after other classes, that he need not look from his toil-worn fields to see everybody else putting prices on the work of his hands, while he alone must toil on, aimlessly, almost hopelessly, and accept for his products whatever the buyers choose to offer. I have shown that the farmer, though a toiler, is in some sections abreast of others, that he possesses every **right** that belong to others, and that from the very nature of his products, food and raiment for the race, his is the vocation that makes all others possible, and without which none of the others could be. I have demonstrated that, by a simple act of ordinary business, he can secure these rights which he has so long waived in the interest of others, and for himself make and secure profitable prices upon whatever he produces that may be needed by his fellows or their domestic dependents. It only remains then to explain how the prices will be determined.

The methods adopted for other great purposes is the method embraced in the Equity System, or plan—a National Convention. In a great National Convention, composed of wheat growers, corn growers, cotton planters, tobacco growers, fruit men, stock men—of every great agricultural interest—prices will be made based on known supply and demand and equitably to producers and consumers.

Assembled thus, we pattern after the political conventions and act through committees. Not only supply, demand, market and price are considered, but other questions affecting the industry are discussed, making the convention an annual summing up of the lessons and experiences of the year, and of suggested advancements for the years to come.

Who can calculate the benefits that will result from such conventions, and who are better qualified to decide suitable prices upon the various products than such a convention of the producers of them, acting primarily through a committee of the most intelligent, most conservative and most judicious of them all? Such action, ratified by the convention, goes to the members through their own official newspaper and to the country with a force, and is received with a confidence that no other action could claim, unless it were the action of the Government itself, and it is questionable, whether even that would carry with it so great a weight of confidence.

The First Chance

The Equity System gives the American farmers their first chance to rally around the standard of their prosperity—the foundation of their homes, the welfare of their families, the success of their calling—and they will embrace it with an enthusiasm and unanimity that will put every doubter to the blush and every enemy to flight.

Give to the American farmers a sound business system that will make their business as certain of profits as any other business and we need not ask what of a penalty if they forsake it? I will say no penalty will be needed but the penalty of privileges abused, opportunities neglected and wilful loss. What incentive will be needed to get them to rally to the Equity standard? The incentive of benefits, of just reward for toil, of an honorable place among men, of a happy home established and a family well provided for—the incentive of honest and honorable prosperity. The farmer who would not embrace such an opportunity to secure his industrial fredom and independence and co-operate with his brother farmers, is hardly fit to be an American citizen. The lessons and successes of the past point to a full accomplishment of the great purposes of the Equity System in the near future.

The Most Important Single Thing

I have now placed this matter before you at considerable length and will answer the last question propounded by the Commission—"**What, in your judgment, is the most important single thing to be done for the general betterment of country life?**"

IN MY JUDGMENT THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE THING IS CO-OPERATION IN PRODUCING AND MARKETING FARM CROPS.

This can come only through organization, and, as far as I can see, the only practical plan is the Equity plan that I have explained and which is represented alone by the Farmers Society of Equity. One organization for the whole country and for all the crops. This will reduce the expense of organizing and operating to the minimum and will not set one class of producers against another—sellers and buyers of the same crop for instance—but all the producers will recognize the necessity of holding up all the others so all may obtain equity in prices as well as large markets. Also all the producers can in this way exert their combined power for protection and promotion of their mutual interests.

Isolation Not a Bar

In times past it was argued that the isolation of the agricultural classes operated against their successful organization and co-operation. If this ever was a valid argument, which I doubt, the condition is fast changing, or has already disappeared.

Take Indiana as an illustration. Numerous electric car lines run nearly all through the country in this state. A map showing the steam and electric lines make it a striking picture. A map of the telephone system shows even greater perplexity of lines, resembling a spider's web. There are few homes in Indiana, city or country, that are not suplied with a telephone. Add to these the rural mail delivery, and we have three agencies that have worked a transformation in Indiana's rural life, as well as they give new possibilities in industrial development, and there is not a state in the country where they are not, or will not soon, be doing as much. The trolley is destined to carry the farmers' produce to market, as well as to take him to the city or bring the city—its people—to him. The telephone and daily mail put him in touch with the people of the towns, cities, in fact, the whole world. Thus, the farmers' families are taken closer to the expensive city life and it is brought closer to them, and then comes the call for more money on the farms.

These agencies also increase the farmer's independence in business, and with the advent of the Equity plan of marketing, primarily for the farmers, but, in fact, an institution that is sure to increase prosperity for country towns and all legitimate business, an antagonism between farmers and other classes will disappear. This antagonism is almost as old as human society, and was intensified by some other farmers' organizations whose purposes were to drive legitimate dealers out of business. The farmers, merchants, bankers and professional men, learning the lessons of Equity, as taught by this society, recognize that their interests are mutual and the prosperity of the farmers means the prosperity of all. In fact, the farmers in any community cannot be prosperous without the merchants of the towns, in the same community, prosper also.

So it is, or will be all over the country and the prosperity of the farms and country towns will be reflected in the cities through a greater demand for the necessities, comforts and even luxuries of life. So the country and towns and cities will become one in business, social interests and sympathy. The cities will draw their living from the country, as formerly, but at prices that afford the country people to benefit by, and enjoy the amusements, and the educational advantages of the cities on a plane of equal intelligence **and an equal social standard.**

Establish the Equity plan, or system, and we will obliterate the **distrust,** aloofness, bickering and dickering between the farmers and merchants. And on the basis of a known, equitable price, set by the representatives of the greatest class of people on earth, trade will be promoted and will be of greater volume than ever under the old system, where every farmer was a speculator when he guessed on the best time to sell, and every person who bought to sell again, gambled on the future price. From the standpoint of common understanding, common interest and good fellowship, the establishment of this system must be of immense social, industrial and political significance.

Yours devotedly,

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

* * * *

The two reports are now before the reader and following is the President's Message to Congress. The words and phrases to which particular attention is directed we set in italics, but they were not so in the original report:



President Roosevelt's Special Message to Congress

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country, and points out its larger problems; it indicates ways in which the Government, National and State, may show the people how to solve some of these problems; and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Judging by thirty public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from forty States and Territories came, and from 120,000 answers to the printed questions sent out by the Department of Agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country, and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is too strong.

Under our system, it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves; namely, better farming, beter business, and better living on the farm. The National Department of Agriculture, which has rendered services equaled by no other similar department in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture; the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations; * * * the agricultural press; and other similar agencies; have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information *which, if applied, would enable him, over large areas, to double the production of the farm.*

The object of the Commission on Country Life therefore is *not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm.* If country life is to become what it should be, and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified, desirable, and sought-after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary, under modern economic conditions, *to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to others interests.* The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this esential fact and have found in the co-operative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

Now whatever the State may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of any government to reorganize the farmers' business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs and facts.

It would be idle to assert that life on the farm occupies as good a position in dignity, desirability, and business results as the farmers might easily give it if they chose. One of the chief difficulties *is the failure of country life, as it exists at present, to satisfy the higher social and intellectual aspirations of country people.* Whether the constant draining away of so much of the best elements in the rural population into the towns is due chiefly to this cause or to the superior business opportunities of city life may be open to question. But no one at all familiar with farm life throughout the United States can fail to recognize the necessity for building up the life of the farm upon its social as well as upon its productive side.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health, and comfort, and that the farmer's earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly, because of the greater attention which is being given by the ctizens of the towns to their own betterment. *For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural co-operation throughout the United States is of the first importance.* Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, *but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.*

The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote and only one vote; and everyone gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. *It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves;* but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution, it is not only our duty but our interest to do so.

The foregoing will, I hope, make it clear why I appointed a commission to consider problems of farm life which have hitherto had far too little attention, and the neglect of which has not only held back life in the country, but also lowered the efficiency of the whole nation. The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole nation.

The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problem and to see it as a whole; to distinguish clearly between what the Government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves; and it wishes to bring not only the farmers but the Nation as a whole to realize that *the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life.* Crop growing is the essential foundation; but it is no less essential that the farmer *shall get an adequate return for what he grows;* and it is no less essential—indeed it is literally vital—that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life.

For this reason, it is of the first importance that the United States Department of Agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas the commission stands for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a Department of Country Life, fitted to deal not only with crops, but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country.

From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

FIRST, effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

SECOND, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in town.

THIRD, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

The commission points out, and I concur in the conclusion, that the most important help that the Government, whether National or State, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education, and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communities have done, and one country of what other countries have done. Such help by the people's government would lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education, and communication, and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons.

The Government through the Department of Agriculture does not cultivate any man's farm for him. But it does put at his service useful knowledge that he would not otherwise get. In the same way the National and State Governments might put into the people's hands the new and right knowledge of school work. The task of maintaining and developing the schools would remain, as now, with the people themselves.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it can not, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and technical side of the subject; the whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the Commission on Country Life. Our object should be to help develop in the country community the great ideals of community life as well as of personal character. One of the most important adjuncts to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian Association in country communities. Let me lay special emphasis upon what the Commission says at the very end of its report on personal ideals and local leadership. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is voluntary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country. In the development of character, the home should be more important than the school, or than society at large. When once the basic material needs have been met, high ideals may be quite independent of income; *but they can not be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation and where the community at large is not financially prosperous it is impossible to develop a high average personal and community ideal.* In short, the fundamental facts of human nature apply to men and women who live in the country just as they apply to men and women who live in the towns. *Given a sufficient foundation of material well being,* the influence of the farmers and farmers' wives on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life. The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not in the least mean that she should purchase ease at the expense of duty. Neither man nor woman is really happy or really useful save on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty as housewife, as home keeper, as the mother whose prime function it is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his duty; and the man should show special consideration for her needs.

I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity, of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life; we need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war, and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, February 9, 1909.

It is certainly gratifying to see that the president unreservedly recommends better business methods in marketing the products of the farms to give farmers the financial rewards they are entitled to. This is what UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taught and defended for six years, from the time the idea did not have a convert until the present the idea did not have a convert until the present time when a nation is converted to its Equity and practicability, and it is made the subject of a special message by the Chief Executive. I wish he had been more explicit in his recommendation how the better business methods are to be secured, but he evidently thought farmers could work out their marketing problems with the aid of the agencies and institutions and plans now available.

The foregoing reports and President Roosevelt's message I consider the most important communications ever addressed to the American farmers. They contain a solution for every farm problem and by following them farmers can win their INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

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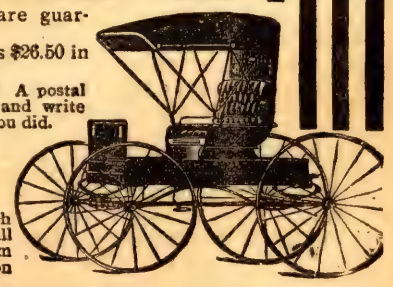
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The Baton Rouge station has made some experiments that should be of great value to the people of the South.

On September 28, 1907, two and a half acres were planted to oats, merely as a grazing experiment. October 29, seven Poland China pigs, aggregating 276 pounds, were put on the lot and all through the winter were given no feed but the green oats. February 17, 1908, the pigs weighed 568 pounds, a gain of 292 pounds, a little more than 41 pounds to the pig, or more than a third of a pound per day per pig during the entire 110 days.

In addition to these pigs, there were pastured on the same plat from October 29 to January 1, forty-five sheep, and then all were removed but eight ewes and nine lambs, that remained continuously in the lot until February 17. The lambs then averaged 68 days old and weighed 35½ pounds each.

Allowing 6 cents per pound for the gain made by the pigs and 5 cents per pound for the lambs, the return made by the land from October 29 to February 17, was $13.40 cents per acre, besides the pasturage of the grown sheep, which does not enter into the estimate.

On October 13, 1908, two sows and eleven pigs were placed on an acre and a quarter of oats that had been sown the middle of September. December 9 one sow had gained 42 pounds and the other had gained 40 pounds, while the pigs had gained in 57 days a total of 140 pounds.

During April and May, 1908, pigs were fed on stock beets sown the previous fall, with the result that $69.72 worth of pork were produced from beets raised on an acre of land.

To test the value of beets as a feed for hogs, nine pigs, weighing 720 pounds, beginning April 4, 1908, were kept on a feed of corn and stock beets until June 22. The gain during that time was 500 pounds. Five tons of beets and $12 worth of corn meal were consumed. Allowing $8 for the care of the pigs, the return for the beets was $2 per ton. Good land produces about 30 tons of beets to the acre.

The above experiments give an insight into what may be done in the South in lines that have not heretofore been regarded profitable there.

GENERAL FARM DAIRYING

There is never a time when good butter is not as ready a sale as eggs, or any other farm product—as staple in the market as flour, bacon or lard. And the numerous creameries now in operation all over the country, and the ever active market in the larger towns and cities, which improved transportation brings to what used to be considered issolated farms, offers a steady market for cream to those who do not care to make butter.

The modern separator makes the saving of cream an easy proposition, and any farm, supporting even a small number of cows, may thus add a source of revenue to strongly supplement that derived from the poultry.

The fact is, the side lines to farming are not only multiplying, but they are increasing in importance, and those who have the initiative or enterprise to take advantage of them are the ones who will reap the benefits.

PUSH THE PIGS

The profit in hogs is to get them on the market at as early an age as they can be given the required weight. This means that the spring pigs should be pushed from birth until they are sold. While running with the sow, that animal should have the very best of feed, and all she can assimilate—the best of milk producing feed. A rich pasturage of oats, rye or clover is excellent, and the pigs will soon learn to graze on their own account, as they will also very soon learn to eat slop.

As the pigs increase in size, the feed in addition to the pasturage, should also be increased, and by the time they are taken from the sow they should be able to consume a full ration. This they should have without a single miss. Do not depend entirely upon grain, any more than you would hope to entirely dispense with it. Throughout the entire summer have some kind of pasturage, or forage. Keep up ground feeds and slops; and be sure, if possible, to have plenty of fresh, clean water. Hogs do not need to have mud to wallow in, but they do need cool places in which to take refuge from the heat, and they need good water.

A few years ago the above would have been regarded a costly method, but it is the method which carries greatest profits now. It brings the hogs into the best market in a few months, whereas the old treatment took years.

FRESH MEAT CLUBS

Farmers have felt keenly the difficulty in supplying themselves with fresh meat, even for a portion of the time. Village butchers do not dare to kill beeves freely in the summer time, and it is seldom safe for them to kill a hog every day. Hence the villagers themselves, as well as the farmers, must be content to live upon salt meats for months at a time.

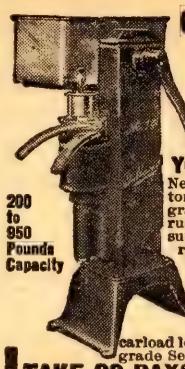
The Country Life Commission found a neighborhood in Iowa that had solved the problem. They organized Fresh Meat clubs, each member in turn killing a beef or a hog, and dividing it in regular proportion with the other members. Each knew when it was his turn to butcher, and to make the division fair and equitable, the carcass was divided into as many parts as there were members, the members taking the different parts in turn, so that by the time the round had been made, each had had an entire carcass. Sixteen was the favorite membership for a club, and then each had one-sixteenth of a carcass which a family found it easy enough to handle, even in warm weather.

PASTURE FOR THE PIGS

Bulletin 31 says: "One acre of alfalfa will furnish forage for from ten to twenty hogs per season. There is no cheaper or better way to produce pork than to allow growing pigs to run in a field of alfalfa. At a conservative estimate ten pigs per acre will gain 100 pounds each during the season from May to September, and 1,000 pounds of pork cannot be produced so cheaply on any other feed."

We believe every word of that, unless it be the last clause. But all farmers cannot have a field of alfalfa for the pigs to run in. Almost all those who cannot have alfalfa, however, may have red clover; and red clover on land adapted to it, cannot rank lower than a very close second to alfalfa. If farmers in the non-alfalfa states, and to which clover is known to be adapted, would direct their energies more to the growing of clover, they would find themselves much better off for pastures, rich forage, valuable feed, and more productive land.

But clover abhors acid land, and refuses to grow in acid soil. This has led many farmers to believe their farms not adapted to clover. It is not the land but the acid in it that makes the trouble. Remove or neutralize the acid, and clover will flourish. To this end lime treatment is necessary. A good dressing of lime will almost invariably remove the difficulty, after which a "set" of clover may easily be obtained, and luxurious growth secured thereafter.



Only $33.50 and Up
SENT DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU, FREIGHT PREPAID
Never before in Cream Separator history could you get a high grade Separator—with gears running in a "Bath of Oil"—the superior of any $85 to $110 Separator, at such a low, direct-from-factory price as I'll make you. Save $25 to $50 this way. I make and sell so many I can afford to make the price as low to you as dealers and jobbers have to pay in carload lots—spot cash—for other high grade Separators.
TAKE 90 DAYS' FARM TEST OF A GALLOWAY HIGH GRADE "Bath in Oil" Separator
Closest skimmer—Easiest running—Easiest to clean—No trouble oiling or danger of running dry like others, which alone is worth $50 extra. Costs nothing extra on a Galloway. Send me your name today so I can write you my Special Proposition, at the price I'm making direct to farmers and dairymen, based on my output of 14,500 Galloways this year. I'll also send you my big BOOK FREE. Address—Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO. 503 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

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If you knew our low price on a DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR you would want to buy one. Why not write for it before you buy a machine of any kind from anybody?
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Real Factory Prices Save You 20% to 50%
And the Davis price is not the only thing you should know about the Davis before you buy a separator. While the Davis price is low, the quality is high and with a high quality and a low price we can't help but feel we will get your order. It's a perfect skimmer, easily cleaned, runs light and the best for you. Ask for money saving catalog No. 152 today, right now. We pay the freight.
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Cattle Instrument Case
"Easy to Use"—no Veterinary experience necessary. Contains $3.00 Milk Fever Outfit and eight other "Easy to Use" Cattle Instruments needed by every cow owner. Complete in Oak Case $10.00, regular value $15.00, sent prepaid with "Easy to Use" directions on receipt of $10.00. Send for Free Booklet 'Q'
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Pulls stump 7 feet diameter. Only Steel Stump Puller Factory in the world making their own Steel Castings. Guaranteed for 500 horse power strain. Catalogue and discounts. Address:
ZIMMERMANN STEEL CO., - Lone Tree, Iowa.



HOW I.H.C. CREAM HARVESTERS HELP MAKE BETTER CALVES



THERE are indirect as well as direct benefits in using I. H. C. Cream Harvesters.

Everybody knows that the Cream Harvester will save labor, save time and get more butter fat out of the milk than you can get by hand skimming. These are direct benefits. They are the most persuasive reasons why every dairyman should have a cream separator.

But an indirect benefit, hardly less important, is the better calves you can raise.

When you skim by hand the calves get the cold, tasteless, sour skim milk that has but little life in it.

If you haul cold milk to the creamery and take back your portion of the skim milk to feed your calves, it is even worse. In addition to its being stale and lifeless you take grave chances of introducing tuberculosis into your herd.

If you have an I. H. C. Cream Harvester, you separate the milk while it is warm and fresh. The calves, and pigs and chickens get the skim milk before it is stale, cold and sour. A little oil meal added to this appetizing skim milk makes it an ideal food, practically as good as the whole milk.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are very close skimmers. The saving in cream alone by using one of these machines goes far each season toward paying for the cost of the machine if you keep a number of cows.

There are two styles of I. H. C. Cream Harvesters, the Dairymaid and the Bluebell.

Dairymaid Cream Harvester

This machine is chain driven, and it is made in four sizes—350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. Because of the simple and direct application of power from the crank to the bowl, it is exceptionally easy running and is very easily kept in order. The strongest points about this machine are its close skimming, convenient operation and simplicity, which makes it exceptionally durable. The supply can and crank are waist high, an ideal location tc make the work easy. When you get a Dairymaid you can be sure you are going to get all the butter fat in the easiest possible way.

Bluebell Cream Harvester

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine. It is exceptionally well constructed. The gears are accurately cut to the thousandth part of an inch. They are thoroughly protected from dust and milk, and they are provided with A1 oiling facilities. That is why Bluebell owners have less trouble than any other separator owners. The machine is simple. It is long-lived, and it is very easy running. The Bluebell bowl skims down to the thousandth part. Its interior separating device is patented, and it is the most efficient device of this kind manufactured. The supply can and crank shaft are at the proper height to make the operation easy.



Get either of these separators and you will get more butter fat out of your milk than you are now getting. You will get more nutritious and appetizing feed for your calves. You will save labor, save time. Investigate fully by calling on the International local agent and examine the I. H. C. Cream Harvester he handles, or, if you prefer, write the home office for full information.



International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago, - - U. S. A.

The Angora Goat

J. H. C. Harpster.

Angora goats were first brought to the U. S. by Dr. James T. Davis in 1849. They were thought for several years to be cashmere goats. This flock was sold to Col. Richard Peters, who sold two 16-months-old bucks to W. M. Landrow, who took them to California and they were the foundation of some of the best flocks now in the United States. Different importations were made by various parties up to 1904, when the countries of South Africa placed an export duty of $486.65 per head on goats and the Sultan of Turkey issued a proclamation that goats should not be exported from his country. But one importation has been made since, and that was by E. C. Witt & Son, of Texas, who imported the buck, White, which cost them $1,575 landed in this country. He was a fine specimen of the breed and weighed 129 pounds and clipped 19¼ pounds of hair 18 to 22 inches long. But Turkey and South Africa were too late in their action to prevent good goats from coming to this country, and some of their best goats had been exported.

Mr. Emery, the mohair buyer for Sanford Mills, took three fleeces of U. S. mohair with him when he went to Constantinople to buy hair in 1903, and the large dealers over there would not believe it was produced in this country.

THE FLEECE.

The fleece of the Angora goat is called mohair, and they shear from 1½ to 21 pounds, the average of this country being between 3 and 5 pounds for one year's growth, and it is from 3 to 22 inches long.

THE PRICE OF MOHAIR.

The price of mohair varies as much as the weight of the fleece, and ranges from 16 cents to $6.50 per pound, the former price for 6-months-old goats of poor hair, and the latter the price paid a Montana firm for two fleeces that weighed 42 pounds. A dealer in New York advertises for mohair 12 inches long and over, and offers to pay from $1 to $5 per pound, according to condition. The goat that took the premium at the St. Louis World's Fair clipped 19 pounds of hair that sold for $4.50 per pound. Tom Wedgewood, of New Mexico, had a buck that sheared 16 pounds of hair, 10 pounds of which sold for $5 per pound. Mrs. Armour, of New Mexico, had a doe fleece that weighed 14 pounds, and sold for $42. That it can be grown 12 inches long is proven by the above facts, and the additional fact that no goat can be registered in South Africa that cannot show a growth of 12 inches of hair in one year.

THE FLESH.

The flesh of the Angora goat is considered superior to mutton by everyone who has eaten it. It has a wild, nuty flavor, and is called Angora venison by a great many in the West, because it has the same flavor as venison. This is because both are browsers and not grazers, and as they both live on the same kind of food it is natural their flesh should have the same flavor. The flesh of goats raised on grass alone resembles mutton more than venison.

THEIR BEST QUALITY.

It was left to Dr. Staudley, of Iowa, to note that the Angora goat would free his pasture of weeds and brush in three years, and so pronounced is this trait of character that a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture claims that 40 goats will clear as much land as a man with a mattock, and do it much better. A member of the Iowa Board of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the Angora goat has added $1,000,000 to the value of Iowa land in the last ten years by freeing it of brush and weeds. The goat is the only animal that will take the job to clear our land and pile a great portion of the brush and weeds in his shed as manure, and charge nothing for doing it. All he asks is a dry place to sleep, which he will go to himself, and some feed when it is too wet for him to go out. For this he gives a fleece of hair worth from $1 up, and another grubber in the form of a lusty kid, each year.

THE FEED.

The goat will eat any feed that any other animal will eat, and a great deal that no other animal will eat, but it must be clean. In summer he will eat all kinds of brush and weeds and leave the grass for the other animals. In winter he will eat the tops off of all the weeds to get the seeds and the twigs and ends of all brush and briars, and the bark from a great many saplings, peeling them up 6 feet high.

FENCING.

Western goats are not hard to fence, as they have never been in any enclosure except a corral, and hence do not know how to jump. Any good fence will turn them; they are more apt to crawl under than jump over. But when they once learn to jump they are good at the job. A woven wire fence 3 feet high is an ideal goat fence; one with square meshes is preferable, with stay wires not closer than 12 inches apart. Angora goats breed but once a year, and usually bring forth their young in late winter or spring, usually one, but sometimes twins. The kids are delicate when first born, but when once filled with mother's milk will stand lots of exposure. The fall is the best season to buy goats, as then you can see the mohair and it has not added much to the price. If you buy in the spring you must buy the fleece as well as the goat. Shorn goats all look alike to me, and no one can tell a good haired goat after it is clipped. Does are more apt to disown their kids if moved close to kidding time.

CLIMATE.

Goats have been successfully raised from Main to Texas, and in Asia Minor where they originated, the climate is similar to the U. S., with hot summers and cold winters, with snow and rain.

GOAT INDUSTRY.

The raising of Angora goats has more to work up to than any other industry, as by careful breeding and feeding one can increase the clip of his goats fully 300 per cent and increase the price of the hair at about the same rate, and at the same time free the land of brush and weeds, so the pastures will look like a lawn. If any of the readers of the UP-TO-DATE FARMING (and all up-to-date or practical farmers should read it) want any information about the Angora goat, and the editor will allow the space, we will cheerfully give it.

Dr. Sloan's Liniment and Veterinary Remedies are well known all over the country. They have saved the lives of many valuable horses and are a permanent institution in thousands of stables.

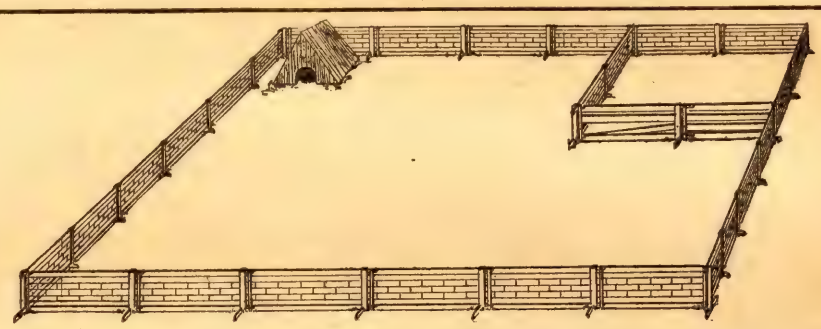
Mr. G. T. Roberts of Resaca, Ga., writes: "I have used your Liniment on a horse for sweeney and effected a thorough cure. I also removed a spavin on a mule. This spavin was as large as a guinea egg. I regard Sloan's Liniment as the most penetrating and effective Liniment I have ever known."

Dr. Sloan will send his Treatise on the Horse free to any horseman. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., Station A.

Three years ago the Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Iowa, placed on the market the first stump puller made of solid steel, reducing the weight 50 per cent and increasing the pulling capacity 400 per cent. At one stroke they overcame the great objection of heaviness and unwieldiness, constantly urged against iron machines.

This Company has now followed up its first great achievement by designing and building a new triple power stump machine, increasing the power of the machine and the wire three times over old methods. If you are intrested in stump pulling, write for catalog.

Buy a fence at wholesale—15 cents a rod up. Write Kitselman Bros., Box 287, Muncie, Ind., today for free catalog. See their ad in this issue.

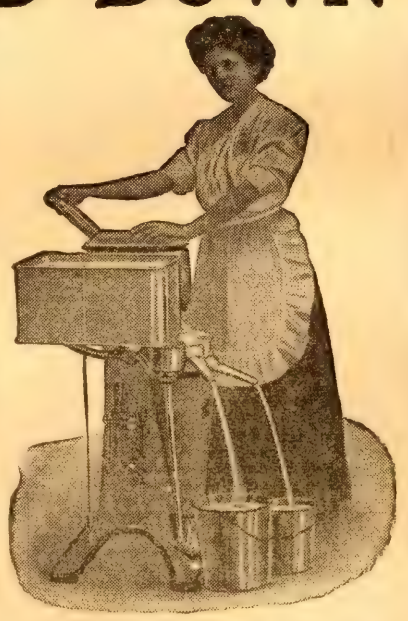


View of a hog lot made from movable fence panels, invented by a stockman and farmer in Ohio. The fencing can be set at the rate of one rod in one minute. It will hold hogs, sheep or calves. The creep pen is made the same way except that the middle is filled with boards instead of wire. One board is dropped at one end for the creep or can be dropped at both ends to form a feed rack. Panels are filled with 22-inch. wire. This fencing gives quick action for many purposes of fencing. Indispensible on every farm when once used. Can be made by any farmer at odd times and rainy days, from material on the farm. Write to J. W. Gaskill, W. Liberty, O., for full particulars.

TRADE Sharples MARK 29 Yrs

HEELS UP-HEAD DOWN

There are some mighty funny things about common "bucket bowl" cream separators. One is that the bowls used in them actually run better when turned heavy end **down**–heels up, head down, as you might say.



Prove it? Why, we knew it ten years ago, and have been proving it by building Tubulars with bowls hung heavy end *down* ever since.

But we have just proved it again—this time in a very simple and practical way with a **"bucket bowl" itself.** We took a common, disc filled "bucket bowl" machine—the sort with the bowl set heavy end **up** and fed through the **top.** The machine **looked** all right, but the bowl had the "shakes" so bad—that is, it trembled, leaned and strained against its bearings so hard—that we could not run it even 6,000 revolutions per minute, though it was supposed to run 8,000 in every day use.

You see, a separator bowl set heavy end *up* is always top heavy, always leans sidewise, even though the eye can't detect it, and consequently always trembles in its bearings. These tremblings gradually increase until they wear the bearings, shake them loose, bend the spindle and create so much friction that it acts like a brake and prevents getting up speed. That was the trouble with this disc filled "bucket bowl" we are talking about.

When we found this "bucket bowl" would **not** run in its **own** machine, we took it out, cut a thread on the bottom of the spindle, and hung it, heavy end **down** in a **Sharples Tubular** Cream Separator, just as we would a bowl of our own. You should have seen it run then. **No trouble at all** to run it 8,000 revolutions per minute. We easily ran it 12,000.

Could you ask any better proof that common "bucket bowl" separators, with bowls set heavy end **up** and fed through the **top** are built all wrong? Or better proof that the **suspended** bowl and bottom feed used **only in Sharples machines** is the right way to build a cream separator?

Tubulars are built in the world's biggest, best equipped separator factory. 1908 sales way ahead of 1907—out of sight of any competitor, if not all competitors combined. The additional good points of our 1909 Tubular "A" are making 1909 better yet.

Get our catalog 136 and then you'll know all about it—you'll be on the safe side.

The many exclusive advantages of the 1909 Sharples Tubular "A" cream separators are possible because only Sharples Separators have suspended bowl and bottom feed. This makes dairy Tubular bowls the lightest and simplest known, yet gives them twice the skimming power of common bowls. Also permits a low supply can that need not be lifted off to remove the bowl; wholly enclosed, self oiling gears; a single frictionless ball bearing from which hangs the bowl; a crank set just right for easy turning: a plumb bob for quickly leveling the separator.

The Sharples Separator Co.

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can. Chicago, Ills. Portland, Ore. San Francisco Cal.



THE NEW ECONOMY CHIEF

CREAM SEPARATOR

$28.80 TO $43.65

60 DAYS' TRIAL

MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

Our beautiful new Cream Separator Catalogue contains information (compiled by dairy experts) worth dollars to everyone who keeps cows; the very latest ideas in dairy methods and all sorts of useful information about milk and butter. You need this book whether you intend to buy a cream separator or not. Write today for our free Catalogue No. 7467.

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direct from the maker to you. We are the only western factory selling direct to the consumer. We ship on 30 days free trial. Write for free catalogue.

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DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH AND DISTEMPER CURE.



GUARANTEED

A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach Troubles. It acts on the Respirative and Digestive Organs, their Nerve Supply and on the Blood.

25 years in successful use proves its worth for Heaves, Coughs, Indigestion, Epizootics. $1.00 per can, at dealers, or sent direct prepaid. Send for booklet, valuable information, and strong endorsements.

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Prosperity The latest novelty and decidedly the most productive and best yellow corn in existence. It combines all the most desirable characteristics. **Ear large, bright golden yellow, solid and perfect shape.** Notice in above cut that ear is about the same size at both ends, see how nicely it is capped over at both tip and butt, and how closely the kernels wedge in; grain is deep and cob small.

FOR $1.00 We will deliver anywhere in the U. S. enough Prosperity Seed Corn to plant an acre. One bushel not prepaid for $2.50; 10 bu., $23.50. A small sample will be mailed free if you mention this paper. Also a copy of our large, illustrated catalogue describing the above and all the best varieties of Seed Corn and Farm and Garden Seeds.

IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa

I Make the Best Scale on Earth



And I can prove it. Forty-five years ago I commenced selling scales to the user letting him have a free trial and never asking a cent in return until he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable PITLESS STOCK SCALE, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not cheapest, but BEST. I will send you full information, a scale on approval or book, "Reasons for Owning a Scale" if you address "JONES He Pays The Freight."

810 St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

READ'S GREEN MOUNTAIN OAT, RELIABLE Spring Wheat, Triumph and Vt. Beardless Barley. Send for greatest FREE Catalog before buying SURE. **G. A. Read, Read's Exp. Farms, Charlotte, Vt.**

BEST SEED POTATOES Catalogue of 70 varieties free.

A. G. ALDRIDGE, Fisher's, Ontario Co., N. Y.

WRITE THE ADVERTISERS

Whose announcements you find in Up-to-Date Farming. You will profit thereby and it helps both the Advertiser and the Publisher.

MILK AND BACTERIA

The changes in milk are now attributed to bacteria. These germs are not considered to be in the milk as it comes from the cow, but it seems to be almost impossible to prevent the milk from becomming infested with them. They may come from the air, but where they come from matters little. They get there, and the efforts of those who have the care of the milk should be directed to preventing their increase. When conditions are favorable the germs multiply very rapidly, and temperature seems to be the main condition to consider. These bacteria have a narrow temperature limit. Forty degrees is too cold for them and 120 degrees it too hot. If the milk can be kept as cold as 50 degrees or as warm as 110 degrees, the bacteria are held at very great disadvantage, and increase, if at all, very slowly. Consequently milk kept above or below these lines remains fresh for a long time.

STOMACH WORMS IN LAMBS

We have found stomach worms in lambs the worst of the sheep pests. The lambs become sluggish and lazy—always seem tired. If the flock must pass any distance to or from pasture, the lambs, in following, frequently drop down as if to rest. They finally dwindle and die.

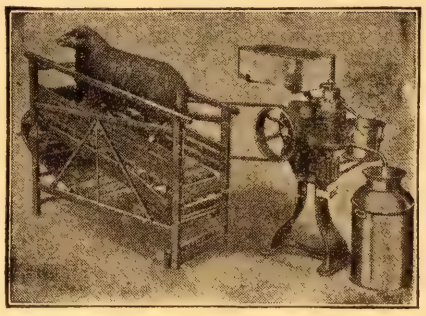
The Indiana experiment station recommends gasoline or benzine in doses of one or two teaspoonsful in a tablespoonful of milk. Each dose must be measured out separately as it is being used. A solution of one part coal tar creosote to 100 parts of water is also recommended as effective. Of this remedy small lambs are given from two to four tablespoonsful, and the larger from four to eight tablespoonsful. Turpentine may be given in the place of gasoline, and it is less dangerous, but it is not so certainly effective. Lambs to be treated should go one night without feed, and they should not be fed for a few hours after treatment. The gasoline treatment should be repeated every fourth or fifth day for three or four treatments. The creosote seldom needs to be repeated.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB

There are several versions of the story of Mary's Little Lamb. You all know them.

But did you ever hear about the Lamb that went to school with Mary to learn to help Mary's Father? Yes, it did—sure's you're born! This Lamb was taught to run a Sheep Power made to run the U. S. Cream Separator.

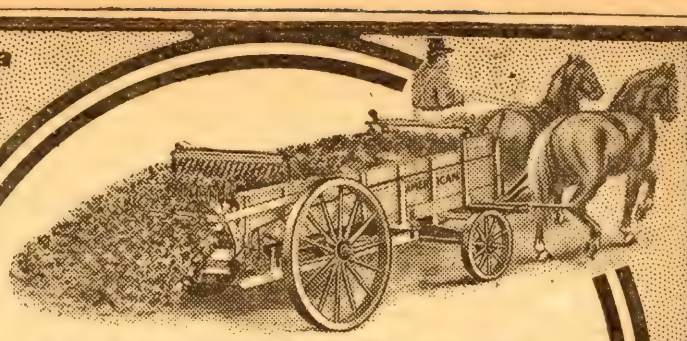
We have an actual photograph of Mary's Lamb at work. It is just as contented as can be.



The U. S. runs so easy and with so little friction that a Sheep or Dog or Goat can easily run it. Perhaps your Mary's Lamb can "turn the wheels of Industry." Send to the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., for new catalog No. 187, which illustrates and fully describes these money-making Powers. The catalog is free. Send a postal.

Do the collars on your horses ever gall them and make nasty sores? Most collars do this. The Lankford Collar is made by the largest manufacturers of horse collars in the world. They are ideal for horses and mules. Send for a little booklet giving points on how to select and care for collars. It will be valuable to you. Address Crouch Bros. Mfg. Co., Dept. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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The AMERICAN Manure Spreader has proved its merits to the American Farmer—as the STANDARD for all Manure Spreaders—and that is why it has so many imitators. The AMERICAN is the result of over 25 years of actual manufacturing experience and will pay for itself in less than a year, out of the time and money it saves you. One man and an American Spreader will do as much work as three men and two wagons spreading manure the old way—and do it better besides covering twice as much ground. Write for our proposition, prices and Catalog and our Free Book of valuable information on Fertilization.

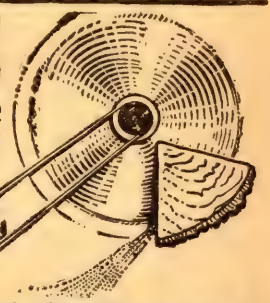
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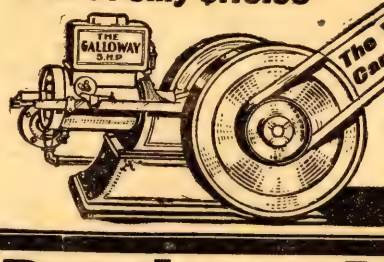
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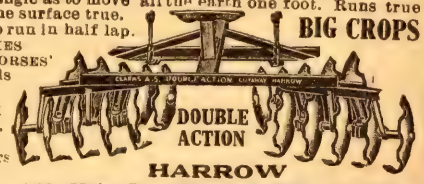
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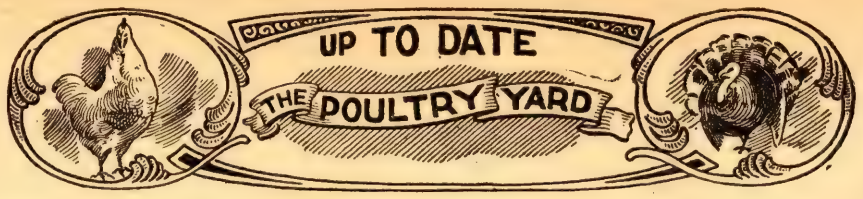


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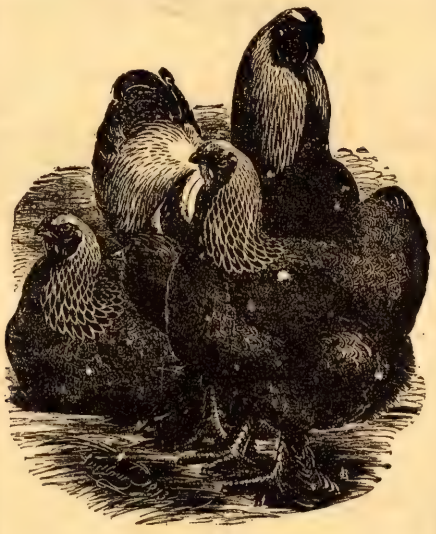
Considerable interest has been aroused amongst subscribers in the less common kinds of poultry, since we published articles about them. We do not sell stock or eggs of any kind. Subscribers should write to the advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING for what they want in this line.

POULTRY VARIETIES—THE ASIATICS.

The increasing interest in poultry culture makes all information concerning domestic fowls eagerly sought. We have chosen that large family of popular and useful fowls known as Asiatics, for our theme for this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The leading breeds of Asiatics are the Brahmas, the Cochins, and the Langshans. Each of these has, unfortunately we believe, been breed into a number of varieties, mostly distinguished by different colors or markings.

The Asiatics are all large and heavy birds, have feathered legs, are fair layers of large, brown eggs, and are noted as frequent and persistant setters. They are all fine table fowls, popular in the market,, and their great size makes them profitable. They are slower to mature than the smaller birds, but they compensate for that by their greater size.

We may place the Brahmas as the most popular of the Asiatics. Of the two varieties, Light Brahmas and Dark Brahmas, the Lights seem to be most popular, but we can scarcely give a reason why. As we have previously illustrted the Light Brahmas, we present in this issue a trio of the Darks.



Dark Brahmas

The Dark Brahma is similar to the Light in comb, form, symmetry, etc., but it is very different in color. The head of the Brahma cock is broad, and surmounted by a pea comb, which resembles three small combs running parallel the length of the head, the middle one slightly the highest, but all evenly serrated and straight, and the whole low and set firmly on the head. The beak is strong, well curved, and the color of dark horn. The eyes are large and bright. The color of the head plumage is silvery white. The wattles are full, red, and well-rounded; the ear lobes are also brilliant red. The neck is short, well curved, and has a full hackle, which is silvery white, striped with black, and flows well over the back and the sides of the breast, the black stripe in the middle of each feather terminating in a point at the extremity.

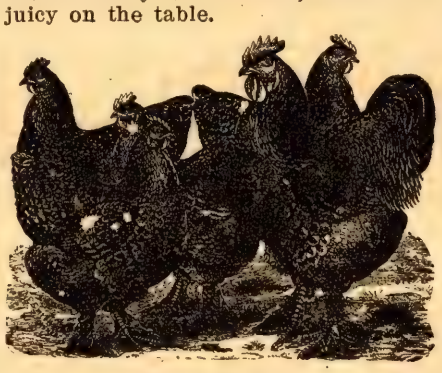
The back is rather short, broad, and flat between the shoulders, somewhat rising toward the tail, which is rather small compared with the size of the bird, and it is carried upright. The color of the back is silvery white, with dark pencilings corresponding with the outlines of the feathers. The tail is black, the larger coverts a lustrous greenish black, the smalled coverts of the same hue, or greenish black, edged with white. The saddle feathers are white striped with black, as in the neck, and the larger they are the more beautiful the bird.

The breast of the cock is black, or it may be black with each feather slightly and evenly motted with white, but splashes of white are objectionable. The body is broad and deep, the under part of the plumage being black. The wings are small and well folded up under the saddle feathers. The fluff on the thighs and hinder part is very abundant and soft, and should be black or very dark grey.

The thighs are large and well covered with nice, soft feathers, black or dark grey; the legs are yellow and well feathered on the outside to the end of the outer toe. The feathers of the legs are black, or black and white.

The color of the hen, except the head, neck and tail, is the same all over the body, each feather having a grayish-black ground with very dark pencilings corresponding to the outlines of the feather. The legs of the hen are short and thick, and profusely feathered on the outside—the feathers being the same color as those of the body. The hens are docile and gentle in disposition, quick, and bear confinement better than other varieties.

The Brahmas are the largest of the chicken family, excellent layers and mature early if well fed; sweet and juicy on the table.



Black Cochins

Of the Cochins we choose for our illustration a pen of the Blacks. These fowls were introduced into this country from China as early as 1847. They are large, plump fowls, cocks weighing from 12 to 15 pounds and hens from 8 to 10 pounds. There are many varieties of Cochins, of which we may name Black, Buff, White, Partridge. They are gentle in disposition, second only to the Brahma in hardiness, grow fast, and are good layers, excelling most others as winter layers. They bear confinement well, but the chicks are quite bare when hatched and feather slowly. Most of the good qualities attributed to the Brahmas, apply also to the Cochins. The White, Buff, and Partridge seem to be the most popular varieties.

The Langshans are natives of Northern China, and are a compartively recent importation, having been introduced into England in 1872. Their introduction into this country is of a still later date, but they have grown rapidly into favor, and they are re-

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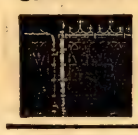
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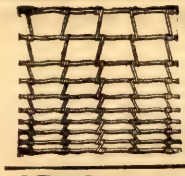
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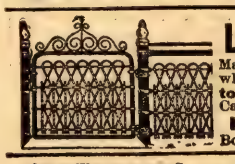
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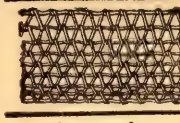
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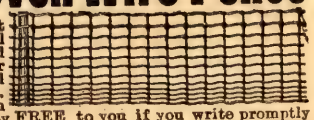
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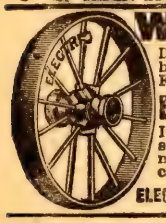


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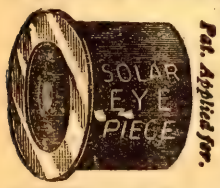
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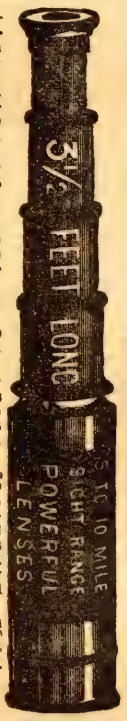
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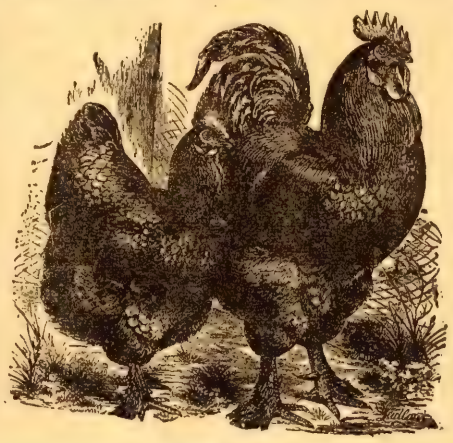
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Langshans

black, and well feathered on the outside. They are full and deep in body, the breast being broad and carried well forward. The average weight of cocks is from 9 to 10 pounds, of hens, about 8 pounds.

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We really think farmers can make no mistake in allowing the incubator and brooder to take the place of the setting hens.

We have a copy of the 1909 OLD TRUSTY Incubator Catalog. Johnson, the incubator man, has eclipsed anything in the catalog line that he ever sent out, and that is saying a great deal. When it comes to the poultry question, it is square from the shoulder on every point. Among other novelties in the book, we find a number of personal letters as answers to the many questions that concern poultry raisers. While you are sending for catalog, don't miss Johnson's. Take our word for it, you will find it entertaining and helpful. See advertisement in this paper.

We have just received a sample of Stark Delicious apples from Stark Bros., and must say they are not misnamed. They are as delicious as any apples we have ever eaten. Stark Bros. have published a booklet that is as handsome as any we have ever seen. Real apples look no more real that the beautiful pictures on front and back cover. You ought to send for a copy of this booklet to Stark Bros., Box 57, Louisiana, Mo.

OATS 50 Lbs. per Bushel 70 to 100 Bushels PER ACRE



It is Weight and Color That Count

Early Newmarket "Special No. 1 White" Oats

Northern Grown, 1908

Send For FREE SAMPLE

GUARANTEED Clean, Free from Foul Seed. 50 pounds per Bushel Machine Measure. (The standard weight of oats is 32 pounds.) Yield 70 and 100 bushels per acre, bright white,

We cannot do justice to the quality by mere description. Send for free sample.

Why raise 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre when with this extra fine seed and thorough cultivation you can produce 3,500 to 5,000 pounds? In other words, why be content with 25 or 30 bushels per acre of 25 or 30 pound oats, when this seed will enable you to produce from three to five times as much? Not only that, but oats that grade as these do, will always sell as seed oats at higher than market rates.

Officially Graded by the Minnesota State Grain Inspector as

"No. 1 Special White"

which is higher than any regular market grade

We own several thousand bushels raised on our own farm but we fully expect the demand to exceed the supply, as such grade as this is exceedingly rare.

Order Early, While This Lot Lasts

PRICES { One Bushel, $2.00 / 1 Sack (3½ bus.) 5.50 / Over three bus. @ 1.50

F. O. B. Minneapolis

Money refunded if the grain is returned as unsatisfactory upon examination.

Shipped C. O. D.

(SUBJECT TO YOUR INSPECTION) To any town where there is a bank. Pay your banker after seeing the grain.

On receipt of $1.00 part payment as a guarantee of good faith. The dollar will be refunded if oats are returned before March 15.

We Know You Will be Dee-lighted With The Oats

The editor of The Northwestern Agriculturist endorses these as "the finest oats I have ever seen." So do other authorities.

To any farmer who will send us $2.00 for TWO YEARS' subscriptions to the weekly or for two new yearly subscriptions to THE N. W. AGRICULTURIST (the old established and best farm paper in the West)

We Will Give a Half-Bushel

sample of above described

Early Newmarket Oats Free

F. O. B. Minneapolis. We do this feeling confident that when you get the half-bushel free you will be so pleased that you will order more.

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95 Cents Per Roll 108 Sq. Feet

Ready Roofing

Galvanized RUBBER and ASPHALT

An entire lot of factory 'mill ends' of prepared roofing, strictly high grade, brand new at less than cost of manufacture. Two or three pieces of galvanized rubber or asphalt roofing in each roll of 108 square feet. This is $2 and $3 grades of roofing; it is made of wool felt, thoroughly saturated with water-proof composition of rubber, after which it is coated with hard rubber composition and galvanized between heavy iron rolls. It is suitable for all climates, all ready to lay. Only tools needed a hammer and jack-knife. This roofing will impart no taste to rain water and can be laid over old shingles. We guarantee every roll as represented, or money back.

Steel Roofing

Only $1.50 per 100 Square Feet

We have 50,000 squares of Steel Roofing, size 2 feet 6 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches long, (30 inches by 66 inches) at this price. These sheets were used about 30 days in connection with the manufacture of soap. They were never exposed to the weather or nailed.

Every sheet is clean and free from nail holes, and practically as good as new. It is extra heavy, from 24 to 28 gauge.

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Flat, per 100 square feet....$1.50 Corrugated, per 100 square feet....$1 75

Will last longer than light weight Galvanized Roofing. Just the thing for Barns, Warehouses, Factories, Sheds and Buildings of all kinds. Also for ceiling and siding. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

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Our perfect ALL IRON PIPE system of plumbing will enable any handy mechanic to install the material on farm or in city.

Send us a list of your needs, or if you cannot tell what you need, draw up a floor plan of your house and send it to us and we will figure up everything you need, free, and give you a list of it. *All we ask is an opportunity to figure on your wants.* We carry everything necessary for installing this class of work. Soil pipe, lead and water pipe and fittings of all kinds, etc. This sort of material can be easily installed in an old building.

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PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE, ALL ABOUT FLOWERS, 600 fine engravings, also Aster, Phlox, Coxcomb, Pansy, Pink, worth 50c. All F e if you write me a letter, not a postal, AND WHEN WRITING why not enclose 10 cts for Park's Floral Magazine, a charming illustr'd monthly, bright as a Marigold, 1 year, with pkt Double Petunia, and Package of 1000 kinds, for a big crazy bed. 3 lots 25c. Club with friends. GEO. W. PARK, B4, La Park, Pa.

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What do you think of a blackberry, 27 berries of which filled a quart box full? Are you not tired of eating the little, sour, "cattle-pasture" wild blackberries? You can get a supply of plants and raise these enormous, sweet, luscious ones for a few minutes' work. We have them for you, and there are none better. Send us a new subscriber—50 cents—or your own renewal and we will send half a dozen strong plants, postpaid, or three for a six months' subscription. Use the coupon below.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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This is a (new) (renewal) subscriber. Send me the "Blower" blackberry plants as above.

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GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

BILTMORE NURSERY BOOK. This is the most beautiful and pretentious book of hardy trees, plants, shrubs, vines and bulbs that ever came from a press. It is a work of art. It is a great tree and plant book, and better than any encyclopedia on these subjects. *Free.*. The Biltmore Nurseries, Biltmore, N. C.

HARDY FERNS AND FLOWERS. An especially good book of hardy stuff in its arrangement of information. Everything is marked as to the proper place in which to plant it. With this at hand it will be easy to plan the hardy garden. *Free.* E. Gillette, Southwick, Mass.

ELLIOT'S BOOK OF HARDY PLANTS. This is one of the most up-to-date books on hardy stuff extant. It is especially valuable for one who knows his plants. The spirit of the book is shown by this quotation: "Successful gardening requires knowledge, enthusiasm and perseverence, and these we cannot supply, but we shall be glad to make selection of the 'Can't be killed' class of plants, for people who wish them." *Free.* Elliott Nusery Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

A CALENDAR OF HARDY PLANTS. This beautiful little booklet, a gem of art, should be in the hands of all who intend to plant hardy stuff, as it gives the time of the year in which every hardy plant, tree, vine and shrub will be in full bloom, as well as suitable lists for every possible situation. *Free.* Andorra Nurseries, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW AND RARE ORNAMENTALS. A most comprehensive resume of everything worth while in the outfitting of the ornamental side of gardening, as well as the standard sorts of hardy plants, of the very highest grade. The illustrations are beautiful and cover every subject. *Free.* Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.

HOW TO GROW ROSES. This charming little booklet is the best I have seen on the subject from an American point of view. It contains just the information desired by the amateur who wishes to grow the very finest roses. It is most artistically done; a thing of beauty, and thoroughly up-to-date. *Free.* Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa.

We are once more informed that the fruit growers of the South are organized. We are told that Southern peach growers year after year have seen their fondest hopes wrecked, as much of their fruit rots on the ground. This they are beginning to attribute to a faulty system of marketing, therefore they have organized again. But they have the frankness to announce that "it is not intended to create a trust for the purpose of fixing prices," and "the plan contemplates disturbing existing methods of packing and marketing the fruit as little as possible," and yet they expect to control 90 per cent of the crop next year.

In just one respect do they get on the border land of what is needed; they do not propose to "lose sight of the essential feature of control of distribution." If the growers can control 90 per cent of the crop, and direct distribution, they will undoubtedly widen the market, increase consumption by getting the fruit to those who will use it, maintain better and steadier prices, and greatly benefit the growers as well as the users, or those who are ready and anxious to become users.

But how do they propose to do it? Success all depends upon that. What a pity it is that farmers of all classes cannot see that the road out of their price and selling difficulties is in a national organization that covers all crops on the Equity plan, so that the agents of one crop can in proper season take care of the interests of all. But great ideas travel slowly, and great movements must overcome many difficulties. Important changes are brought about by education, and even reading people learn slowly, or, rather, it takes a long time to bring them to the point of action. Still, the world moves, and so do the people who dwell in it. We are hopeful.

One thing, however, that is not very reassuring, so far as the organization referred to is concerned, is the announcement that it expects to begin business with a paid-up capital of $100,000. It sounds too much like an attempt to control the market by the purchase of the fruit in competion with the present system. Failure.

One of the February magazines had an article on J. Stirling Morton, the father of the ARBOR DAY idea, perhays the most useful National movement of modern times. This gave me an idea along that line. Why should not the UP-TO-DATE FARMING Garden Department family enter into the **real spirit** of ARBOR DAY, and help to re-forest the waste portions of our land, by planting trees on ARBOR DAY, or as near that time as may be convenient? It is not intended that trees must be planted on that particular day, to carry out the spirit of the movement; the day is assigned, Spring and Fall, in order that it will be a reminder, to all, of the duty which we owe to reclothe the hills and valleys with the trees which will be needed by our grandchildren, for timber and lumber. Hence my idea. There is not a farm in the land which would not be rendered more valuable by having a "wood-lot," as they say down East, planted this spring. But, some will draw back on account of the cost. "Why, it will not be worth while to replant the forests unless we can plant trees **by the thousand,**" they will say. So! Well, suppose I supply the trees **by the thousand, free, what other excuse** have you for letting your grandchildren find your farm, and the farm roads, bare of timber? NONE! It is up to you to do your duty, now that the means are at hand to do **what is a sacred duty.** See the ARBOR DAY PREMIUMS in this department, in this issue.

When the young plants which you have been growing under my direction, have been shifted into four-inch pots, you must make provision for carrying over the summer the ones that you shall want for house-plants for next winter. They will have to be sunk in the ground, somewhere, in a place in which they will not be in the way, as they will merely be grown on and kept shapely, and not allowed to bud or bloom, as that would spoil them for fine specimen plants for next winter. Select an open space in the garden, that will not be needed; one with partial shade in the afternoon is an ideal one. Dig trenches the depth of the pots, and just wide enough to receive them. Cover the bottom of this trench with finely powdered lime, in order that the pots will not be bothered with earth-worms. This is vitally necessary, or the worms will enter the pots, breed therein, and live on the fine tender fiberous roots of the plants, to their deteriment, but the lime will keep them away. The pots should be sunk to their rims in the soil, and all given a good soaking of clear lime water, made by slaking a five-pound piece of fresh lime in three gallons of water. Allow it to stand, and use the clear portion from the top. This will kill all the insects already in the pots. Go over all the plants and pinch out the leading shoot (top) once a week, if necessary, making the plants grow symmetrical. This applies especially to the geranium. Do not allow any buds to form, but pick them off. By the first of July take up one of the pots and if it is filled with roots, re-pot the plants in six-inch pots and sink again in the soil, where they must be kept pinched into good form all the summer, and when the autumn arrives they will be fine specimens, and when taken into the house will soon be covered with bloom.

The young plants which you have been growing for bedding out should be allowed to grow symmetrically, doing any pinching out that may be needed to keep them so, but do not disturb the buds, as they will naturally come about the time that they will be needed for planting out, but if any should out-strip its fellows, pinch it back, and it will at once make another bud.

PRATT'S
"SCALECIDE"
Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than Lime Sulphur. Not an experiment.
Write for FREE sample and endorsements of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years. "POCKET DIARY WITH SPRAY CALENDAR FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER."
Prices: 50 gal. bbl. $25.00; 30 gal. tin $15.00; 10 gal. can $6.00; 5 gal. can $3.25; 1 gal. can $1.00 f. o. b. New York. One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons spray by simply adding water. Order now; spring spraying your last chance.
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is published every Monday and Thursday, the subscription price is 50 cents a year. It is the biggest, best, oldest and cheapest metropolitan semi-weekly in the entire country. It is from 8 to 10 pages every issue, contains accurate and up-to-the-minutes *market reports,* the best obtainable. All the news of all the earth and the truth about it always. No matter where you live you ought to read this greatest of all metropolitan semi-weeklies. Serial, and short stories and something to interest every member of the family.

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is a big semi-monthly farm and agricultural paper, of inestimable value to every farmer, truck gardener, bee keeper,, hog, sheep, cattle or poultry raiser, and, in fact, to everyone engaged in agricultural pursuits.
Besides the practical side, there are special features of interest to the housewife; excellent stories, puzzles and entertainment for every member of the household. The subscription price is 25 CENTS A YEAR. No better, bigger or more fascinating farm paper is published anywhere, at any price. *Farm Progress is the leader of them all.*

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OUR BIG FREE OFFER

We will make you a present of this set of beautiful four-colored gold back flower cards as described above. They are given you to show your friends. You have friends who would like to have a set of these cards, and if you will ask seven of your friends or neighbors to hand you 10 cents each for a trial subscription (8 issues) to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and 5 cents for the cards (15c in all) and send this amount to us, we will send them each UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as above, and mail them a set of these beautiful, gold back, bright finish flower cards. For your kindness we will give you your choice of three different sets of cards. No. 1, a Trip Around the World, consisting of 50 subjects like description to left. No. 2, a series of 50 high-grade art cards consisting of rural scenes, Indians, animals and reproductions from famous paintings. No 3, a series of 50 cards consisting of birds, fruits and flowers.

Everyone who receives these cards is actually surprised and astonished at their beauty and excellence, and they will spread the news among their friends and neighbors like wildfire. Sign the coupon. Do it now, this minute. Mail it to us right away. Don't let anyone get ahead of you. Don't miss a chance like this to get these beautiful post cards free. They outshine any other flower, or Language Flower Cards as much as the sun outshines the moon. You must hurry. Send the coupon at once. Think of the beautiful post cards free.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Please send me 15 beautiful Friendship Flower Cards. I will ask seven of my friends to give me 10 cents for four months subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and 5c for a set of the 15 post cards just like mine (15c in all). I will then send you the seven names and addresses, and $1.00 of the amount they give me, retaining 5c for postage and money order fee, and you are to send me prepaid my choice of a Trip Around the World, 50 high-grade art Cards, or 50 of the Bird, Fruit and Flower Cards for my reward in getting up this club. The cards will be mine whether I succeed in getting up a club or not, but I agree to do my best. Enclosed find three 2-cent stamps (or 5 cents cash will be accepted) for postage and packing.

My name is .....

My address is .....

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See Salzer's catalog page 129.
Largest growers of seed oats, wheat, barley, speltz, corn, potatoes, grasses and clovers and farm seeds in the world. Big catalog free: or, send **10c** in stamps and receive sample of Billion Dollar Grass, yielding **10 tons** of hay per acre, oats, speltz, barley, etc., easily worth **$10.00** of any man's money to get a start, and catalog free. Or, send **14c** and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen before by you.
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Test My Seed Corn

I grew 10,000 bushels of corn this year, because at last I succeeded in selecting the finest type of corn I ever saw—full size, perfect ears, every stalk bearing an ear or more. I have selected the best of it for seed—I guarantee it. I will refund your money if not satisfactory. An order today means a full corn crib next fall. My new oats and seed potatoes are as good. Catalogue free. If interested in fruit I will send you a new plant free. **W. N. Scarff,** Dept. W, New Carlisle, O.

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This corn is pure bred, early maturing, deep grained, sound, dry, good yielders and of strong vitality. We grow all our own seed and ship on ten days test. In ear, crated, $2.00 per bushel. Shelled, in bags, $1.50. Red clover seed, $6.00. Catalog free.
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This is the finest collection of grapes ever offered by any paper for subscriptions. They are *Brighton, Wyoming, Niagara, Mo. Diamond, Concord, Champion, Mo. Early,* and *Worden,* the finest in cultivation today. They are all strong, one-year vines, well rooted. We will give the eight for a two-years' subscription, or two one-year; twelve for a three-year; sixteen for a four-year, or twenty for a five-years' subscription, or five one-year new or renewals. Here is a chance for a grapery for a few minutes getting subscriptions. Get to work at once. Fill out the coupon below.
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Send me Grape collections as per offer mail.
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Attach a list of names giving post-office and state for each.

As I write, the report of the Country Life Commission, appointed by the President, has come to hand. It is a remarkable document and should be read by every farmer's wife, not to speak of the farmer himself. It overwhelmingly confirms the opinions, the aims, and objects of the editor of this paper, and the society which he has founded. The Report recommends, in many reptitions, organization of farmers for business purposes. It also speaks a good word for the farmer's women-folks, and justly so. Their emancipation should commence with the garden. They should have every modern appliance for the rapid and economical operation of garden work. It will pay not only in the greater returns from the gardens, but in the health, comfort, and contentment of women on the farm. 'Rah for Teddy.

Right here let me remind you that if you failed to cut back those berry canes last fall, as many did, the time in which you can do so is almost gone, and it should be done at once. Cut out all of last year's growth, and burn all the rubbish, in order to destroy insects and disease which may have a lodgement thereon.

The first work in the garden is the clearing up, and it should be done as soon as the snow goes, and the garden can be walked on. Every bit of rubbish should be burned, the ground swept, walks put in order, the cold-frames and hot-beds re-banked, and everything made snug and clean. I hope there will not be a slovenly gardener among my Up-to-Date family of the garden. Go over all the garden trees looking for the cocoons of insects which may have wintered on them, and destroy them. Attend to any fence repairing that may be needed, and if stable manure is to be used, have it spread over the beds at once—not put in heaps.

The reason why so many boys on the farm (girls as well) are lacking in business capacity is because there is so little bargaining and selling on the farm; so little business which has a tendency to develop the business instincts. There is nothing better to develop the business faculty in a boy or girl than canvassing for some good paper. See our premiums, and put the young people to work.

Was YOUR letter among those sent me? Thank you. If not, I have hopes, yet.

Watch the next issue for our great annual full page plant offer. Hold your orders.

It is my intention, every month, to call your attention to the spraying that may be needed during the next month. This will appear in the issue dated on the 15th of each month. Look for it, as it will be reliable, and will prevent your forgetting it. During the latter part of March and April, according to the location, the following spraying will be in date:

APPLE. 1st, when buds swell; 2nd, when blossoms burst, apply Bordeaux.
BEANS. Treat the seed with sulphide of carbon before planting. When the third leaf expands, Bordeaux.
CHERRY. Same as apple; when aphis appears, kerosene emulsion; 2nd, when blossoms drop, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.
GRAPE. Same as apple.
PEACH, PEAR, QUINCE, PLUM. Same as apple. Kerosene emulsion for aphis when it appears.
Remarks:—Dig out borers in trees with knife and wire. Cut down and burn all trees affected with blight, and peach trees with the "yellows." Burn all rubbish in and about the gardens and orchards. To kill weevils in seed beans, use 1 oz. bisulphide of carbon to four bushels of seed. Put seed in a box. Spread a cloth over it; pour over it the carbon and close tight for 48 hours. For potato-scab, put one half pint of formalin on fifteen potatoes, dry them, soak the whole potatoes, dry them, cut into eyes and plant.

A 250,000 Bushel Elevator

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by all odds the largest farm, grass, clover, potato and vegetable Seed Growers in America, if not the world, have just broken ground for a unique seed elevator with storage and cleaning capacity of more than a quarter of a million bushels.
This great firm is sending out Clover Seed testing 99.55 per cent pure, a record justly to be proud of.
If you haven't Salzer's Catalog, look up their advertisement and write for it today Tell them you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

ARBOR DAY PREMIUMS

Forest Trees, Nut Trees, Fruit Trees, Shade Trees Free to Those Who Work for Us

The Most Astonishing and Most Liberal Offer Ever Made to the People of This Country

ARBOR DAY, which should be a sacred day to every farmer, planter, and lover of Nature, will soon be here, and provision should be made to carry out the recommendations of the President of the United States, that every one in the land plant trees, spring and fall. This is especially incumbent on the farmers, whose lands have been robbed of their trees, mostly by those who cared nothing for the land, as such, on account of which the farmer, in most locations is without timber? The Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department has demonstrated how easy it is to grow timber in every section of our country. Do you intend to take advantage of this offer of mine to give you the trees by the thousand to re-forest your land *absolutely free.* Go to work, send in the required number of subscribers, and in a short time the trees will be yours. REMEMBER: Five trial subscriptions at 10c, will count the same as one yearly subscription. *They are easy to get.* Those by mail, prepaid. Those by freight, or express, at your expense.


CATALPA


AMERICAN LINDEN

Forest Tree Premiums.

PONDEROSA PINE. The fastest growing pine, makes fine timber, and is perfectly hardy. The lumberman's hope. I will give 1,000 strong, seedling trees for only 28 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, or their equivalent in six months' or three months' trial subscriptions, any, or all, kinds will do. By freight or express.

RED OAK. No one need to be told that this is the finest oak for interior decoration. It will be worth dollars to your children. Plant acres of it. It will take care of itself. I offer 1,000 seedling trees *for only* 32 *yearly subscriptions,* or their equivalent, at 50 cents each. By freight or exprss.


ARBOR VITAE

HARD MAPLE. This is the greatest floor lumber, bringing a high price in the market, and trees planted now will come into cutting about the time the present supply is gone. Plant them by the thousand. I offer 1,000 seedling trees *for only* 6 *yearly subscriptions,* or their equivalent, at 50 cents each. You may have SUGAR MAPLE if you prefer. By freight or express.

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT. It is not necessary to tell the Up-to-Date farmers, or any one who has any waste land, that there is money in nuts. Ask the price of wild nuts at the fruit stands. The cultivated ones bring much higher prices. Plant for the future. I offer 1,000 of either kind. WALNUT *for only* 12 *yearly subscriptions.* CHESTNUT *for only* 48 *yearly subscriptions,* or their equivalent, at 50 cents each; a day's work for a bright boy—men, go to work to get these free trees. By freight or express.

LOCUST TREES. The Starndard fence-post tree. A locust grove should be on every farm for future fences. I offer 1,000 locusts *for only* 10 *yearly subscriptions,* or their equivalent at 50 cents each. By freight or express.
Shade Tree Premiums—Small.

SUGAR MAPLE, SOFT MAPLE, WHITE ELM, CATALPA. These are young seedlings ready to be set out in a furrow, and grown on for planting out later, along the highways, and the farm lanes, to make shade and timber. Why not grow your own on that piece of waste land? I offer 100 of any of the above *for only* 4 *yearly subscriptions,* or their equivalent, at 50 cents each. How many do you desire? By freight or expres, prepaid.

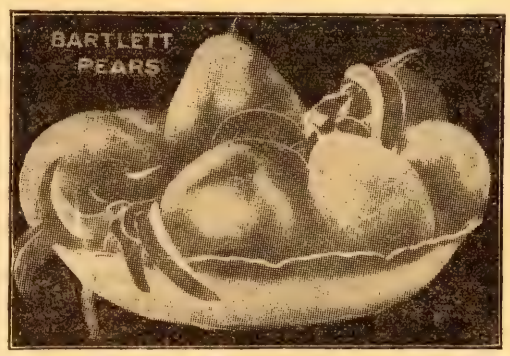
Shade Tree Premiums

ASH, CATALPA, ELM, LINDE, MAPLE (Silver). These are very strong field-grown 6-8 feet trees for planting *for immediate effect.* Every home both in town and country should be surrounded by full size trees. Get to work and send for your's at once. Express or freight at your expense. I offer five of these big trees for five yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent, at $2.50.

Fruit Tree Premiums

PEACHES, APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS. These are fine field-grown 3-4 feet trees, clean and thrifty, and are of the best varieties. Every home should have some fruit and we will be glad to send these free.

I Offer APPLES, 5 trees for 2, or 10 trees for 3 yearly subscriptions at 50c each.
PEACHES, 5 trees for 2, or 10 trees for 3 yearly subscriptions at 50c each.
PEARS, 5 trees for 3, or 10 tree for 5 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.
CHERRIES, 5 trees for 3, or 10 trees for 4 yearly subscribers at 50 ents each.
PLUMS, 5 trees for 2, or 10 trees for 3 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each.



PLUMS, 5 trees for 2, or 10 trees for 3 yearly subscribers at 50c each. By freight or express.


NORWAY MAPLE

There is no excuse for any one be-without fruit when they can get fruit trees *free.* Large shade trees, and fruit trees by freight or express at your cost. Make money order payable to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor.

.....(CUT OFF HERE).....

Arbor Day Coupon

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me ARBOR DAY premiums, as noted below, on dates given. Send premium of..... trees by .....to

Name .....

P. O. .....State.....

Freight or express station .....

Ship on date .....190..

(If more than one premium is desired, write the names on separate sheet. Write the names *of the subscribers* on a separate sheet, *and attach to this coupon.*)

FROM OUR READERS

The Garden Editor will be glad to receive and print short notes of good things relating to the garden, lawn, and orchard. You may know of something that may be the thing which someone else lacks. Let me hear from the garden family. I have received and present in this issue an article on trees and the orchard from the veteran nurseryman, Mr. E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., which should be read by every person interested in these subjects. It should be preserved as a work of reference. Please show the first installment to your friends who are not subscribers, as they surely will want to get all the numbers. It will run through three issues.

Larimer Ditching Plow



with subsoil attachment. If you have ditching to do, this plow will save you more money than any implement you have on your farm. Reduces cost of digging ditch from one-half to two-thirds. Send for descriptive circular.

LARIMER MFG. CO.,
EOLA, (near Chicago,) ILL.

The Planter Patent Seed Corn Grader



Simplest, perfect grader, absolutely substantial, satisfaction guaranteed. Endorsed by all corn growers and planter manufacturers.

For sale by your local dealer or write us. Insist on the grader with the corrugated bottom screen. Mfg. by
BROWN & GASTON, Cochranton, Pa.

NATURAL FINE GROUND PHOSPHATE
THE RELIABLE LAND BUILDER

In rotating your crops don't fail to apply NATURAL GROUND PHOSPHATE before plowing down your clover or grass sods. This is the best time to apply ground phosphate to the soil direct. The right amount applied just then will surely increase each crop grown the rotation **from 25 to 75 per cent.** It is safe to do this on any kind of soil. and the cost will **only be from $1.00 to $1.25 per acre for each of the crops** to follow during the rotation. Our Booklet, sent free, will tell you how much to apply and will show you that this statement is fully confirmed by the leading Agricultural Experiment Stations. Address—
THE FARMERS GROUND ROCK PHOSPHATE CO.
Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee.

POTATOES PAY

Make them pay by using the machines that really do the work—



CUT, PLANT, SPRAY, DIG and SORT

There's nothing in potato machinery up to
ASPINWALL EQUIPMENT

Write for copy of our **free book** telling how to make money, growing potatoes.

ASPINWALL MFG. CO.
427 Sabin St., Jackson, Mich., U.S.A.
Pioneer Makers of Potato Machinery

THE PLANTING AND CARE OF TREES

E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

Trees ignorantly or carelessly handled, discourage the planter, who, on his part, not only loses the money and labor which he puts into the effort, but his failure is discouraging to his friends and neighbors and to that extent impairs the development of the country.

It has been our observation that the farmer is oft times more careful about planting his trees than about the cultivation and protection of them after they are planted. He rouses himself to a special effort at planting time and having planted with the same care that his father exercised in some eastern state, he feels that he has done his whole duty, and gets busy with his crops and other duties and forgets that trees and plants handled under semi-arid conditions, need a great deal more care and attention than trees planted in the eastern or middle states. No farmer would expect to raise a crop of corn, if he simply carefully planted and then neglected it.

Actuated by his desire to help his customers attain success, the average nurseryman endeavors to pack his trees and have them reach them in condition to grow, not only as a point of commercial honor, but to build up his business. The grower and the shipper having done this, it is incumbent upon the planter in a way to do all he can to attain success.

If the trees when received from the railroad station are not in proper and perfect condition to grow, there should be an immediate report made to the nurseryman who made the shipment. The time to take up questions in regard to damage and loss is at that time, and not after a season of partial neglect, to write back to the shipper and state that his trees must have been weak in vitality, because the planter had failed in securing a satisfactory growth. If the farmer goes to the store to purchase a bill of dry goods, implements or machinery, he usually examines it at the time of purchase and satisfies himself he is securing for which he is paying.

WHERE TO PLANT

While the commercial orchardist in most districts prefer a northeasterly slope, the family orchard should be near the house without reference to slope; in other words do not put a family orchard on a remote corner of the farm, simply to take advantage of a northeasterly slope. The writer has orchards planted on all slopes as well as upon bottom lands, and usually the orchards do well, in all locations. The location, as to slope is not as important as the care the orchard receives after planting.

We thoroughly believe in wind breaks to the south, west and north of the orchard. A north wind break lessens the extreme rigor of the winds. The wind break on south and west lessens the aridity of dry winds in summer and a row of lofty growing trees on the east, prevents the rays of the sun from raising the temperature too quickly, after a frosty night.

HOW TO PREPARE THE GROUND

Since the average farmer has more work than he can possibly handle, he should utilize his team as far as possible in preparing the ground for planting. After having thoroughly plowed the ground, and done all that can be done by plowing, pulverizing and harowing, part of the hand labor of digging holes can be saved by cross marking and then running the lister to the utmost depth possible to attain; then planting trees at the intersection of the cross marking. In semi-arid regions, it is well to plant fruit trees six or eight inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Our habit is to plant without the use of water, until the earth has been filled in three inches over the roots, and thoroughly tramped. Leave a basin surrounding the tree. If the soil is not sufficiently moist, add two pails of water to the tree. After this water has soaked away, then cover this wet surface with three or four inches of earth, leaving the surface loose. Never tramp the wet soil. Plow and cultivate the ground in such manner that the slope of the ground is toward the tree, then heavy dashing summer showers throw an increased percentage of water to the trees. After cultivation, gradually allow the ground to become level.

(Where there is a hard subsoil we have known better success to follow if the ground was broken up by exploding automatic cartridges in it. Pub.)

MULCHING

Cultivation gives the best mulch of all. If you can give perfect cultivation, you have the best possible mulch. If circumstances are such that you cannot, or will not, do this, then mulch with stable litter or any material that will retain the moisture.

(To be continued.)

Farm fence for 15 cents a rod up. See Kitselman Bros. ad. in this paper.

WHITMAN'S **NEW MODEL STEEL BEAUTY HAY PRESS**

With or without self-feed positive pull back without spring.

NEVER FAILS



A complete line of power balers, hay, paper, wool, shavings, cotton hull and compress presses.

Write for Catalogue.

Our success with this machine has been simply marvelous. Thorough tests convince us that it is **absolutely correct** in principle. It is built entirely of steel. Has low bridge for horses to walk over, and no pull of team in crossing. Has large feed opening and long bale chamber. Warranted in every particular. We also make a full line of Balers. For full information address the manufacturers.

THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, 6902 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

ELKHART BUGGIES



are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

For Thirty-Six Years

we have been selling direct and are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively.

We Ship for Examination and Approval

guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana



Clip Your Horses in the Spring

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine



The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

We Guarantee it for Twenty-Five Years

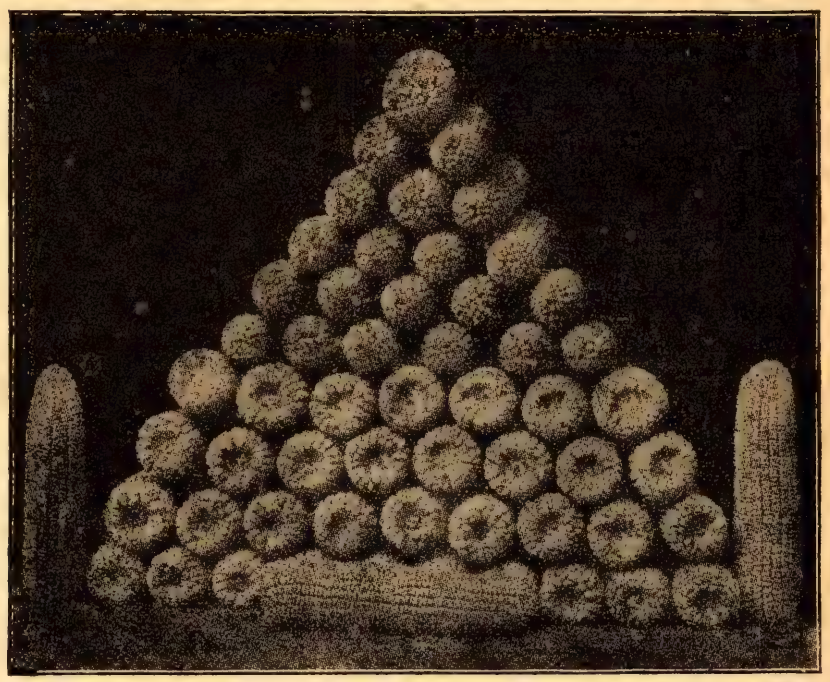
Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 224 Ontario St. Chicago

Corn! Corn! Corn!

First Class Seed Corn For All. Finest in the World



The hope for profit on the farm lies in first-class seed, and especially is this the case with corn. This is Indiana grown seed, scientifically grown, selected, assorted, and shelled. Everyone should get a start with this fine seed. We do not sell it b,ut GIVE IT AWAY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR OFFER: For three yearly subscribers at 50 cents—$1.50—we will send one-half ————bushel of either FARMER'S INTEREST, White Dent, or one-half bushel of CENTRAL STATES DISPATCH, Yellow Dent, corn, you to pay freight or expressage. Go after subscriptions, and plant no other corn this spring. Make money orders payable and send subscriptions to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor.

.....(CUT OFF HERE).....

Seed Corn Coupon

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Enclosed find $..... for which send me ..... bushels of ..... Dent Corn seed, and send the paper one year to each of the persons whose names and addresses are written on the attached sheet.

Name .....

P. O. .....State.....

Ship by .....

(Attach a sheet with name and address of subscribers.)

Simpson-Eddystone



Zephyrette Ginghams

These remarkable fast-color Zephyrette Dress Ginghams are the result of our new scientific process. Unusually stylish, durable and economical.

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

New Process Dress Ginghams
SIMPSON
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
EDDYSTONE
Zephyrettes

The Eddystone Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia

WALL PAPER
ANY ROOM IN YOUR HOUSE FOR $1.00 A ROOM $1.00
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES
NEW YORK WALL PAPER CO.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING 1 MADISON AVE. N.Y.

5 BEST POST CARDS FREE
Beautiful colored
Art cards that sell at 2 for 5 and 5c each. Large illustrated catalog FREE. Send 2c for postage. Homer George Co. Dept. 347, Chicago, Ill.

CORNS



Do your corns ache? A-CORN SALVE not only soothes, but cures. Takes corns out by the roots quickly, without danger of poison. 15 cents at your druggists or by mail.
GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia

Catalogue of genuine Rogers Silverware. Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 4, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted. Salary according to ability.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:
Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."
Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."
Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."
I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.
It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these DANGERS.
I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear. Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.
FREE
Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you Free my new book of advice, together with testimonials from many well known people. Write to-day.
H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., B62, New York
(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

THE HOME ON THE FARM

I DON'T DRINK.

After a few years' separation, two school friends were enjoying a private talk. Both were occupying good positions. One was brought up in a small town. The other was a country girl. In telling of her "good times." Mary remarked, "I enjoy going to the theater. I play cards. I like to dance. But I **don't** drink!" "I should think not," said Dora. "Oh! it is only for the last year or two that I do not drink," said Mary. Noting the horror in Dora's eyes, Mary went on, "You know the girls in our set would spend an evening this week at Anna's home, next week we would go to Bertha's, and the week after that we would be entertained at Carrie's. Nearly every one of the girls would serve cake and some kind of wine. The wine was always home-made, and you know it is a popular notion that 'home-made wine' will not hurt you. But, do you know, I got so that I wanted a second glass, and after a while I came to the point, when, if I was out to spend the evening, and no wine was offered, I was quite disappointed. When I realized the appetite for it that I had acquired, I stopped short off and I haven't tasted a drop since."

We lately spent an evening with distant relatives. The man of the house has one besetting sin, the drink habit. He is quite crippled with rheumatism now, and his wife is actually thankful for it, for now he cannot get out much. He has been sober all winter. And yet, she brought in cake and two kinds of wine for me! Actually offered to her husband that which would stir anew the fierce appitite to which he has so many times yielded! Gave to her little five-year-old daughter the glass which may serve to awaken the appetite for strong drink which is her inheritance! And when we refused she urged us, saying that it was "home made wine," and we "need not be afraid of it."

Now, dear women of the farm, let us awake. There is danger in home-made drinks, if they have ever "worked." If you feel that it would be a lack of hospitality to omit the offering of wine, let it be the "unfermented" kind. Any kind of fresh fruit juice can be brought to the boiling point and sealed immediately in air-tight jars. This will prevent fermentation and its attendant evils, and will preserve the delicious flavor of the fresh fruit. Thus we will know that we are not training new recruits for the corner saloon!

PURE BRED POULTRY vs. SCRUBS.

This morning I was over at Mrs. H's when the mail came. Excusing herself, she immediately opened one of her letters, and out dropped a check. Hastily scanning her letter, she remarked to her husband, "Dr. J. sends check for one hundred eggs for immediate shipment, and wishes to be booked for two hundred more, March 6th."

To me she said, "We already have orders for two hundred to be shipped March 10th, and I am afraid we cannot fill another two hundred-egg order so soon. I wish we had more chickens, I would like to fill all the orders I get."

I began to be curious, and she went on, "We have had pure bred Wyandotts for a long time. We sold them at the market price, and the eggs we did not need for hatching, we also sold at the market price. Each year we would send away for a setting of eggs, and from these chickens would keep all the pullets and the finest cockerel. Of our own, we would also keep the finest cockerel. All this time we were not getting any better prices than scrubs would bring, though we had more eggs to sell in winter.

"Finally, my sister thought she would advertise. If others could get fancy prices for poultry, why should not we? As we had some fine young cockerels, and a nice lot of yearling hens, she offered them at one dollar each, or five hens and a cockerel for five dollars.

"The number of the orders surprised her, and the neighbors opened their eyes wide when they discovered that Maggie was getting ten dollars a dozen for her chickens!

"The following February, one of the poultry papers offered a special rate for a yearly contract in the classified ad department, and we took advantage of it. We did not get many egg orders that spring, but had all the orders for stock that we could fill, and we have been filling egg orders all winter.

"We get five dollars a hundred for eggs, which is better than even forty cents a dozen. We only advertise in one paper, but our ad appears in every issue. We want folks to know that we are here to stay.

"We know by experience that pure bred fowls pay better than scrubs, in satisfaction as well as in money."

POST CARD COUPON

March 15, 1909

Keep This Coupon. When you get 10 coupons send them in to us and we will exchange them for a complete set of beautiful rare Souvenir Post Cards. Coupons must be from different issues.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Country homes are some of them lighted better than the average city house. But it is not the rule. A few candles, perhaps, still do duty. Most farmers, however, use the kerosene lamp which is expensive, bothersome and dangerous. This can all be changed. Union Carbide is the best known light. If country homes were equipped with Union Carbide lighting systems they would be far ahead of the average city home and behind none. It is cheaper, cleaner, absolutely safe and practically no work at all to use. Send for full particulars to the Union Carbide Sales Co., Dept. K, 2 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Booklets, etc., free.

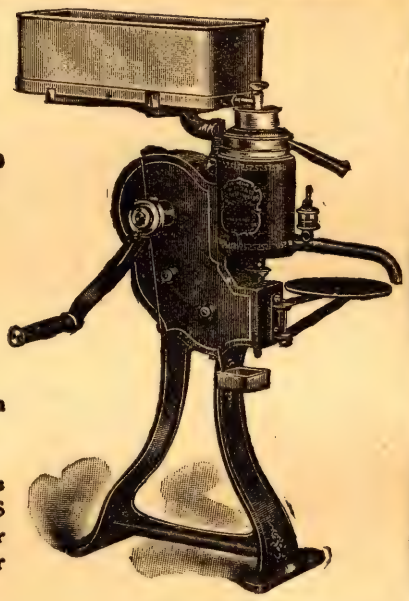
FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

U.S. U.S. U.S.

Please examine this

Cream Separator Frame



It is cast in one solid piece.
No bolts to shake loose.
Extreme simplicity of construction combined with great strength.
Smaller diameter of bowls.
These are some of the reasons that make the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS run easier and wear longer than any other make of Separators.

The perfect mechanical construction of the frame and the scientific construction of the separating bowl, make UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS the **Cheapest Separators** on the market for any dairyman to purchase.

Other Separator frames are made of two or more pieces bolted together. The daily use soon makes the bolts become loose and the frame unsteady.

The United States holds the **World's Record** for most **perfect skimming.** This record was made in tests with the leading Cream Separators of this Country and Europe.

No other separator can compare favorably with the UNITED STATES.

Selling agents in nearly every dairy town in the Country, if none in your town, write us and we will be pleased to quote prices. Ask for our **Catalogue No. 187** and it will be mailed to you, together with a beautiful lithographed hanger in colors.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

U.S. U.S.

POST CARDS MAMMOUTH COLLECTION FREE

Union Membership, 100 Union Labels and 20 Post Cards FREE

Do you want to get souvenir post cards from all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and other foreign countries? Then join the NEW IDEAS Post Card Union at once. No charge for membership. Your name printed in the Union exchange list at once so that you can exchange cards with hundreds of union members everywhere. We give you 100 union labels with your name and address on each all FREE and we also start you off with 20 souvenir post cards all handsome, beautiful designs, elegantly printed in colors. Remember all this is FREE. Join the Union NOW. It is the biggest thing out in post cards. Satisfaction guaranteed. The only requirement of membership is that you send the names of two friends interested in collecting post cards with six 2c stamps to help pay postage and for one new 3 month's trial subscription to NEW IDEAS—a most interesting 16 page, 64 column Family Magazine. Lots of good stories. Address at once—NEW IDEAS Post Card Union, D4, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARBORING GRUDGES

A person imagines something has been done by someone with an intent to belittle or offend. The matter is studied over, brooded over would perhaps be a better word, and the matter grows all the time. The other party to the transaction may have thought nothing of it, may have entirely forgotten it. Not so the one who "felt the injury." In that one the wound is only growing deeper all the time. In this way valued friendships have been broken and lives embittered, whereas if there had been a frank expression of what was felt, in the language of the friendship that had existed, the whole trouble would have disappeared, and the friendship would have been only strengthened instead of broken.

Suppose a friend did make a slip and say or do something improper or unkind? Is it better that hatred rankle in the soul and a cloud shut out the rays that perhaps for years had brought light and warmth to cheer and bless? Let the grudges go. Dismiss the little slights, real or imaginary. Break not a single link in the chain of friendship. Good friends are too scarce to dispose of them lightly, and life is too short to harbor ill feelings in it.

Some Good Helps

To prevent the sad-irons from sticking to starched garments, simply make the starch with strong soapsuds, using pure white soap, instead of clear water. The irons will not stick at all.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is helpful in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. A goblet of hot water taken just after rising, before breakfast, has cured many cases of indi-

The most successful way to mend broken china is the following formula: Powder a small quantity of lime and take the white of one egg and mix together to a paste. Apply this quickly to the china to be mended, place the broken pieces together firmly and they will become set and strong. It is unusual when china breaks in the same place again after being mended with this paste.

When patching wall paper don't forget to begin operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

New lamp wicks, if boiled in vinegar, and thoroughly dried before using, will not smell bad when burning.

Keep the kitchen utensils in one place and a small one at that. It will save time and steps.

A piece of flannel dampened with spirits of camphor will remove stains from mirrors or window glass.

Rub over new tinware with lard and thoroughly heat it in the oven before using it, for thus it is protected from rust.

RECIPES THAT TEMPT

Sugared Popcorn

Take 1 cup of brown sugar, 3 teaspoons of water, and a lump of butter. Let mixture boil until it holds together in water. Then add 3 quarts of popped corn and stir well. Be sure to use a kettle large enough to hold corn.

Home-made Butter Scotch

Take 2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 tablespoonfus of water, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Boil without stirring until it hardens on a spoon. Pour out on buttered plates to cool.

Date Pudding

Half pound of powdered sugar, 6 egg yolks well beaten, ½ pound of dates, ½ pound English walnuts, 3 tablespoonfuls grated bread crumbs, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 6 egg whites beaten stiff, 1 teaspoonful almond extract. Chop the dates and nuts together. Beat the egg yolks until thick and add to them the sugar. Then add crumbs, baking powder, nuts and dates. Lastly add the extract and fold in the egg whites. Bake in two pans. When ready to serve crumble coarsely and mix with flavored, sweetened whip cream.

Fried Sausage With Apples

Take ½ pound of sausage and 6 apples. Cut 4 of the apples into thin slices, and cut the remaining 2 into quarters. Fry them with sausages to a fine, light brown, and lay the sausages in the center of the dish and the apples around. Garnish with quartered apples.

Veal and Potato Pie

Mince some cold veal with a little finely chopped ham or tongue. Favor the mince with cayenne pepper, add a pinch of salt, and a small piece of butter rolled in flour. Beat up the yolks of 2 eggs with a little gravy and add to the mince. Place the mixture in a pie dish, cover with thin slices of cold boiled potato. Scatter small pieces of butter over, and cook till the potato is brown, in the oven.

Beefsteak Pie

Cut the left over pieces of steak into two-inch squares and place them in the bottom of a baking dish. Sprinkle liberally with salt and pepper and turn in half a cup of water, adding a teaspoonful of extract of beef, if it is at hand. Make a soft biscuit dough and roll it out less than an inch thick and put over the top of the meat. Bake in a quick oven until the crust is cooked.

Bacon and Calf's Liver

Both bacon and liver should be in thin slices. Fry the bacon and remove it as soon as it is done enough to a hot dish before the fire; flour and pepper the liver and place it in the pan; turn frequently until done, then place a slice of bacon on each piece of liver.

Make a gravy by pouring off the fat and dredging a little flour into the pan; pour in enough water to supply the quantity of gravy desired, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice, boil and pour upon a dish. Garnish with slices of lemon. Time, about ten minutes.

Fillings for Cakes

Oftentimes one wishes a filling for a layer cake other than the conventional chocolate, jelly or plain icing. Here are three tried recipes, which are quite tasty:

For Banana Filling—Mash 6 bananas and add the juice of a lemon and sufficient powdered sugar to make the mixture of a consistency to spread easily. Do not make this filling until a few hours before the cake is to be eaten.

For Carmel Filling—Boil together for 7 minutes a cupful of brown sugar, a scant ½ tablespoonful of butter and ½ cupful of milk. Then add vanilla to taste, and beat till creamy. Spread at once.

For Mock Whipped Cream Filling—Peel and grate 1 large sour apple and mix it thoroughly with a cup of powdered sugar, and then beat in the white of an egg. Beat until it is the consistency of whipped cream and flavor with vanilla. One must be expeditious in mixing the apple and the sugar, otherwise the mixture will turn dark. This is an excellent mixture.

Making Fruit Pies

Women who make fruit pies from canned or fresh fruit are always anxious because the juice soaks through the bottom crust. This doesn't make for good cooking, and it should be prevented, for no one wants a soft crust, and everyone does want the taste of the juice. If the crust is brushed over with a beaten egg before putting in the fruit the juice will remain in the pie and contribute to its perfection. This is a very good thing to know and pass on to others.

Using Left-Over Meats

Every cook finds herself with a dish of cold meat on her hands from time to time. The wise housekeeper never sends this meat to the table as a left over. On the contrary she works it up into a brand new dish and tempts the family to eat liberally and to give the cook unstinted praise. One thing to remember is that all meat which is to be reheated should have the skin, burnt parts fat and sinews removed and the meat cut into neat slices. If you do not know of a better way to serve the meat, reheat it in a cream or tomato sauce, made as follows: Into the saucepan or double boiler put two level teaspoonsful of butter and the same amount of flour. Allow butter and flour to cook gently, but do not let it brown. Then add salt and pepper to taste and a cup of warm milk. Stir constantly to prevent it from lumping. If tomato sauce is desired, use strained tomato juice instead of milk. Slices of meat reheated and served with a generous allowance of this sauce will be appreciated.

If company comes unexpectedly and you have only a little cold meat to offer, fix it up this way: Mince the meat finely, and add a little minced ham if you have any at hand. Stir in the yolks of two eggs and enough mashed potatoes to make into balls. Season to taste and stir in the beaten whites of the eggs. Drop spoonfuls into hot fat and fry a golden brown. Drain well and serve very hot.

Cold Dessert

The following pudding recipe is published in answer to a request from a country woman who intends to entertain a few of her neighbors. Living in the country it is not convenient for her to serve ice cream:

Take ½ pound of sugar, 2½ lemons, 3 eggs, one cup of whipped cream, 1½ tablespoonfuls of powdered gelatin, 6 tablespoonfuls of water. Put the yolks of the eggs, the sugar and grated rinds of the lemons into a saucepan, add the strained juice of the lemons, whisk steadily while cooking until nearly at the boiling point, then cool. Put the gelatin and water into another vessel to dissolve. When the egg mixture is cold stir into it the whipped cream, then strain in the melted gelatin and lastly the beaten whites of the eggs. Let it cool thoroughly before serving. It will set and will look pretty as well as taste delicious.

Boston Brown Bread

This recipe has been tested and is reliable. One tablespoonful of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 3 small cups of graham flour, and 1 large cup of white flour. Sift all together, then add two teaspoonfuls of salt, ¼ cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of molasses, and 2 cupfuls of sour milk. Put the mixture in one-pound baking powder cans and bake for one hour. This bread will be found a welcome change from the constant white bread.

Sugar Cookies

This recipe is a very special one, to be used when something extra is wanted in the way of cookies: One pound of sugar and 7 eggs are beaten together until very thick. This will take quite a little while, perhaps as much as half an hour. Then fold in 1 pound of sifted flour, from which one tablespoonful has been reserved. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Rub the pans with lard and sprinkle lightly with flour, a thin coating being all that is needed. Drop the batter from a teaspoon, being careful that the cakes are not too close together. Let it remain some hours before baking. The pans may be filled at night and the cookies baked the next morning.

Other Cream Separators Discarded or Abandoned De Laval Inventions

It is interesting and instructive to know that nearly, if not quite, every cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made at this time, are merely copies or imitations of some type of construction originally invented or developed by the De Laval Company, and either not used by it because of something more practical or else discarded and abandoned in the course of De Laval progress and utilization of later improvements.

As earlier patents have expired some of their features have one after another been taken up by different imitators, so that at all times, as is the case today, every separator made in the United States or elsewhere in the world utilizes some type of construction originally owned and developed by the De Laval Company, though some of them have never been commercially used by the De Laval Company because of their inferiority to other types of construction used by it.

All cream separator inventions by others have been of immaterial details or variations, upon which patents have been taken, if at all, more for the sake of the name than by reason of any real value or usefulness attaching to them.

But the De Laval Company has always been forging ahead, with its many years of experience and the best of experts and mechanics the whole world affords in its employ, so that before any expiring patent might permit the use of any feature of construction by imitators the De Laval Company had already gone so much beyond that type of construction that it was then old and out-of-date in the modern De Laval machines.

The first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator was the invention of Dr. Gustaf de Laval in 1878, the American patent application being filed July 31, 1879, and issuing as Letters Patent No 247,804 October 4, 1881.

This was the original Cream Separator—of the "Hollow" or empty bowl type—and it has been followed from year to year by the various steps of cream separator improvement and development, all De Laval made or owned inventions, the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as follows:.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Bevel Gear" type; application filed October 2, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 356,990 February 1, 1887.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application filed January 17, 1887, issuing as Letters Patent No. 368,328 August 16, 1887.

The original Steam Turbin-driven Cream Separator; application filed December 8, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 379,690 March 20, 1888.

The original "Tubular" shaped "hollow" bowl Cream Separator; application filed April 19, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 372,788 November 8, 1887.

The original "Disc" bowl Cream Separator; application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original vertical "Blade" Cream Separator bowl, covered likewise by the application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original "Bottom Feed" Cream Separator bowl; application filed July 24, 1889, issuing as Letters Patent No. 445,066 January 20, 1891.

The original series of "Star" or "Pineapple Cone" shaped cylinders Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24, 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 521,722 June 19, 1894.

The original "Curved" or "Converging Disc" type of Cream Separator bowl; application filed January 18, 1905, issuing as Letters Patent No. 892,999 July 14, 1908.

The original "Split-Wing" Tubular Shaft Cream Separator bowl; application filed April 29, 1898, issuing as Letters Patent No. 640,358 January 2, 1900—which invention, with a number of later improvements, is the type of bowl construction used in the De Laval machines of today, still covered by protecting patents which prevent its appropriation by would-be competitors.

The patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company during its thirty years of creation and development of the Cream Separator industry throughout the world. They are recited because they show in the most illustrative and conclusive manner possible De Laval originality and leadership from 1878 to the present day.

In addition to these patent-protected features, the De Laval machines have within two years been mechanically re-esigned and re-constructed in every part, from top to bottom, so that the new 1908-1909 line of De Laval machines are today, even more than at any past period, fully ten years in advance of any other cream separator made.

These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like facts against the mere "word claims" of would-be competitors fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun.

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LOVE AND EQUITY

Or How The F. S. E. Was Established—A Sketch From Life

By B. H. Van Breemen

FORTH AND LAST CHAPTER

In which two lovers are united in wedlock, and prodution and consumption in a fight for Equity.

When to our homes we do return,
Our hearts are light and free.
To know we have our honors earned
And made our brothers see.
A home, sweet home, it is indeed,
Where real prosperity
Has sprung with labor, love and joy;
From *one* source—*Equity.*

A month has passed by since the meeting recorded in our last chapter.

In a cosy corner of her little room on the second floor, sat Mary Williams, a letter in her hand.

It was not the first time she read it. Since the stranger had delivered it to her in such a mysterious way, she had read it again and again, until at last, in the struggle between "yes" and "no," the first had won.

The folowing day was to be the day of her marriage. If the letter was now laying open before her, it was only because she was wondering how it all had come to pass in such a wonderous way.

Here is the place to make the reader acquainted with the contents of the letter:

"Dear Miss Williams," it read. "I hope you will pardon me, but I cannot refrain from taking the opportunity, unexpectedly presenting itself, of making this letter a forerunner of myself. Mr. ——, who will hand you this , is my most intimate friend. He is the only one who knows the secret of my heart; it is safe in his keeping. After having thought it over fairly and honestly, I decided that it should be no longer a secret to you.

"I hope you will not have altogether forgotten the days, so dear to my remembrance, when you were visiting at your uncle's in Indianapolis, where I had the privilege of seeing you sometimes. I keep until this day, as a sacred relic the rose stitched on my breast that glorious day of our picnic in Beach Grove.—You know what that means.—When a man of my years, having past the border of that frivolous age when the little god of love succeeds in playing tricks on our too easily excited hearts—when such a man, living his life clearly and earnestly, becomes aware that the image of one being is with him all the time, even during the busiest hours of the day, then he knows that he never can accomplish the work he aspires to do in this world, when he does not do all in his power to be complete, being doomed to be, in the future, only a half, unless his longing to be united with his second half be satisfied.

"I don't dare to flatter myself that feelings like these, have ever dwelled in your bosom, when the remembrance of those to me so happy days was revived by occasion! tidings from your friends. But there is something that says to me, that my hope is not all in vain, and I do feel that never could my heart have been touched so deeply, if there was not a little sympathy for me in yours.

"Forgive me, it may be, I speak to plainly. Next week I will go to ———, to speak at the meeting called for your county. My ardent hope is to be able to meet you during the few days of my stay. Will you grant my humble request to think over what I wrote and give me a chance to plead my cause personally when I come?

"I certainly hope you will.

"I am happy to know that I will come to your county in behalf of so good and noble a cause as that of Equity for the American farmers. Your father knows that I am one of the many who have always been in sympathy with the noble occupation of agriculture, and that I have never let an opportunity pass by unused, where in my vocation I had a chance to prove that the cause of the farmers is a cause very near and dear to my heart.

"If ladies are admitted—as I think they will be—I hope to be honored with your presence in the meeting.

"If the result of consulting with yourself and your feelings during the coming week will be favorable to the writer of this letter, you will have made him the happiest man on earth.

I am, respectfully,
Your humble servant and friend,
WALTER WALTHORN."

The night of the first meeting led by Porter, after she had read the letter for the first time in the privacy of her little room, Mary had been sitting up for hours and hours, to ponder over what she first thought was an unexpected revelation of feelings she had never suspected in its author, and yet, when she was perfectly fair to herself, and digged for past feelings deep in her heart, was this indeed so unexpected as she maybe too honestly, had regarded it?

"The Third Power" had been laying open that night on page 159.

"How true!" she had said; and maybe for the twentieth time she read the words: "There is a spiritual side to this question of life on the farm that we cannot safely ignore. And the man who is not deeply interested in making farm life all that it should be, and can be, is not fit to be an American citizen. We may not be able to bring the farm to the world, but we can take something of the world, its life, its virtues, its beauty and its intellectual stimulus to the farm."

That "something" had now come to her. Was it strange that she freely let it work its wonders in her breast, and that she, when seven days of much thinking and reflecting had past, welcomed the bringer of that "something" as the cherished companion of her future days?

"O, how true," she had repeated more than once since that solemn night of life's quickening revelation. "Why should we or the farm miss so much of the beauty of the world and its intellectual stimulus? Was nature's beauty not calling all the time for sympathy in the hearts of those in whose existance the harmony is disturbed, because the ill-used power of money has succeeded in pushing them downward from that plane of life where they belong by right of their intimate acquaintance with nature's works and wonders?"

Why had her brother, why had Jones and Johnson not the same opportunity as the sons of those Board of Trade men, who paid their sons' higher education with the money gambled out of the farmers' pockets?

How she had rejoiced when it was decided that her brother would join Jones and his friend on a trip to the East.

"His friend?"—Yes, she knew of the little fight of which she herself had been the innocent cause. She did not know that she ever in real earnest had loved either of the two young men, but a chance for broader experience and higher cultivation, of mind and heart was now open to them. They were both yet very young. How ardently did the hope, that they, and all the young farmers of her acquaintance, would profit enough by the coming reformation of the farm world to understand what is means:

"In the Holiest of Holies of human hearts,
The High Priest of Love enters once—but once."

With brightened hope she saw the dawning of the day, when the place of honor on this earth would be reconquered by those sturdy men and boys, whom God himself has appointed producers and governors of his costliest gifts to the race of men.

And now, four weeks after that memorable night, she was a happy bride; and tomorrow—how soon already!—she was to leave her father and mother and follow the man of her choice.

What a busy week that last one before the marriage day had been! Frank, Mary's brother, who with his two friends, was going to leave for the East immediately after the party, to be given in honor of the young couple, had found his time nearly all taken up by the arrangements and preparations for his trip. His two friends had come a few hours every day to help him, and to talk about the prospects of their trip.

Neither of the two young men had been very disappointed when Mary's engagement to Mr. Walthorn had become known. In Indianapolis they had seen so many new faces, and made so many new acquaintances, that a new and fuller life had taken hold of their souls and intellects, and they had returned with a higher conception of love and friendship than before their departure.

One night during their two-week's visit, they had stood at the foot of the Soldier's Monument, looking up to the emblem of victory at the top, and then and there had promised each other and God to stay where the highest wisdom had placed them, but to become farmers after the pattern of Boaz, kind and well educated, benevolent and good.

They keenly saw that the movement started by the founder of the Farmer's Society of Equity was the only way for the farmers to reclaim and retake their rights from the hands of greed. It was not for the seeking of pleasure, indeed, that they had stayed a week longer in the capital of Indiana. A great deal of their time they had given to the study of the new solution of the farmer's problems.

Great were the preparations for the feast at the wedding of Mary and Walter Walthorn. The occupants of every farm in the neighborhood, especially the femine part of the families, were busy, so to say, night and day, to get ready for what was going to be the presentation of a kind of comedy in one act, called: "The Victory of Equity." All the girls and many of the young men of the neighboring farms were going to assist in the performance. No wonder then, that when at last the great day of the feast had arrived, the expectations was at its highest pitch.

It is on the evening of that day that we lead the reader into the same room where we have heard the plucky Porter give his practical lesson on Equity. We would hardly recognize the place, however, so totally changed it looks in its dress of tasteful decorations.

Porter, the author of the little comedy in one act, is here and there and everywhere, to give his hints, and serve the youthful performers of his much coveted advice.

The guests seated in one part of the room. Mary and her husband in their midst, seated on a decorated sofa, are waiting for the opening of the show. To their left is the minature copy of an elevator, reaching up to the ceiling, and with the sign; "Gambler's Storage Room. Empty"; to the right, in the opposite corner, a minature imitation of a warehouse, bearing the announcement: "Farmers's Warehouse. Full and Thriving."

The door in the middle between those two structures opens. Half a dozen young ladies, dressed as farmers enter, followed by the same number of girls, dressed as citizens. Both groups carry banners with the word *Equity*, and the leaders of both bear the emblem of the F. S. of E.

The groups take a stand opposite each other, leaving a large space near the door—and the performance begins.

After the leaders of both groups have given a recitation, having as a subject the Work and Aim of the society, the two groups start singing by turns:

Producers.
Now let us come together!
We're parted much to long.
Consumers.
The sooner then the better!
"United!" be our song!
Producers.
Away now with the traitors,
Who rob producing men!
Consumers.
Away with speculators!
Chase out their greedy clan!
Producers.
They tricked and came between us,
And stood there, strong in might.
Consumers.
Many a year has seen us,
Each standing at a side.

The door opens and the young men, dressed as board of trade men enter the room and place themselves between the two groups.

Producers.
Help, citizens, to fight them!
Here is their gang again!
Consumers.
Up! we will help smite them
And hew their power in twain!
Board of trade men.
We will not, we will not!
We will not go away!
We shall not, we shall not,
We shall not go away!
We don't care what you say,
We will not, we shall not, we will not go away!

Both groups now lift their banners and beat the shoulders of the speculators, who take to flight and make for the elevator, where they are locked up.

Then the farmer's warehouse is opened. It contains presents for the bride and bridegroom, and all the good things for the table. The united farmers and citizens carry the presents to the young couple, and then busy themselves putting the eatables on the table.

The speculators ask to be heard.

A deputation of the United farmers and citizens walk over to their prison.

They promise to leave their unholy trade, and to be better in the future, whereupon they are forgiven and released.

All take their places at the table and supper begins.

The following day the same train that carried Mr. and Mrs. Walthorn to their honey moon, took the two young farmers to their destination, New York, full of hope for the future, and with the strongest of resolutions to stand by the cause of Equity, come what may!

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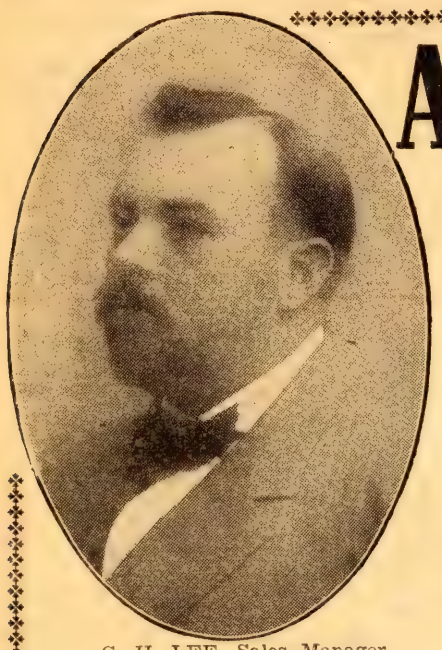


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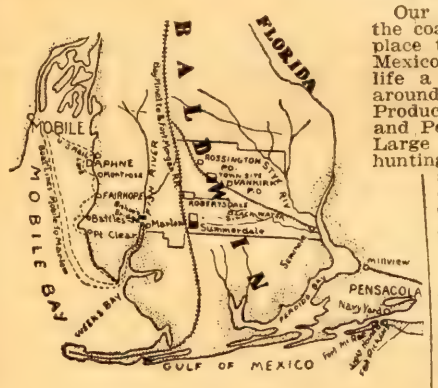
A Golden Opportunity To Invest $200 That Will Make Thousands

A 5 ACRE TOBACCO, FRUIT and VEGETABLE FARM, a lot in Summerdale, Ala., and a bonus of $200 worth of Capital Stock of the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., given to the first 500 purchasers for only $200. Opportunity knocks once. Wise men will act quick and GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY

NOT AN EXPERIMENT—EVERYTHING PROVEN

There is absolutely no experiment in growing Sumatra and Havana shade tobacco on our lands. Last year we produced 1800 pounds of shade tobacco to the acre and it was not grown under the best conditions. We can easily produce more. Figure the profits. This type of tobacco sells for $1.50 to $3.00 per pound. And the demand has never been supplied fast enough. We will send pictures of our tobacco taken while growing. They will astonish you.

WHERE OUR LANDS ARE LOCATED



Our lands are in Baldwin County, Alabama, in the coast country. There is no more delightful place to live anywhere than near the Gulf of Mexico. Coll breezes on the hottest days make life a pleasure. Out of door work the year around. No blizzards, no coal and wood bills. Produce money crops all year. Mobile, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida, adjoin Baldwin County. Large home markets afforded here. Boating, hunting, fishing abound. Bathing in the Gulf all the year around. Nature does not display her bounties so profusely anywhere else. Come to the Coast Country and enjoy life while making large profits.

PROFITS IN TOBACCO

While our lands will produce enormously profitable crops of vegetables and fruits, yet the greater profits are made in shade grown Sumatra and Havana tobacco. The profits will astound you. No other industry can equal it.

We can show where neighboring tobacco growers make $1,000. and more per acre. It is startling—almost unbelievable. And all our reports and estimates are made conservatively.

This is a report of results in Gadsden Co., Florida, and shows what neighboring tobacco growers have done:

"J. F. Davis, of Mount Pleasant, raised 34,000 lbs. of shaded tobacco and received for his crop $30,000. Mr. Davis is over 60 years of age and made more off his crop in that year than in all of the balance of his life.

W. D. Hinson from 20 acres received $28,000.

Roy Smith of Quincy from 2 acres received $5,035.

Robert Wynn of Quincy from 13 acres received $11,000.

Harry Perkins of Quincy from 1 acre received $1,000.

J. P. Nickelson from 3 acres received $4,258.80.

G. A. Mosely of Quincy from 2 acres received $2,367.90."

A peculiar soil is required for Sumatra and Havana shade tobacco growing. Experts have pronounced our lands in Baldwin County as far superior to the older section in Florida. Our own experiments have proven this true.

FORTUNES IN TOBACCO

The demand for tobacco is rapidly increasing. Fine grades like those grown on our lands are used for wrappers on 10c, 15c and 20c cigars. The duty on these kinds of tobaccos is now $1.85 a pound. A profitable market is assured. Millions upon millions of dollars are paid annually for tobacco. Those who join us now will reap great profits by growing tobacco or in renting their farms to others.

PRODUCTS OF BALDWIN COUNTY

Put it down that Baldwin County will produce all fruits and vegetables in profusion. Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Peaches, Strawberries, etc., grow to their best. 1000 miles nearer large Northern cities than California and crops as early. $200. to $300. per acre made yearly growing for Northern markets.

HOW SOME MEN GET RICH

Opportunities come to all men. Some grasp them and make fortunes. Others delay, think it over, reason that if there is anything in the opportunity it would not be offered to them. They forget that folks all around have gotten rich by doing that which they fail to do. Do not delay, investigate and grasp this golden opportunity.

NO LOSS POSSIBLE

Land values alone protect every investor. The five acre farm is worth all the money paid. It will be worth $750. in three years. The lot in Summerdale which will be a thriving little city, will be worth $200. to $500. And the stock in this company which we expect to pay 25 per cent and more will be easily worth $400. A conservative estimate makes the value $1450. in three years. All this for $200. now.

The Plans of the Company

We own 20,000 acres of Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable Land in Baldwin County, Alabama, around Summerdale. We have divided this tract into farms of 5 acres each. Also we have laid off lots adjoining the site for our Tobacco warehouse in Summerdale. We now propose to build a large modern tobacco warehouse for handling tobacco grown on our lands. The profits from growing and handling tobacco like our lands produce is enormous.

FOR ONLY $200

we will deed to you a 5-acre farm and a lot in Summerdale, convey land lot by warranty deed and abstract to date, and also give you 20 shares (par value $10.00 each) of the capital stock of the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., stock fully paid and non-assessable. This is an offer that does not reach the average man twice in a life-time. The land is yours—in your name—and fully protects your investment. You cannot possibly lose. Land does not run off, get lost, burn up and it is constantly increasing in value.

Our Great Offer to You and Why we Want Growers

We know we have land that will produce $500. to $1,000. per acre yearly profit in growing Sumatra and Havana Tobacco. We have proved this. Tobacco grows in 60 days. The work is pleasant and easy. But this land does us no good if it is not cultivated. When in cultivation it is worth $100. to $250. per acre. Land at Quincy, Florida, where similar soil conditions exist and tobacco is grown, sells at this price.

Our big tobacco warehouse will be capable of handling hundreds of thousands of pounds of tobacco. We must have growers to produce it. This is not like a Gold Mine or Railroad or Oil Well where stock is sold. We do not sell you stock. You get actual land worth every cent. We want you to work it or rent it so it will be planted in money-producing crops.

We sell you 5 acres of this proven Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable land and a lot in Summerdale, besides $200. worth of stock in the company. Your lot will be worth $200. to $500. when the warehouse is running. We will employ hundreds of people to handle the tobacco. Join us in this great enterprise.

We Want to Prove Every Word

If you are not already convinced of the safety and certainty of great profits in this business, send for our free booklet, "Fortunes in Tobacco." We will gladly send pictures, bank reference, testimonials, etc. You owe it to yourself to investigate if not already convinced. Do not delay. 500 allotments now for sale, $200. each and not more than five to any one person.

PAY YOUR MONEY TO A BANK

You may make remittance for farms and lots to the Union National Bank of Indianapolis, if desired. They will hold it until deeds, and abstracts for farm and lot and stock in the company made out to you are delivered.

MAIL A COUPON BELOW

Sign one of the coupons below today, cut it out and mail it. This limited allotment will be oversubscribed. Be one of the first. *Opportunity is knocking at your door. OPEN!*

Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co.

301 New Odd Fellows Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR A FARM AND LOT

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find $..... for ..... farms and lots of the lands of the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., near Summerdale, Ala. I am to receive a bonus of $200. worth of stock in the company for each farm subscribed for. This sum is to be paid to the Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co. on delivery of deeds and stock made out to me and abstract, etc.

Name .....

Address .....

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR INFORMATION

ALABAMA SUMATRA AND HAVANA TOBACCO CO.,

301 New Odd Fellows Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

Gentlemen:—Please send me full information about your proven Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable lands near Summerdale, Ala. Send me booklet, "Fortunes in Tobacco." This application places me under no obligation whatsoever.

Name .....

Address .....

EYE DISEASES FAILING SIGHT CURED.

FREE I will send a course of my famous Absorption Treatment for 15 days free, fair trial to any person who suffer with Eye Diseases or Failing Sight.

If your eyes smart, burn, blur, water, feel weak, pain, or have floating spots before them; if sight is gradually failing, if reading is difficult; see objects doubled; if you have Scums, Cataracts, Inflamation, Red Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, or are growing blind, write me at once—tell me all about your case. I will save you from blindness. I will cure you.

To prove that I can, I will send you a course of my famous Absorption Remedies (that is restoring sight to thousands)—will place it in your hands (all charges prepaid) to use on your eyes 15 days, absolutely free. If you are not satisfied, you have paid nothing, you owe nothing, and you will be under no obligations. I want everyone, everywhere, who suffers, to test my treatment at my expense.



I am taking this method of introducing my famous treatment because there are thousands of people gradually but surely growing blind; they do not know where to go for relief. I want to prove to them that I can cure them, and they can try this treatment free. Accept my offer today and cure your eyes.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 68 Des Moines, Ia.

CATARRH MEDICINE FREE If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you absolutely free a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your individual requirements and complications.

We have cured many who have tried various so-called Catarrh cures with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address, NO MONEY—and without cost you will receive a 32 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 735 RIDGE BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.



THE CLIPPER will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois

I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark and 216 other Latest SONGS and MUSIC 10C. Love's Golden Dream; Sweetheart Days; Shiney Moon; Flower of Youth; Dreaming; RED WING; 'Cause the Moon Can't Tell on You; I Think it Must be Love; Stars and Stripes and You; Iola; Ida Ho; Honey Boy; Bird on Nellie's Hat; When the Whippoorwill Sings Marguerite; Somewhere; San Antonio; Cheyenne; Love Me and the World is Mine; Waiting at the Church; Yankee Doodle Boy; Waltz Me Around Again Willie, etc.; 10 Pieces Piano MUSIC—Merry Widow Waltz, etc. New 1908 hits, best collection ever offered—The 216 sent with Coupon good for GOLD PLATED WATCH CHAIN AND CHARM for 10 CENTS. Address J. COOK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

25 Easter, Valentine 10c Post Cards Silk and Embossed, Flowers, Birthday, Pretty Girls, Landscape, Marine, Chicago and other new, choice views. No two alike. All colored. No comics. The kind that sells 3 to 5 cents each. All sent postpaid, with illus. catalogue. No Valentines after Feb. 14. Largest post card house in America. Best cards. Lowest prices. Agents wanted.

LUCAS & CO., 674 Lucas Bldg., Chicago.

FARMERS SOCIETY wants organizers. Objects: Entertainment, closer social relations, marketing crops, more profits, freedom and independence. Permanent position, good pay. Good men only apply. FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

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A copy of the Baker Gunner on request.

BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO.
BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

O. K. Seeds have been standard for more than a quarter of a century.

Join the thousands of successful farmers who plant O. K. Seeds year after year and reap abundant harvests.

Garden, Field and Flower seeds.

Send for Catalog now.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

AN EVENGING'S DIVERSION

Albert is trying to learn the notes, but has some difficulty in locating them on the staff. He has no trouble in going up, but when coming down he gets lost. For instance, he knows at once that when the note on the first line is E, the one on the space immediately above it is F, but he has a hard time to think up what note is on the first line when the note preceding it, on the first space is F.

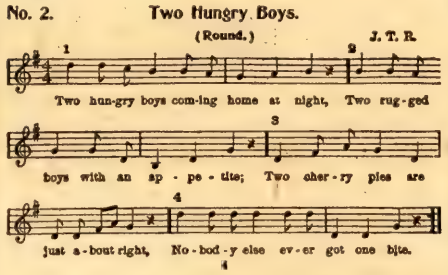
In this way Mollie, who is teaching him, discovered that, though fourteen years old, he could not repeat the alphabet backwards.

This was a surprise to "Ma." "Why," said she, "I am sure I can repeat it backwards as fast as I can forwards, or faster. Can't you Mollie?" I do not know," said Mollie, "but I know I can repeat it either forwards or backwards with out hesitation. Let us have Grandma give us the signal to start on and we will see who can say it the quicker." So Grandma said, "One, two, three!" and Ma and Mollie began, "Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T, S. R. Q, P, O, N, M, L, K, J, I, H, G, F, E, D, C , B, A." Before she was half through Ma had to stop to laugh, but Mollie finished and without stopping for breath announced, "I beat! Now give us the signal for the other way." So Grandma said again, "One, two, three!" and they began, "A, B, C," but this time Mollie stopped to laugh, and Ma, in her haste to get through quickly omitted J, K, L, M, and soon came to Z. "Oh! no," said Mollie, You omitted some!" "Not at all!" laughed "Ma," "I said every letter in my mind. You just failed to hear some of it!" "Oh," said Mollie, "I have heard before of people doing things in their minds!"

From the alphabet they began to talk of the rounds they used to sing at school. The only one they could recall was "Three Blind Mice," and amid much laughter they finally succeeded in singing it through. Then Mollie went to look for more of the old rounds, but found the old books had disappeared. On investigation she found that some of the newer books contain good rounds, and having secured permission of the publishers, A. Flanagan Co., she sends from "Weaver's School Songs," a round for our "Up-to-Date Young Folks." Here it is:

No. 2. Two Hungry Boys.

(Round.) J. T. R.



This round needs four voices to sing it. If more are present, the number should be divided into four gourps. We will suppose that only four are singing. This is the way you do it. When you have learned the time, the four of you sing it through together once. Then Anna sings alone. When she starts on the second division, Benton begins at the first word. When Anna is beginning the third, and Benton the second division, Clara begins the first. When Clara begins the second part, let Dora start on the first. Thus while all are singing at once, each one is singing a different part. Try it. You will have lots of fun before you can do it just right, and when you do get it you will enjoy singing it. Rounds, while great fun, are also of real benefit in training voices to sustain the different parts in duets, trios and quartets.

SOME PROBLEMS

Are our Up-to-Date boys and girls able to solve the various problems in arithmetic, that come up on the farm from time to time? We have a splendid school system and most children have three times the opportunities their fathers and mothers had; yet it seems that many lose the connecting link between school study and its application to practical work. Here are a few problems. Can you solve them when they do not appear on a certain page, and as examples of a certain rule in your school "arithmetic?" They are not given as a comprehensive test, but are just ordinary problems that any one should be able to solve. The quantities are purposely given in words instead of figures. Try them and report your success.

Our editor offers $3.00 for the best sets of solutions of these problems; $1.50 for the best, $1.00 for the next, 50 cents for the third best and fifty beautiful colored post cards for the fourth best. Any of our Up-to-Date young folks under twenty-one years of age, in whose family there is a paid-up subscriber to this paper, is eligible to compete for the prize. Others wishing to compete should enclose fifty cents for a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The name and address of the prize-winners will be announced in the issue of March 15th. Solutions must reach us by February 27th, and should be directed to Ryla Mann, care UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

1. A forty-two gallon cider barrel has in it twenty-two gallons and two quarts. How much more will it hold?
2. Mary made nine gallons, three quarts and one pint of catsup. How many pint bottles could she fill?
3. If your neighbor raise ninety-three

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Rider Agents Wanted



in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.* Finest Guaranteed 1909 Models **$10 to $27** with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12** **500 Second Hand Wheels** *All makes and models, good as new.....* **$3 to $8** Great Factory Clearing Sale. We **Ship On Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D170 Chicago

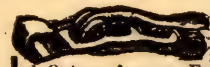
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RADIUMITE SELF HONING STROP



A new discovery, covered by 16 patents. The most popular and quickest selling specialty ever put out. Anybody can sell it at sight. Big value for the money. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Fine **RAZOR FREE** with every Strop. Let us show you how to make from $3 to $10 a day. No experience necessary Outfit free to workers. Write today.

R. THOMAS MFG. CO., 508 Barney Blk., Dayton, O.



Metal Hame Fastener Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. AGENTS 140% profit. Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $2.75 Circular and wholesale price free. COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

Fits Epilepsy. Only CURE. I insure an entire and rapid cure to stay cured for life. I ask no fee. DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$6.20 For rare 1853 Quarter; $3600 for old dollar; $100 for old cent; $5800 for old gold coin and other big premiums paid for many kinds of coins dated before 1895 of dates and conditions required. We buy every kind of used Stamps, including those now in use. You can make Big Profits, perhaps a fortune; no interference with regular employment. Send postal for Free Booklet. Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., E80, New York.

Men Wanted Quickly By Big Chicago Mail Order House to distribute catalogues, advertise, etc. $25.00 a week. $60.00 expense allowance first month. No experience required. Address Secretary, Dept. 57, 381 Wabash Av., Chicago

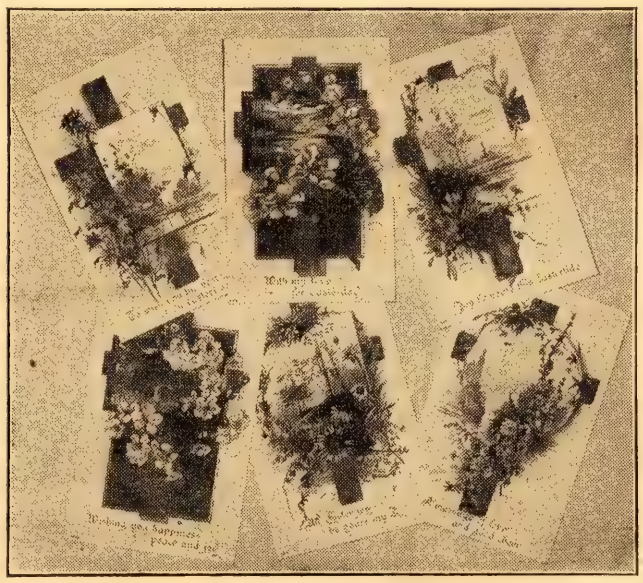
JUST OUT Low priced, 3-lb. Mop; turn crank to wring; clean hands. Women all buy; 150 per cent to Agents. Catalog free.

U. S. MOP CO., 302 Main St., Leipsic, O.

WE PAY $90 a Month SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address IMPERIAL CO., D 57 PARSONS, KANS.

$90 a month. $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house American Home Supply Co., Desk 3D, Chicago, Ill

24 Gold Embossed Easter Cards FREE



Here are six beautiful embossed, gold finished, Easter Cards from the set Something that will express your friendship, and yet be of a strictly Easter nature. These cards are imported and are rare and expensive. They are strictly high class, embossed in gold and silver. Printed in many colors. You will feel proud to send them to anybody, for they cannot be bought in stores for any price. You can either mail them to your friends or make them a gem of your post card collection.

We will send you 24 beautiful cards as a reward for a new subscriber or for your renewing your subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for another year—provided that you return the coupon at once. Money back if wanted.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

.....(CUT OFF HERE).....

March 15

Easter Card Coupon

State if New or Renewal Subscriber

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

I enclose 50 cents for your paper one year from .....

.....Send the 24 Imported, Gold Embossed Easter Cards as a premium.

Name ..... R. R.....

P. O. .....State.....

The Land of Manatee

Where Grapefruit Nets $2,500 per Acre.

Small farms are making Florida planters wealthy. Fruit crops net $500 to $2,500 per acre—Vegetables, $1,000. Delightful climate, no droughts. Write for booklet written by a western man which shows profits derived from various crops, and tells of rich lands procured reasonably. Sent free while edition lasts.

J. W. WHITE,
General Industrial Agent,
SEABOARD AIR-LINE,
Dept. F. T., Portsmouth, Va.

Western Canada the Pennant Winner

"The Last Best West"

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Government of Canada now gives to every Actual Settler **160 Acres of Wheat-Growing Land FREE and an additional 160 acres at only $3.00 an acre.**

The 300,000 contented American settlers making their homes in

Western Canada

give the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from **25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre, 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley,** besides having **splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry.**

The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.

Low Railway Rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect. Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For Railway Rates and other information apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agt.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

For information as to lands in
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
along the
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR McCOY
Agri. and Immi. Agent
Atlantic Coast Line - Jacksonville, Fla.

VIRGINIA HOMES

If you are looking for an even climate, no extreme, long, pleasant summers; never a prostration or a sunstroke, short and mild winters; either to do successful, general farming, or raise all kinds of fruits, berries, garden truck, poultry, peanuts and cotton; so to say the largest variety of crops profitably, or for a change to recuperate from long, cold winters, and regain health, send 25c for a yearly subscription to the **VIRGINIA FARMER, Dept. F, Emporia, Va.**

Wanted
Information Regarding
A Good Farm

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from OWNERS only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address
SOUTHERN PROMOTION BUREAU,
Box L886, Birmingham, Ala.

LAND DON'T BUST, BUY IT!

FOR SALE. 239 acres, 175 cultivation, 60 grass, good water, stock or dairy farm, 2 dwellings, 3-6 rooms, barn 60x80: close school, church; mail, phone service, 2 miles Beautiful county-seat, Frisco R. R. $8365. Other properties, 40 to 500 acres, well improved, $20 up. Easy terms: Tell your wants.
R. S. PHILLIPS CO., Marshfield, Mo.

1500 Acres VALLEY Land
adjoining the corporate limits of Dexter, all in cultivation, good improvements, rich, sandy loam soil, well drained—$52.50 per acre.
Clements & Blankenship, Dexter Mo.

THRIFTY FARMERS are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to **STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.**

Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 958 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.
Empire Medicine Company, London, Ontario, Canada

and three-fourths bushels of barley on three and seven-eighths acres of land, what was his yield per acre?

4. How many cents are one hundred and sixty-five one hundred and twenty-fifths of a dollar?

5. After John plows eight and five-elevenths acres in a field containing sixteen and two-ninths acres, Joe finishes the plowing. How many acres does Joe plow?

6. James starts to walk to the city thirteen and eleven-eighteenths miles distant. After walking eight and five-twenty-fourths miles he gets a ride with a passing farmer bound for the same place. How far does he ride?

7. A farmer takes to mill thirty-three and one-third bushels of oats, twenty-eight and two-elevenths bushels of corn, and fifteen and seven-ninths bushels of rye. How many bushels of grain does he take?

8. At Christmas a Sunday school divides thirteen and one-half pounds of chocolate creams among the children, giving each child one-fourth pound. How many children were there?

9. Phillip found that his potatoes that were not sprayed yielded one-eighth less than those that he sprayed. If the acre he failed to spray yielded two hundred and eighty-seven bushels, how many were gathered from the acre he sprayed?

10. If Thomas can average eight and two-elevenths miles an hour on his bicycle, how far will he ride in twelve hours?

I once heard of a young school teacher, who, at the close of his term, applied for work in an office. He was given a trial. His employer handed him some long columns of figures to add and left the office. Twenty minutes later he returned and found his new clerk still struggling with the first page. He dismissed him with the remark, "Why you can't add!"

Let us then pay special attention to addition for upon it every other arithmetical operation depends and many practical problems involve no other operation. Practice rapid adding for fifteen minutes every evening, and by spring you will be quite proficient. Practice on the columns given below. Get father to time you with his watch and see which one of the family is quickest and best in addition. Take one column at a time at first, then two columns and so on till finally you can add the whole seven columns very quickly. Then cover the lowest row of figures and you will have a new sum to work on:

2	9	6	1	2	3	3
1	8	5	2	8	0	1
2	2	7	4	1	2	1
2	8	6	1	3	2	0
5	1	2	1	9	2	6
4	1	1	1	8	2	5
2	4	3	1	7	1	0

ON AND OFF CHAT ABOUT FAT

The society reporter picked up the following gem at Madam Brewster's not twenty-four hours ago. One of her millionaire customers struggling into a new gown asked the famous costumer how she kept her figure in such superb shape. "You habitually eat and drink heartily and even thoughtlessly, not to say riotously at times," she complained, "whereas I live like a hermit. Yet I can't keep slim and, apparently, you can't get fat." "Guilty," replied the fashion czarina. "I admit I don't fatten up nor do I thin down, but it is because I have the power, my dear Mrs. ——— (the name almost slipped out), to say to my fat. 'Thus far and no farther.' I don't exercise nor diet nor run any danger of wrinkles or stomach trouble either. Here is the secret." She wrote a few words on a slip of paper and handed it to her questioner. "Get that filled at the druggist's," she concluded, "take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime and you will never get any fatter than you want to be. You can take off a pound a day with this receipt, if you want to."

Being fat herself and fully alive to the tremendous value of these statements to fat folks everywhere, the society reporter committed an unpardonable social sin; she peeped over the lady's shoulder—and this is what she saw: For Excess Fat, simplest, safest, cheapest, most helpful receipt of any: One-half ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, 3½ ounces Peppermint Water.

Watches and Cameras Given Away

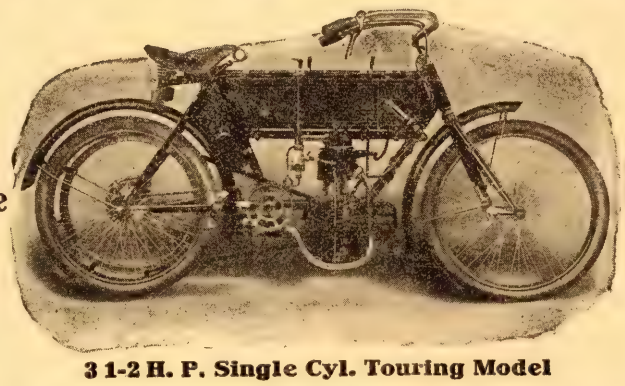
for seed orders. Also elegant Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Fountain Pens, Organs, etc. Nothing on earth sells like A. T. Cook's famous seeds. Club-Agents everywhere should know that his matchless Premiums and cash Discounts beats the world. Anyone—even boys and girls—can make lots of money and obtain splendid Premiums free of cost and at almost no trouble at all. Full particulars will be sent for stamp,—or given free with any of his Bargains offered in this issue.

POST CARD ALBUM FREE
WITH 10 EXTRA FINE POST CARDS
In order to introduce our large catalog of Post Cards, we make this extraordinary offer. Send 10c to cover postage. **Sylvia Art Co., Dept. 38, Chicago**

NSU

MOTORCYCLES

Very Simple



Always Ready

3 1-2 H. P. Single Cyl. Touring Model

During the past 10 years the N. S. U. Motorcycles have given such wonderfully creditable accounts of themselves that there is no doubt but that they are

THE WORLD'S BEST

Built so simple that the merest boy can understand them; so perfect that defects are never to be found and so mechanically correct that they run year after year without wear or attention of any kind.

To Save Time, to Enjoy Real Life and to Afford Yourself Unequalled Recreation

RIDE AN N. S. U. MOTORCYCLE

Write for Catalogue No. 1 To-day

N. S. U. MOTOR COMPANY
206 West 76th Street, New York City

MAKE 20 CENTS MORE PER SHEEP, $9.75



on every one you shear by using the **New Stewart Shearing Machine** With 4 sets of knives, only..
If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears and gets **one pound and over more wool per head.** It shears any kind of wool easily and quickly. **WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS.** All gears are cut from solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground and polished, and the driving mechanism in enclosed from dust and dirt and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world are Stewart patents. They are not to be compared in any way with the cheaply made, always out of order, belt machines. Send $2.00 with your order and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. **OUR VALUABLE FREE BOOK** "How to Shear Sheep," by the champion shearer of the world, will interest you. Send for copy and our big new catalog showing the largest line of shearing and clipping machines on earth. It will pay you. Write today. **Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.,** 224 Ontario St. **Chicago**

Summer Bulb Premium



GERMAN IRIS



TIGER LILY

Every one plants summer bulbs, but the high price has kept most people from planting them as freely as they should. I am going to *give away* some in large lots, fine blooming size ones, for the garden or border. How many do you desire? SEND IN THE NAMES AND MONEY AT ONCE, as the supply is limited.

No. 1. I OFFER 24 German Iris (Flags) for one three months trial, or 100 for one yearly subscription at 50c. Start a border of them now.

No. 2. I OFFER 50 fine blooming size Gladiolus for one three months' trial, or 400 for one yearly subscription at 50c.

No. 3. I OFFER 24 Tiger Lilies for one three months' trial, or 300 for one yearly subscription. The Iris and Tiger Lilies are hardy, and will increase from year to year.

Three months' trial subscription, 10c; one year, 50c to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the great farm paper. Rush in the names and make money orders payable and *send orders direct* to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The above premiums free by mail.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.



GLADIOLUS

.....(CUT OFF HERE).....

Summer Bulb Premium Coupon

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... for which send me premiums Nos..... and send the paper to persons whose names and addresses are on attached sheet.

Name .....

P. O. .....State.....

(Attach a sheet with name and address of subscribers.)

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.This special dispensation will be effective only to March 1, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Keep Your Grit

Hang on! Cling on! No matter what they say.
Push on! Sing on! Things will come your way.
Sitting down and whining never helps a bit;
Best way to get there is by keeping up your grit.

—Louis E. Thayer.

"Yes, farmers ought to co-operate but they cannot."

We hear this frequently, but is it true? We may at least ask the people making the assertion, why cannot farmers co-operate?

The reply would probably be, "Well, they have not before;" or, "they are too widely scattered;" or, "their crops are too deversified;" or, "they are too poor;" or, "they are too suspicious;" or, "they are too stubborn;" or, "there is no need for them to co-operate."

But none of these reasons are valid ones. The reason why farmers are not co-operating now is because they did not have the right plan and objects when they organized before. No well prepared and practical plan was offered them to secure the benefits of co-operation.

Our government could not endure without a good constitution; the great rail road corporations could not operate successfully if they did not have a good system for management; the Standard Oil company could not control petroleum and its products if it were not for its great busines organizations; the manufacturers of harvesting machinery found their business unsatisfactory a few years ago, when each was for himself and competing with all the others. But they paid $50,000,000 for a practical system of co-operation and now they find satisfaction and profit through the International Harvester company.

Farmers cannot co-operate unless they have a good plan or system. They have been the greatest class to organize on earth but they have been the poorest co-operators because they never had the right plan.

This was true before 1902. Then the right plan was given to them and they were not charged $50,000,000, or any other sum for it. They held to the plan very closely for a while and reaped immense benefits.

But in 1909 some of them were led away by false leaders. Instead of sticking strictly to their legitimate busines of raising the crops and selling them at profitable prices, they were told that they should attend to other people's business too—that of delivering the crops to the consumers.

If there is any good reason why there should not be any middlemen, outside of farmers, to handle the crops, then, with as good reason we can argue that there should not be any railroads to transport the crops, except the farmers owned them.

Notwithstanding many farmers ran off after these false leaders, and the original society was much weakened, we are not ready to concede that farmers cannot co-operate. The incident we mention was only a skirmish, and great questions are not settled by skirmishes, but by decisive battles. The forces to establish the true, tested and proven plan are as strong as ever. The plan is better understood now than ever before and there are examples of successes and victories now that were not in evidence before.

Since all that is necessary is to accept and use a practical plan, which we have, and put it in charge of an organization of intelligent, honest men who must understand the plan themselves, who will contend that farmers will refuse to co-oparate?

Co-operate will lesson the farmers' labor, will relieve them from nearly all worry over prices and marketing, and will increase their profits so much that the trifling expense will be overshadowed mutliplied times. Who will contend that farmers are so short-sighted, or contrary as to refuse all these things and continue the old, expensive, unprofitable, worrying, competative system?

The plan is printed in this number.

* * *

Band together. Stand together.

* * *

One farmer cannot control markets,

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
Three Months' Trial Subscription, 10c.
Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

YOUR ADDRESS should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

RENEWALS AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post-office give old office as well as new.

IMPORTANT. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

THE LATEST DATE shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

MEMBERS of the Farmers Society of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

CLUBS. We want every subscriber to send clubs of three-months' *trial subscribers* at 10 cents each.

ADVERTISERS. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Become a Part Owner

Mr Subscriber:
Do you enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING?
Do you approve of its policies?
Do you get benefit from its teachings?
Have you faith in its future?

If you can answer the above questions in the affirmative, then why not become a part owner in what we believe will be the greatest newspaper in the country?

Newspaper publishing is a profitable business when wisely managed. Don't you think the people who are producing UP-TO-DATE FARMING understand their business? Or have you not thought about it?

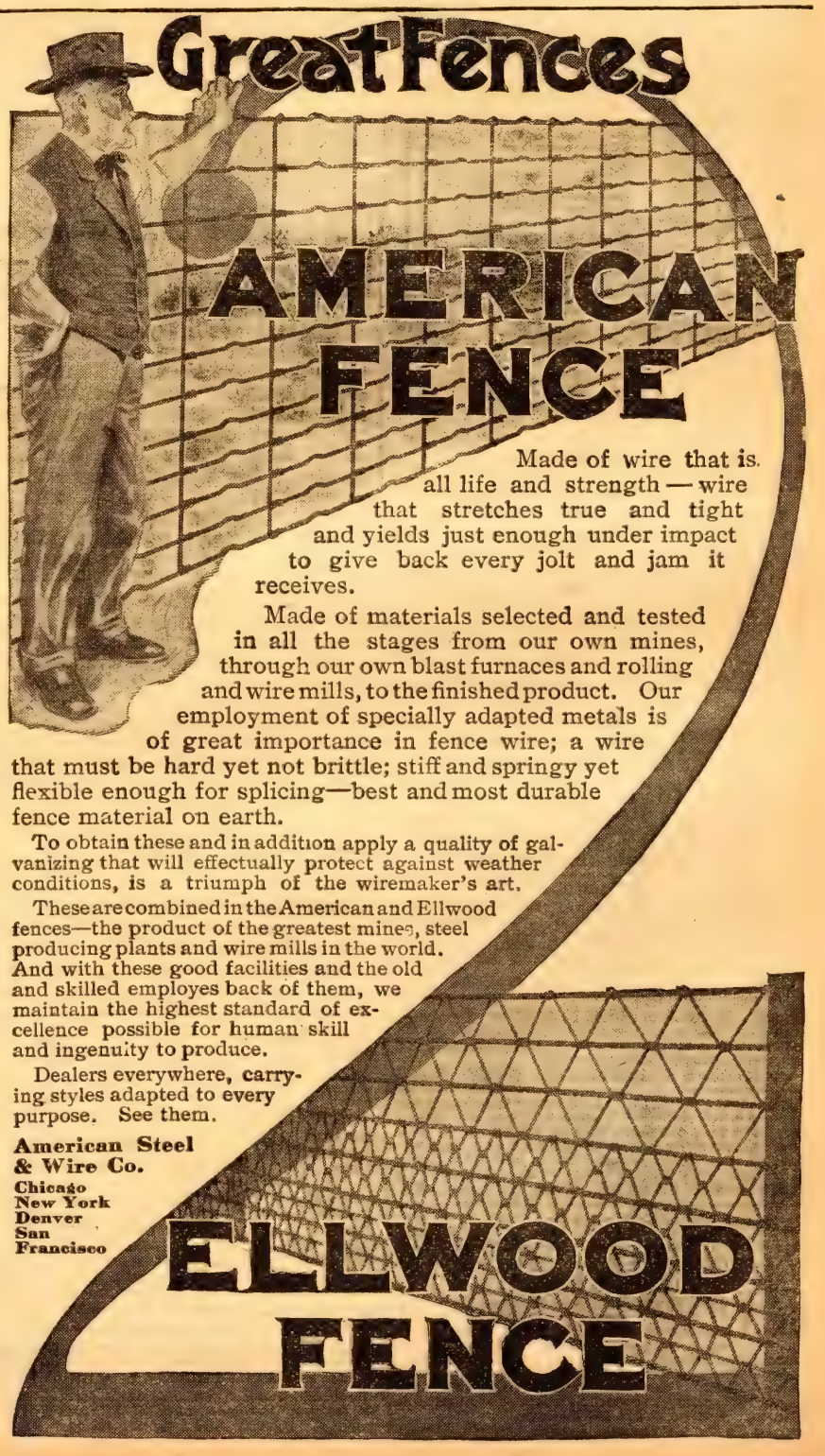
If you have not, then look over this issue, or any issue. Note the timeliness, breath, depth, and soundness of its editorials and department matter. To your knowledge are they equaled by any other farm paper?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is admitted by press and public to be the best edited farm paper in the country. Does this count for anything?

We offer you an opportunity to become part owner of this paper. It is worth your while to investigate.

We have issued two booklets,—one is a "PROSPECTUS," the other is called "THE PRINT SHOP OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING." Both booklets wil be sent FREE on request. Ask for them. Address

THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.



ANSWER

This Ad and Get My Big FREE Book and Save $50

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world—My price has made it—Save dealer, jobber and catalog house profit. No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 guantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment.

How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer.

20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it.

They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. **Five Sizes—including New Complete Steel Gear Spreader—70-bu. Size.**

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory."

Nobody can beat it. **Freight Prepaid**

WM. GALLOWAY CO.



Fits Your Own Wagon

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Farm Life Calls for an Auto

The farmer went through the financial crisis and felt the effect less than any other business man. The West today is richer by far than the East. The farmer is progressive, alert and up-to-date. Thousands of farmers have automobiles and know us. We can sell you a good used auto from $150 up. We have over 300 for you to choose from. Get our big Cut Rate Bargain List. Deal with a responsible house—the largest of its kind in the world. References: Dunn's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. When writing, please mention Up-to-Date Farming.



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NEW

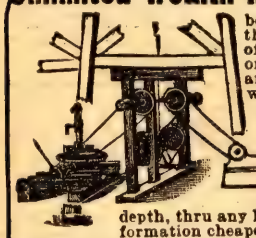
Ask Any Owner What He Thinks

about the "New Huber" Thresher. He will tell you that it will thresh out a thousand bushels of grain quicker than any other threshing machine made. And that it will get *all the bushels there are* in a crop. Every kernel that you raise goes into your bins—clean—whole—top-price grain. It has great capacity and great power. It is economical in grain saving, time saving, labor saving. No other thresher has so many *tried-out*, exclusive features. Every one is scientific in principle. Every one is important in the make-up of a perfect threshing machine. Every one necessary for saving all the grain and delivering the straw in the best of condition. There is a big difference in threshers. Some are slow in operation. The "New Huber" is speedy. Some break and crush the kernels of grain. The "New Huber" delivers them whole. We want to send you the "New Huber" illustrated catalogue which explains every practical detail. Just drop a postal card giving your name and address and the book will go back to you by return mail. Send for it today. It is FREE.

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Dept. M Marion, Ohio

NEW

Unlimited Wealth May Be Yours



below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the

"American" Coring Machine

which will remove a core of any size, any depth, thru any kind of shale or rock formation cheaper than by any other method. Our new catalog describes every method of well sinking and mineral prospecting—**FREE.**

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WE PAY THE FREIGHT
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in America, on famous Columbus Buggies—at prices that save you big money. Lowest factory prices offered by anyone, shipped on one month's approval, 2 years' guarantee. Get new free catalog.



Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.
Station C40 Columbus, O.

but a million farmers can cause every market to pay the prices they decide to ask.

* * *

Farmers don't need to organize to find markets for their stuff as some pretended teachers tell them, but they must organize to keep their stuff off of the markets until they are hungry for it.

* * *

"Keeping everlasting at it brings success."

* * *

A few unscrupulous men can destroy in a few months what conscientious men labored for years to build.

* * *

"Most of the world's great enterprises have passed through temporary failure only to become shining monuments of ability, grit and staying power."

* * *

Senator Beverage, of Indiana, replied to President Roosevelt's critics in the following eloquent, but biting words, the day before the president's term of office expired. We print this for those, who would oppose our work, to ponder over:

"It reminds me of a fact of history, with which all school children in America are familiar and that is that this republic has never had a great President who was not viciously assulted and wrongfully accused. It started out with Washington, and so desperate became the attacks upon him that the father of his country actually uttered these words: 'I would to God I were in my grave.'

"The same was true of Andrew Jackson. When that great leader of the Democratic party had a message of his laid before the Legislature of South Carolina it was met with hoots, jeers and laughter. Men now living remember well the base and scandalous things that were said of Abraham Lincoln. No shining mark ever escapes the darts. It is a mark of great achievement, it is an incident of a great career, that it compels attack. Mr. President, who knows the names of the men who assulted Washington? Their names were known in that day, but their brief memories are now forgotten. Who knows today, even in South Carolina, the names of the men who scoffed at Andrew Jackson. What has become of the memories of the traducers of Abraham Lincoln?

"As history repeated itself in the case of Washington and of Jackson and of Lincoln, so it will repeat itself in the case of Theodore Roosevelt. When history shall have fully written and type recorded so that we may have the perspective of events it will be found that he who assailed Mr. Roosevelt's historic administration will have vanished as a meteor from the heavens of human chronicle, while the President's deeds stand a cluster of eternal and enduring stars. * * *

Why is it that he has held the unparalleled affections of the American people for so many years? It is because he has gathered into his breast the wishes, the hopes and the aspirations of the American people, just as the great Presidents I have named did before him. We in this chamber and other men can attack the President here and there, but the great 90,000,000 do not hear those complaints; they do not see those attacks and if they did they would condemn them.

* * * "Say what you will of the character of this man, of his conduct, no one can question the fact that he has achieved greatly, that he has wrought mightily and that he has wrought for the permanent welfare of all the people, regardless of creed, or color, or party. At this time when a few hours will see him stripped of power, to punish or reward, I will no longer sit silent and suffer these accumulated assults, and especially when I remember that many of them would not have been made even one short year ago."

OVER PRODUCTION

Some 1908 crops sold for very high prices and we gather from reports printed in the newspapers and in our correspondence that unusual large acreages will be planted of such crops this year. Notably was the crop of cabbage small last year and the price very high—having reached $50 a ton recently with very little offered. Stimulated by the high price, "truckers," as the reports say, "are preparing their fields for a large planting."

Another notable instance is tobacco. This crop was short because no crop was grown in 1908 in one important producing district. This result was

NEW TEMPERANCE POST CARDS

Sixty Original Designs of Intrinsic Worth and Beauty. Valued beyond price by every lover of home and humanity. They contain brilliant temperance sentiment, richly illustrated. Will offend no one. Every friend of temperance and good morals; and every boy and girl will surely want these incomparable cards.

PRICE, 60 Post Cards, all different 40c—40 for 30c—20 for 15c, all prepaid. Agents wanted at every P. O. (60 "Cheer" Post Cards, real Gems; same price.)

☞ Seed Cat. and Prem. Coupon free with all orders.

SPECIAL. Order at once and I will add free a nice PRESENT for wife, sister or sweetheart.

A. T. CoOK, Seedsman, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Home-Made Gaslight

By John E. Kennedy



FOR a long time City people were afraid of Gas, thinking it might "blow-up the house" or poison them in their sleep.

But, little by little it came home to them that there were many more accidents recorded in the newspapers from carrying around Candles and Lamps than there were from the fixed-on-the-wall Gas jets.

And, the insurance people soon figured this out in percentage, for their own sakes.

So,—it would need a lot of searching **today** in Cities or Towns to find a Candlestick or an **occasional** Kerosene Lamp.

Gaslight **for the Country** came slower, with Rural Delivery and the Rural Telephone,

Because, "Rural Gaslight" must be **made at home**, as Candles were,—and Country Folk are not Chemists.

* * *

But, the "ready-to-make" Gas material came at last.

Its name is "Union Carbide."

An experimentalist named Wilson accidently produced this wierd stuff with an Electric Furnace while trying to make something else.

It looks like coal but acts like magic.

And, it solved the Rural Gaslight problem—instanter.

Union Carbide won't burn, can't explode, and will "keep" anywhere for years, stored in 100-lb. watertight drums in which it is shipped from the factory.

When this "Carbide" is dropped into plain water it produces Acetylene Gas which is **ten times** richer than the best City Gas.

When this Gas is lighted at a burner, same as City Gas, it gives forth a brilliant **white** light, of exactly the same chemical quality and **color-balance** as Sunlight.

* * *

Acetylene Gas being ten times **purer** than City Gas only **one-tenth** as much of its flame is needed as would be required for the same candle-power of Light from City Gas, Kerosene or Gasolene.

This means that only a very small **fraction** of the heat, with **none** of the soot and smell of Kerosene or Gasolene is present.

It also accounts for the fact that an Acetylene Light of 24 candle-power costs only about 3¾ cents for 10 hours lighting, while regular Kerosene Lamps cost about 6 cents in Kerosene, Chimneys and Wicks, on the average, for the same 24 candle-power lighting.

And, 40 Acetylene Lights need only about 30 minutes **per month** of labor, while 8 to 10 Kerosene Lamps need that same 30 minutes of labor **every day** for **365** days in the year.

* * *

Compare **6 hours** per year for 40 Acetylene Lights with **183 hours** per year for 8 or 10 Kerosene Lamps.

And consider the **unpleasant** kind of work such "Lamp Slavery" represents.

Meantime, Acetylene is the most **beautiful** Light ever used, as well as the most convenient.

Brilliant, cool, steady, soft, **safe**, and colorless as Sunlight itself.

It is the **only** artificial Light under which pale-yellow, pale-blue, or pink are seen at their true value.

Two million Americans use it regularly today and over 348 Towns are publicly lighted by it.

Shall we tell **you** how **little** it need cost to make this time-saving, money-saving, and beautifying, Light at your own home?

Write us today how many rooms you've got, or how large a store, and receive definite information.

Address Union Carbide Sales Co., Dept. K, 2 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Diabetes cured quickly with DIABETOL, recent Tropical Herb discovery. Benefit first week. Booklet mailed FREE. AMES CHEMICAL COMPANY, Box U, Whitney Point, N. Y.

28 EASTER Post Cards Beautifully Colored. Very Latest 1909 designs. Money back if not best bargain advertised. Big wholesale catalog free. DRAPER PTG. CO., DES MOINES, IOWA. **10c**



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Free Employment Bureau

will assist you to secure a position with a reliable firm. Scores of our graduates who had no former experience and who formerly earned from $25 to $75 a month placed in good positions where they have since earned from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. We have more calls for Salesmen than we can supply. If you are ambitious and want to increase your earnings from two to ten times our free book "*A Knight of the Grip*" will show you how.

Fill out and mail attached coupon for it today.

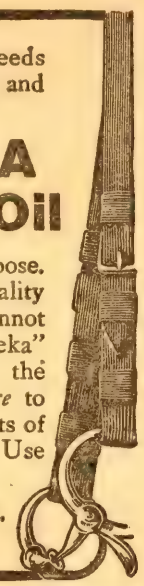
Dept. 282 National Salesman's Training Association
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282

All harness leather needs an occasional oiling and blacking, and

EUREKA Harness Oil

is best for the purpose. There is no acid quality about it and it cannot become rancid. "Eureka" penetrates deep into the leather and *stays there* to resist the rotting effects of wet and weather. Use Eureka Harness Oil.

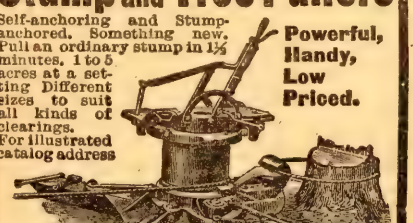


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(Incorporated)

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres at a setting Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address

Powerful, Handy, Low Priced.



Milne Mfg. Co 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

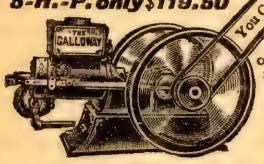
$50 TO $300 SAVED

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.-P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

5-H.-P. only $119.50

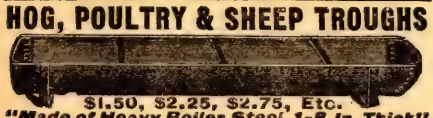


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Wm. Galloway, Pres.
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"Made of Heavy Boiler Steel 1-8 In. Thick"

So strong no beast or animal can break or injure, substantially riveted, clean and sanitary. **Guaranteed to last a lifetime. No expense for repairs. Poultry and pig trough—$1.50 each or 5 for $7.50, we pay the freight. Hog and sheep troughs—$2.25 and $2.75 each, we pay freight on 3 or more.** You can not afford to miss this great bargain. **Write for free descriptive circular. FULTON SUPPLY COMPANY, n. i.—534 Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois.**

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We sell direct to you at factory prices—a big saving on every set. Shipped on approval; warranted as satisfactory in every detail as though made to your special order—or money refunded. Our harness is HAND MADE from best oak leather—33 years' square dealing backs our guarantee. **We Pay the Freight.**

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We will send you FREE one Wade & Butcher razor, the kind your father used, comes ready to shave with and guaranteed for five years. One gold trimmed shaving mug, One cake Williams shaving soap, One bristle shaving brush, silver trimmed, one oil finished leather razor strop, One venetian hone, guaranteed to hone any razor in two minutes. The above will be sent to you without cost subject to inspection. If you are satisfied pay the Express Co. **$1.50.**

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FREIGHT PAID We are the only house that sells paints at prices of this kind and pays the freight to any city east of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICES ON OIL are	F. O. B. CHICAGO	
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Boiled Oils for Roofs, etc	"	37c

Free Paint List, Clothing Catalogue Grocery List, Etc. ORDER TODAY

DEERING MERCANTILE CO.
54-58-60 Dept. 79 Wabash Ave., Chicago

brought about after a hurculean effort

It had been the rule that a year of lean production was followed by a year of fat production, principally because the high prices stimulated large plantings. We hoped for a better condition when farmers had learned the lesson of control, and the examples that are now brought to view prove that farmers, although they have learned their lesson, are not consistent in practicing it. One reason for this is the fact that they have not yet got the necessary system, or machine to put it in practice.

In the case of tobacco, the effort in 1908 was not justified, if planting is not controlled this year to produce a supply to only equal the demand, which can be known. With unrestrained planting followed by a good growing season, the price can easily fall to where it was before the Society of Equity came. This naturally brings up the question, is the Equity plan sufficient or insufficient?

To answer this question we must consider, first, what is the Equity plan and second, what are the conditions in the tobacco growing districts? We will take Kentucky as the example, as it is the largest producing state and was the best organized.

The Equity plan teaches that there shall be one organization for the whole country, for all farmers and for all the crops, and only one. We have always contended that even two organizations would prevent difinite and satisfactory results in producing and marketing crops.

As long as there was only one organization in Kentucky (there was another one in the southwestern part of the State interested in a different type of tobacco which need not be considered in this argument) every thing was satisfactory, the organization grew rapidly, planting was regulated, prices were set, the crops were controlled and the marketing, for a brief time was wisely directed. But ambitious leaders, or, would-be leaders, who did not understand the system, or were not honest enough to carry it out, came forward and created factions and rival organizations. The result is that there is not a county in Kentucky now that has any organization, that has not two or more.

Shall the Equity plan, as given to the farmers six years ago by the editor of this paper, be condemned under such conditions? We disclaim the plan of pretended co-operation in Kentucky, and condemn it. It is not co-operation, but the most expensive and wasteful kind of competition, worse than individual competition by the farmers, because, then they got all their crops sold for, while this way they must contribute to the support of several groups of people who pretend to serve them.

The situation is bad and it will not be better until there is a coming together of the different factions on the correct plan, or the farmers, in this case the tobacco growers, turn their backs on all the factions that are out of accord with the simple but effective Equity plan, and reorganize.

As long as farmers support two or more societies or factions, they better have none, and so long as they allow themselves to be led by blind, or false leaders, they know what will occur.

Coffee for 2 Cents a Pound

Mr. A. T. Cook, the reliable Seedsman of Hyde Park, N. Y., has seed of the New Domestic Coffee; large packet, 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents, 15 for $1.00, all postpaid. It is the poor man's friend, and is perfectly delicious. It can be grown anywhere for two cents a pound, and thus save many a dollar. As the Christian Advocate says, "It is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age." It bears prodigiously, and matures early as corn. Write to him to-day or you may forget it. His Illustrated Catalog, Premium Coupon, and a nice present, will accompany the seeds.

Fruit, Grain and Stock Farms for sale in Oceana Co. Write C. W. Morgan, Shelby, Mich., for lists.

Look! Farms in the heart of Michigan. Send for free descriptive list. Isham & Chandler, Butternut, Mich.

PEACH TREES, 3c; Apple, 5c; Cherry, 12c All kinds of fruit trees and plants. Get our catalogue. ERNST'S NURSERIES, Moscow, O.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Farm Lands

Bargain for sale by owner, a fine farm improved adjoining Lebanon, Mo., near St. Louis. 80 acres, $40 per acre. Address E. C. Bland, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City.

Farm for Sale, 160 acres 6½ miles from station in the Famous Wheat Belt in Manitoba. For particulars apply to H. Halvorson, Numedahl. N, Dakota.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

Michigan Farms, southern counties, stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oceana County, Michigan. I sell farms in this Co., the best in the U. S., Fruit, Grain, Poultry, Stock. All sizes, easy terms. If the people of U. S. knew the advantages to be had here, in 24 hours there would not be standing room. Write for list and literature. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Wanted farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commissions. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Wanted Information regarding good farm for sale in locality where good crops are certain. Give price and brief description and state when possession can be had. Will positively deal with owners only who will sell direct to buyer. Address; T. M. Clark, Box 955 W. Buffalo, N. Y.

We can sell your property, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

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4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Women

Housewives send for our dandy egg separator. Once tried always used. 12c by mail 60 page catalog free. Glenwood Supply Co., Box 393, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

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Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, boars, bred sows, September pigs $8; pedigrees free. Stock mated; large kind. Fred Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

Tamworths, immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Pamphlet free W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

255 head 1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives, dehorned; must sell at once. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date movable fence panel. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

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Every Farmer in the United States needs at least one gallon of Crisman's XX Paraffine Paint to cover his farm wagons, tools and machinery. After it is on it answers a better purpose than a wagon house as the tools, etc., are always under cover. It tightens the joints, spokes, etc., and has a good effect in keeping the tires on the wheels. Wears beyond expectation. Paraffine Paint answers many purposes. Certain corporations buy it by the car load, having used it many years. Agents wanted. PARAFFINE PAINT WORKS, Eldred, Pa.

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Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

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Best stock and eggs of all leading varieties of Poultry. Catalog free. Wm. A. Derstine, Ideal Poultry Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

Eggs Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns. Price list free. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching from fine large White Wyandottes, if you want extra value for your money try these eggs at $1.00 per 15. Write for full information. Equity Poultry Yards, Weston's Mills, N. Y.

Eggs from prize winning strains single comb white and brown Leghorns, barred Plymouth rocks, white wyandottes, Rhode Island reds, both combs; Light and Dark Bramahs; $1.00 15, $5.00 100. F. M. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J.

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If you will engage in the pure-bred poultry iness or if you have pure-bred poultry or eggs to sell write to Miss Mary Berriman, Muncy, Pa.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, $1.00 and $1.50 each while they last. Over 200 to select from. Order at once Write for show birds. W. W. Faigley, Lancaster, O.

Red Babies. Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit prize winners. Rose and single. Magnificent pairs, trios for sale. Catalog eggs, chicks, stock. Barred Rock, Black Minorca, Leghorn chicks, $10 per 100. Safe delivery. Edwin R. Cornish, Edwardsburg, Mich.

R. I. Red eggs from choicely selected pure bred fowls, $1 per 13 eggs. Vern Lafler, Middlesex, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, 15 for 75 cents. Mrs. Rozell Poisal, Clarksville, Iowa.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, Five First, First Pen, Two Silver Cups, Wis. State Poultry Show. Alb. Klein, Lomira, Wis.

Wild Mallard Ducks, thoroughly domesticated. Beautifully plumaged and greatest layers of all ducks. $3.50 per pair. Eggs $2.00 per fifteen. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

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Take Notice Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

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Alsike Clover and Timothy seed, mixed just right to sow. For sample address, Crane wood, Grand Meadow, Minn.

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Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00.
H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

For Sale: Cow Peas and Soy Beans, any kind, any quantity. Write for catalogue and free bulletin No. 54. Hickory Seed Co., Hickory, N. Car.

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3 Pkts. Seed Free. I want you to try my famous "Quality Seeds" the best that can be had. Write today for catalog before offer is withdrawn. J. W. Jung, Dept. M, Randolph, Wis.

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Staver Shoes. Genuine leather; black top; easy; look well; durable. Women's 3 to 7, $2.75. Misses' 11 to 2, $2.25. Oxfords 25c less. By mail prepaid. Send paper slip length of foot. State size usually worn. Write address plainly. F. A. Crocker, Manager, Lincoln Center, Maine.

Miscellaneous

For Sale—A first class Cold Storage Plant, located at Neogel, 20 miles south of Mattoon, Illinois. The building is 40x80 feet, and was built by the University of Illinois for experimental purposes, on the most approved plan and up-to-date equipments. It has a capacity of about 5,000 barrels, and is in good repair. For information address, D. L. Braucher, Lincoln, Illinois.

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Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

THE DUMPER'S SONG

MRS. S. E. SOWERS, Henryetta, Okla.

Tune, "We Are Going Down the Valley"

We are going down to market all alone,
We leave our wife and children all at home;
The prices we are getting are so small,
There is not enough of money for us all.

CHORUS

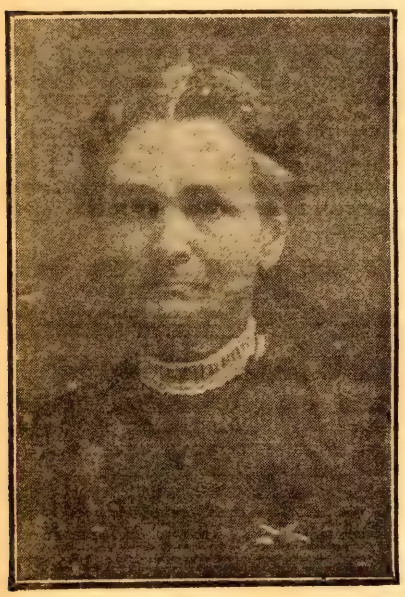
We are going down to market,
Going down to market all our cotton and our corn;
We are going down to market, going down to market,
Going down to market all our cotton and our corn.

We are rushing all our products into town,
Although the price is low and buyers frown;
We will keep the stream a-flowing in
Until we've nothing left but an empty bin.

We see our union brothers over there,
Holding their products for a price that's fair;
We never lend a helping hand,
For we belong to the dumper band.

We are forced to keep our children out of school,
Is the way it works by the dumpers' rule;
Our wives and children work from sun to sun
In the cotton patch, and the work is never done.

But, you see, we are the dumper man,
We will not help ourselves when we can;
We will let the union men make the price,
We'll never spend a dime, but take our slice.



MRS. ELIZA E. STELLE.

Mrs. Eliza E. Stelle, (Maiden name Miss Eliza E. Coker), late wife of John P. Stelle, for several years associate editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, was born in the State of Tennessee, January 26, 1846; moved with her parents who made their home in Hamilton county, Illinois, in 1853; was brought up on a farm, educated in the common schools of the country, early made a profession of religion, and became a member and active worker in the M. E. church. February 15, 1866, she became the wife of John P. Stelle, who, though only three years her senior, had for several years been her teacher. The mother of ten children, eight of whom survive her, she was a pious, industrious and loving wife and devoted mother, and, besides her husband and children, left a host of sorrowing friends among the best people of her home town, who followed her remains from her home to the church, where the obsequies were conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. C. Harens, assisted by Rev. J. H. Voliva and Rev. J. Allen, both of whom had known both her and her husband from their youth; thence to the cemetery on Richardson Hill near Dahlgren, Ill.

Mrs. Stelle had been in feeble health for some time, but died at midnight, February 22, 1909, after a week's illness of pneumonia. She was long an active worker in the domestic science work of the farmers institutes, and particularly in the W. C. T. U., having been for years president of her local union.

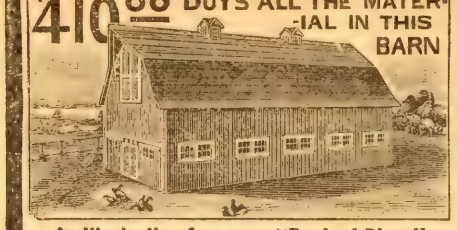
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We don't ask for money in advance. You can buy without sending one cent of money with your order. All we require is a guarantee as to your responsibility. **Money refunded if material is contrary to our representation.** We have a capital stock and surplus of over $1,000,000.00. We refer you to any bank or banker anywhere. Or you can write direct to the Great Stock Yards Bank, The Drovers Deposit National Bank of Chicago.

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Prices are, per thousand, in carload shipments only, F.O.B. Chicago, for 30 days only. All material guaranteed new.

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We urge you to send us your carpenter's bill for our estimate. Have him make up a list of every single item you will need and send it on to us for our prices. We guarantee to go over it carefully and itemize it fully and to send you a clear concise statement of just what we will furnish and the prices will be so low as to secure your order. You can include in your list of material everything needed; that means even plumbing and heating material.

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Window Frames	1.25
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Write for descriptive matter and prices.



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THE FIELD

Up-to-Date Farming will publish short letters from members and subscribers relating to matters of general interest. They may be reports of meetings held or to be held; companies formed to build warehouses or elevators for storage of crops; views on any current topic, etc.

The following reports are selected as representative of the wide-spread activity of organizing into the Farmers Society of Equity and the sentiment of the people:

TEXAS

IOWA PARK, TEXAS L. U. No. 2100 of A. S. of E. reported dues for 13 members and asks for charter from F. S. E. This was one of the early unions organized into the old society and one of very few that were organized in Texas. They affirm their belief in the Equity plan as the only practical plan for farmers' successful co-operation.

MONTANA

LIVINGSTON, MONT. Local Union reports 12 members and say: We have decided to stay with the old principles under which we first organized. In a very short time we hope to have all our members in good standing once more. We had something like 300 members in the county a year ago. Five of the twelve locals have already re-organized into the F. S. E.

We have had a hard fight against the E. F. J., but have won. We will stand by UP-TO-DATE FARMING and Mr. Everitt, the father of the organization, and we will organize under that head.

Later.—Billings Local Union was reported with 18 members.—Wm. Phelan, Organizer

ILLINOIS

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL UNION reported 15 members and sought a charter from the F. S. E. Mr. Theo, Schellhudt, Pres., wrote: I am president of our union. This county had a county union of the A. S. of E., but we decided not to stay with that side, and have joined the F. S. E. We had 20 paid-up members last year. Our next meeting will be March 13th, when the other members will pay dues. The organization has been dormant in our county.

NORTH DAKOTA

BRAZIL LOCAL UNION. On the 23d (February) our local union of the A. S. of E. met and decided to start up again under a Farmers Society of Equity charter. We think it has now been proven beyond a doubt that there was a conspiracy and the F. S. E. is right. We refused to proceed until we were satisfied which side was right. We believe this was about the first local of the society organized in this state and I have great pleasure in reporting fourteen members herewith.—H. F. Moser, Secretary.

MISSOURI

LOOSE CREEK LOCAL UNION. We remember this as one of the early local unions organized in the Equity society. Its report of dues come to hand just as this paper is closing and the secretary writes as follows: "I was chosen secretary of our local again and am glad at last to report my efforts successful and I herewith send the dues of our members to the Farmers Society of Equity.—Fritz Schallert. Billings.

INDIANA

Perry County, Ind., made it choice for the Farmers Society of Equity last year before the society was incorporated, by reporting some local unions. These and others have paid dues this year and others are constantly getting on the right track again all through Southern Indiana, where the development was the best. This, notwithstanding the desparate efforts of A. S. of E. Director Speer—the self confessed criminal—whose home is there, and others to keep the members deceived. The following appeal by Organizer E. D. Gee, which was widely published in that section, is irresistible and is one reason why the people can't be fooled all the time:

"There are times in the history of our lives that tries men's souls. Having to stand up for your convictions of right, against the combined influence of some of your most trusted friends and former instructors is trying indeed. But your humble servant has lived to see the day when, after long years of toil and sacrifice of time and energy for the uplift of farmers to their proper position in society, and equal opportunity with other callings; and having found a practical plan and which was almost crowned with success in the American Society of Equity; he has now the mortification of seeing the beloved society stolen by a few conspirators and prostituted to principles entirely foreign to the original plan or the society's principles, and pledged to principles that wrecked nearly all former organizations of farmers.

"To succeed with their conspiracy, they stooped to the meanest and most contemptible crime known; that of slandering, and trying to bring into disrepute the good name of the founder of our beloved society, so as to destroy the confidence of his fellow men in him and to ruin the business of this man who sacrificed a fortune to give the farmers the society.

"By their intrigue they have got some of the best men in the country deceived into carrying out their fiendish designs. Notwithstanding some of the conspirators have been brought into court and convicted, and others have confessed, and still others have fled to escape the law, some of the chief conspirators are still trying to lead the people astray. Therefore, I feel it my duty, as a guardian of the true principles of Equity in Warrick County, Ind., and vicinity, to give the people timely warning.

"My appeal to farmers is to investigate, if you are not already posted. Send your name and address to the undersigned and I will furnish you with unmistakable proofs that what I have said is true. To follow the convicted and confessed criminals that have stolen the old society to use it for their selfish ends, would make me a criminal with them.

"Now, therefore, I appeal to all honest and right-thinking farmers to make haste to join the only society that holds out any hope for better things.—The Farmers Society of Equity. A great many Local Unions that had paid dues to the old A. S. of E., under mis-apprehension of the facts, are now joining, and paying to the F. S. E.

E. D. GEE, Organizer."

Tennison, Ind.

Much has been said by the opposition about the lack of local unions of the society in Marion County, Indiana—the County Indianapolis is in. These people may not know that among the first unions of the society organized, some were in this county, but, like many other places, they became inactive. The more likely explanation, however, is that they serve their ends better by not reporting the truth. For confirmation, write to Albert Hockinsmith of W. A. Artman, New Augusta, Marion County, Ind.

MICHIGAN

It would be impracticable to fully review the good work accomplished in Michigan, suffice it to say that the state officers are capable and hard working people. They have an object they are working for. It is, to quote from President Greilich's recent letter, "to give Michigan a membership of 50,000 this year. While we realize the size of our task, we believe we can make good." Such determination deserves the hearty co-operation of every farmer in Michigan to see the realization of the president's hopes.

IOWA

In the March 1st number of Eq. F. J., page 6, column 3, it was stated that Judge Fisk had organized a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity, etc., and that at the second meeting the union was dissolved and the charter canceled. This is false, as is nearly every thing that is printed in that paper. The fact is, Judge Fisk never had a commission from the F. S. E. and did not organize a local union for our organizer, Mr. P. J. Baadte, who union for some other society, more likely for the A. S. of E., as he had a commission from it. He also organized at Sheldon. But some of the people did not think his society had the right flavor and they sent for our organizer, Mr. P. J. Paadte, who turned them into the Farmers Society of Equity where they remained.

A QUESTION: *What benefit can readers hope to obtain from a paper that has always been notoriously false like the paper referred to above? If it should print a true statement, how can the reader distinguish it from the false? And, should its statements be accepted, in the end can only come disappointments and loss.*

KENTUCKY

DAVIESS COUNTY. Herewith I report six local unions of the society reorganized into the F. S. E., and my health permitting, I hope to report every old local in the county. This was one of the best organized counties in the state, but all the local unions repudiated the conduct of Drayton and his band and not one has paid dues to them.—J. W. Warrick, District Organizer.

WEBSTER COUNTY. I hand you reports of more local unions reorganized. I have now practically completed the work in Webster County and organized a county union, which will be reported. I will now enter Henderson County.—N. M. Ashby, National Director F. S. E.

WEBSTER COUNTY UNION, located at Dixon, was reported by T. A. Stewart, Secretary. Nine locals were represented. Mr. Stewart wrote: "We had a most beneficial meeting, and the enthusiasm was great."

COLORADO

New local unions have been reported in the last month at Mancos, Norma, Bowen, and Waverly. This speaks well for a state that never had much development. Organizer F. B. Adams has a field ripe for the harvest and we believe he will make a splendid showing in Colorado this year.

WISCONSIN

The "Agony" we, members of the A. S. of E. in the potato growing district of Wisconsin were made to suffer, was enough to make strong men topple. To explain: In 1908 in state convention the potato growers felt that we should stand independent until we could decide which faction was right, also we had been treacherously treated by our "State Gang." We elected proper officers. Then through trickery our president was undermined and another man put in his place, which was worse than to kill our independence. The Chicago exchange has certainly put it all over us. Last August the state officers held a meeting in private to consider the matter of surrender and I think that personal pride alone kept them from accepting the call of the F. S. E. for the Mass Convention. The middlemen have again got a solid hold on us in this state. I would like to tell you lots more but let this suffice this time.

As we just received this letter and have not time to ask permission to publish it over the writer's name, we omit the signature.

From late evidences, a Mr. Lord has joined the Annanias club in Wisconsin. We caution all people who despise a liar and prefer truth, against his utterances.

KANSAS

Several inquiries have come to us, "why no reports from Kansas;" and "what's wrong with Kansas?"

These questions will be answered in the following letter which also explains why some of the members of Newton L. U., when reporting their dues, said they did not wish the official paper:

"MR. EVERITT, Pres.

"Replying to your qnestion, the members claimed the paper would not help them; they say it gives nothing tangible for them. My hope to keep the union together is to discuss general farm topics at our meetings, such as roads, schools, and the questions sent out by the President's Commission. Our farmers are well to do and it is not a matter of expense. Nearly all take papers and many take a city daily. Personally I think your plan is all right, but putting it into practice is the rub.

"Our farmers are more prosperous than they ever were before. Prices on almost everything is better than usual and land that sold for $30 a few years ago is selling for $60 to $100 an acre."—F. C. Kessler, Newton, Kan.

It is a case of prosperity in Kansas that explains the lack of development. In other words the Kansas grain farmers have won the first object with partial organization, and partial control of crops. We caution them, however, to not let the bridge that carried them over, decay, or, when they want to pass on it again it may refuse to bear them.

Also we must remind our Western brethren of what we have often said: Organization must come before the definite results. Without the membership and the machine the best we can do is to keep the plan before farmers, teach them and be building stronger every day. Will any farmer say that this number is not worth a dozen years subscription?

Quite in contrast with this report from Kansas is one from an Eastern state that follows:

NEW YORK

"MY DEAR MR. EVERITT.

"I have secured our court house for Saturday, March 13th, and will advertise the meeting thoroughly. The Western farmers are now dictating to the East. Here we have diversified farming, smaller farms and run to hay, dairying, vegetables, tobacco, poultry, etc. The East has suffered in the depreciation of the value of its farms while farms in the West sell for double or three times as much as our Eastern farms.—Fred M. Smith, Auburn, New York."

The trouble with the Eastern farms and farmers is that they must buy the high price Western grain to produce milk, cheese, butter, poultry, etc., while they are not organized to set the prices on their finished products. As long as this condition continues, the price of their land must remain low, because it is not productive of an attractive profit. But through organization all this can be changed. Two years after the farmers of New York organize and make their own prices, every acre of farm land will double in value and it will be the same in other Eastern states.

LATER:—

Auburn, N. Y., March 13, 1909.

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Whiting and Garrett Walrod were here to save the day for the old society, but when the call was made for supporters not one stood up—there was not a single old member for the A. S. of E. I will remain and organize the Farmers Society of Equity.

SHERMAN.

MINNESOTA

In view of the possive attitude, or active opposition of old farmers' institutions in the past to the A. S. of E., the following letters are very significant of better things for the F. S. E.:

The University of Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11, 1908.

"MR. J. A. EVERITT.

"I have charge of the work in agricultural economics and am starting to give special attention to the marketing question in general. The American Economic Association, this year, has consented to give one session of 2 or 3 hours to problems of agricultural economics and the discussion is to center around marketing. * * * I am anxious to get your views and information on the subject.—J. L. Coulter."

Later:—Mr. Coulter wrote, "I have secured and read The Third Power book and copies of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and am very much interested in the subject that you have been working upon."

WISCONSIN

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Gentlemen:—The members of Hay Creek L. U. No. 2376 of the A. S. of E. in meeting held February 24th voted to reorganize into the F. S. E. Please send blanks and a statement of dues, etc., and the report and application for a charter will be sent after our next meeting.—Gustav Zank. Fairchild, Wis.

ADDITIONAL MEETING

J. E. Evans, organizer of R. R. 2, Sistersville, W. Va., will hold his first meeting at the Pleasant Ridge school house, No. 18, on March 20th, at 6 p. m. All readers of this paper in that section should not fail to attend and give Mr. Evans a good start in his work.

MR. J. A. EVERITT:

It is only a question of time, and not very distant as I view the signs of the times, when your plan of the Farmers Society of Equity will be considered not second to any of the great uplifting plans of our awakening and progressive age. Having studied The Third Power book, (as all people should) and also have watched the trend of events, past, present and approaching, I desire to be a co-worker with you in the present struggle.

Your abiding friend,
FRANK MOORE.

Briscoe, Mo.

Notice to Local Unions

All local Unions desiring a charter from the Farmers Society of Equity can secure it by reporting its officers and members to the number of ten or more and remitting the dues as provided in the By-Laws to-wit: $1.50, less 40 cents to remain in the Local Union, or $1.10 per member. And an additional sum of 50 cents for supplies and delivery. Reports should be made to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana, except for Kansas, they should be sent to C. W. Peckham, Secretary, Haven, Kan., and for Michigan to Charles Emmerson, Secretary, Traverse City, Mich.

The following was an act of the mass convention that incorporated the Farmers Society of Equity:

RESOLVED, That all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907, will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity upon the payment of the annual dues provided, viz.: $1.50, which will place them in good standing for one year from the date of payment;

Members and officers of local unions are requested to recommend a person to act as organizer in their district.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

This copy of Up-to-Date Farming is sent to a great many old members of the society who allowed their subscriptions to lapse. To all such we extend a cordial invitation to again become regular readers, either through a membership in the Farmers Society of Equity, which can be secured by paying one annual dues—$1.50; or by sending 50 cents for a year's subscription. One of the premium offers made in this number may interest you. See them.

We will refrain from any commendation of the paper. We prefer that it speak for itself. Many old subscribers, who were without the paper for a while, have written, when renewing, "it seems like going back home to get the old reliable standby that always told the truth and never deceived me."

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give, success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. t does, or should interest you. It does, or should interest all who are engaged in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main objects of the society. These supply what the society heretofore has lacked.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

HOW ONE MAN SOLD HIS FARM

A Minnesota Farmer Successfully Tries New Long-Distance Plan of Selling

Fourteen Men in Six Different States Want His Place

Makes sale without aid of real estate agent and doesn't pay a cent Commission

Cass Co., Minnesota, (Special Correspondence)—The farmers in this section are intensely interested in a recent experience of one of their neighbors. Mr. H. St. John, who owned a farm in Cass County, has succeeded in selling it at his own price, without the help of a real estate agent and without paying a cent in commission. He could have sold the farm fourteen times over as he had that number of men after it. In the course of a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. St. John said:

"Yes, I sold my farm without any trouble and for the benefit of others who desire to sell, I don't mind telling you just how it happened. I had tried all the usual methods of selling, that is by advertising in the local papers and through local real estate men, and had about given up hope of being able to sell, when I happened to come across the advertisement of a concern known as Leonard Darbyshire, Incorporated, of Rochester, N. Y., who make a business of finding buyers for anything one wants to sell. I wrote to these people for their plan and I received a letter from Mr. Darbyshire, the President of the Corporation, together with a copy of their booklet, fully describing a new and up-to-date method of bringing buyer and seller together. Their plan looked good to me and I sent them a description of my farm which they must have sent to prospective buyers all over the country because I received no less than fourteen letters from men who wanted my place, and these letters came from Iowa, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and other States outside of Minnesota. You can imagine that with such a demand I had no trouble in making a sale and I sold my farm to a man in Iowa at my own price, and what's more to the point, I didn't have to pay a cent commission to anyone. I cannot say too much in favor of the Rochester concern and I am delighted with the treatment they gave me. They did everything for me that they agreed to do and I never would have been able to sell so quickly without their assistance because it is hard to sell through an agent, and even if an agent does find a buyer, you have to pay a large amount in commission. The system of bringing buyer and seller together originated by Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, is the best I ever heard of, and he seems to be able to find buyers for all kinds of properties, no matter where they are located."

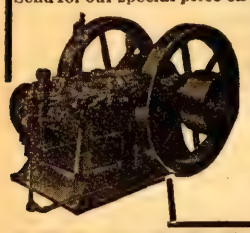
Mr. St. John's success in selling his farm was due to reading a booklet issued by Leonard Darbyshire, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. This booklet tells of a new and successful method of finding buyers for farms and real estate, business properties, automobiles, patents and in fact almost anything salable. The Corporation issuing this book are not real estate agents and do not accept a penny in commission on sales made by their assistance. Their plan of cutting out the real estate agets has met with remarkable success, and owners throughout the country are quickly availing themselves of this opportunity to sell quickly places which for a long time remained in the hands of real estate agents, who failed to sell, for the reason that the commission which the agent placed upon the property killed the sale.

It is said that Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, the president of this concern, is doing more to assist property owners to sell than all the real estate agents in America combined, and anyone wishing to dispose of anything anywhere at any price, would do well to write to Leonard Darbyshire, President, Dept. 1922 C, Rochester, N. Y., giving a brief description of the property for sale, and asking him to send a free copy of his booklet explaining his new method of selling.

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Every farmer has need of a gasoline engine on the farm. To grind corn and feed, saw wood, pump water, run the separator, churn and a hundred and one other thing. Can you get along without a gasoline engine? You lose money if you try to. Send for our special price on a Foss gasoline engine that will best suit your work. It is the most satisfactory engine made. Send for catalog which is free. Write today.



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FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago



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Meetings

Christian County, Ky. County meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity will meet in Hopkinsville, Monday, April 5th. All locals are urged to send as representatives, good business men to this meeting. Pay your dues if not paid. We have been getting good prices for our crops and can well afford to support our society, to which we owe the change. H. G. Hellsby, Co. Pres., F. B. McGowen, Sec.-Treas.

Waverly Union (Colorado) No. 106 gave a social at their last meeting and invited Bowen Union to participate. All enjoyed a good time and the meeting did not close until midnight. Mr. Knapp, of Bowen, made a nice address, several of the young people made stiring declamations along the line of society work. F. P. Adams, county organizer, was to have spoken, but was kept away on account of sickness. There was good music and abundance of refreshments for everybody. All finally went to their homes feeling that the Farmers' Society of Equity meetings are good places to go to, and this meeting has resulted in much good in our community. Many were present who are not yet members, but all were favorably impressed with the work of the society and the opportunity the meetings afford for sociability.—F. P. A. Alamosa, Colo.

Farmers Have No Friends.

The East Jordan Local Union met on the 3rd. at the home of their president, who has been sick for some time. Several of our leading members were present, and their wives with them. Visitors were Mr. Frank Kidder, organizer of Antrim County, and his wife.

The question for discussion at this meeting was "Who is the farmer's friend?" Many and lively were the points made to show that the farmer has few friends in the business sense, and that the Board of Trade and Sec. Wilson's crop reports are not the farmer's friends. Neither are any parties that follow their lead and plan. Nor are they the consumers friends, either.

The final decision was that the farmer has no friend, and that now each farmer is fighting his battle single-handed and alone. Resolved: That we take a firmer stand for organization under the Equity plan.

The subject of degree work was next of interest, all members present favoring this plan of binding our members closer together, and excluding the busy-body.

After some discussion a unanimous vote was given to give the wives of members in good standing the first degree and following degrees, so that they may attend the local with their husbands. They also stated very plainly that this was not to interfere in any way with the Ladies' Society, which they indorsed fully. Some of the ladies present remembered another local that we heard of that would not have the ladies out to Equity meeting. Said the women had enough to do at home. At this meeting, five more members paid their dues, and we expect to have our new charter in the F. S. of E. before next meeting.

New business was the presentation by the secretary of a fine large photograph of our National president, Mr. J. A. Everitt. His gift to the local. This was a pleasant surprise, and was accepted by a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Everitt. This picture will occupy a place by the side of our charter. We believe it would be well if a photo of the founder of the Society hung in company with every local charter.

Resolutions were passed on the death of brother Marin Bartholemew. Vote was taken to retain his name on our new charter, and to drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

Another step for better and more impressive meeting, was the election of a chaplin at this meeting. Rev. John Hackett being chosen our first chaplin, and hereafter our meetings will open and close with prayer.—Mrs. James Howey.

Appeal for Help

To Members of the F. S. E.:

We have a member—R. P. Harris—of Troutville, Pa., L. U. No. 4894 of the F. S. E., who, four weeks ago had his hand cut off on a saw mill. Mr. Harris is a poor man, is honest and was one of the best workers in our union. Mr. Harris is needy and we will help him all we can, which is but little. We therefore send this letter to our national union with the request that it be printed in our official paper, and we hope that some members from their means and impelled by the kindness of their hearts will help Brother Harris.—J. H. Muth, Cec., R. R. 1, Dubois, Pa.

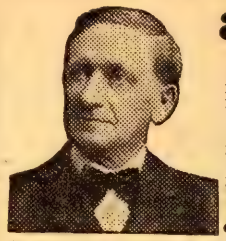
Mr. J. A. Everitt, Pres.:

After reading the president's message, I congratulate myself on belonging to the Farmers' Society of Equity. According to the tenor of this message, our society has the only real plan to solve the farmer's porblems. I particularly want to congratulate you as the founder of so nobel a plan. I am sure you will give the president's message a thorough analysis, and spread your findings on the pages of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so all farmers may be benefited.—P. J. BAADT, Sheldon, Ia.

My Dear Mr. Everitt:

I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the remarkable endorsement of the principles of your Equity Society contained in the message of the president, transmitting the report of the Country Life Commission to congress. The endorsement could not be any warmer unless he had named you in person. There is no question but you have hold of the nub end of the greatest question affecting the farmers at the present time. You might as well take some of the credit for this magnificent endorsement.—SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Huntington, Pa.

Don't Wear a Truss



C. E. Brooks, the Discoverer

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. *Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.* No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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Two Sacred Resurrection Plants

(THE ROSE OF JERICHO.)

These rare and curious plants grow and stay green by placing them in water. When taken out of water they dry and curl up and go to sleep. They will keep in this state for years. Simply place the whole plant into water; it will open up and start to grow in about twenty minutes. We will send Farm News, the biggest little paper in the world for the farm home, on trial 3 months for 6 cents. Send 4 cents to prepay postage and expense on the plants, and 6 cents for trial subscription to Farm News, only **10 cents in all.** Either offer separately if desired.

FARM NEWS, 35 Washington St., Springfield, Ohio

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RUPTURE CURE. Stuart's Plaster-Pads are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book will be sent FREE. Address **STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.**

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JAP SILK CARDS have been one of the most popular premiums we have ever offered. Everybody is delighted with them. They are as fine as any post-cards printed. You must see them to appreciate their beauty. Printed in 7 or more beautiful colors from original famous paintings.

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HOW TO GET 40 JAP-SILK CARDS FREE

We want every person who gets this to renew their subscription. No matter when your subscription expires, sign the attached coupon and mail it to us right away. The cards will be sent you by return mail. They are the most attractive cards on the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to offer them to you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the set after you see it, we will refund your money cheerfully and without quibbling. Doesn't that show sincerity?

ASK FOR THE SURPRISE

For everyone who accepts this offer we have a surprise. There is no space to tell you about it now, but it is something good — something worth while — something that will please you.

(CUT OR TEAR OFF COUPON ON THIS LINE)

JAP-SILK SUBSCRIPTION COUPON Mch. 15

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 50 cents for which please renew my subscription for one year. Send me the 40 Jap-Silk Post Cards for renewing promptly.

My name is .....

My address is .....

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA APRIL 1, 1909 | Number 7

The God of Nature Established the Farming Business

"Farmers, don't be afraid to organize. The balance of the world is organized against you, to the extent that almost every article you buy, from a horse-shoe nail to a threshing machine, is laid down to you at producer's prices and profits saddled on the top of transportation two ways, and union labor at from two to five or more dollars per day—short time * * * * * *.

"The commercial world has set the pace upward, and won't have it any other way. You may as well fall into line, learn a lesson of wisdom from the enemy, and fight them with their own weapons. Quit trying to beat other's prices down, but raise your own up to their level, and then block the wheels by co-operation. All the time you spend as individuals trying to hew other people's prices down will be wasted, and bring upon your heads humiliation and disgrace * * * * * * * * * * The few highly skilled and so-called successful farmers of the present day may be able to stand alone, and the larger class of less capable ones may be willing to fall alone; yet, however this may be, you owe it to your children, and to the stars and stripes of our country, if not to yourselves, to grasp the opportunity that now presents itself to co-operate, thereby put the Divinely ordained business of agriculture upon its feet, and thus save the next generation from the trials of a system of peasantry which surely awaits it if nothing is done.

"The end surely justifies the means. **DO NOT FALTER** because of alleged weakness, nor wax vain over achievements done; but be **FAITHFUL**, be **ZEALOUS**, be just, and fear not. **THE GOD OF NATURE ESTABLISHED YOUR BUSINESS AND SET IT AT THE HEAD OF ALL INDUSTRIES, AND NO ONE QUESTIONS ITS DIVINE RIGHT TO EXIST.** * * * * * So long as the sun shines, and the rain falls, and the earth continues to yield her increase, our advice is, cease complaining, and go to work setting things right."

—See page 3

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

SHALL THERE BE A NATIONAL CONVENTION?

Of Potato, Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Dairymen and Poultrymen to Establish their Marketing Machine?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S Commission on Country Life said in its report: **"We must in some way unite all institutions, all organizations, all individuals having any interest in country life into one great campaign for rural PROGRESS."**

The former president in his message to congress transmitting his committee's report, said in part:

"The growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. It is no less essential that the farmer shall get an edequate return for what he grows." Also he stated the first need of farmers as: **"effective co-operation to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business,"** and when he referred to improving **"the whole business and life of the farmer"** and realizing the **"high ideals"** of farm life, he said: **"but they cannot be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation."**

We subscribe most heartily to all of above. For more than six years this paper has labored to bring about exactly what the great people of the nation now unqualifiedly recommend. We believe we can truthfully claim that it was our work, more than all other influences combined, that produced the conditions that caused the President to appoint his commission.

If the President's and his commission's findings and recommendations are sound, and if they should be carried out, then these questions arise: How shall the farmer get adequate returns? How can effective co-operation be secured? How can sufficient income be insured to provide an adequate foundation to improve the whole business and life of the farmer, and realize the high ideals of farm life?

It appears to us the commission struck the key-note when it said: **"We must in some way unite all institutions, all organizations, all individuals having any interest in country life into one great campaign for rural progress."**

But it confessed it did not know how to unite them, for it said: **"in some way."** Knowing how to do a thing is always as important as to know what should be done. To solve this problem we ask: Can there be any better way than through a national convention of the individuals having interests in country life and which should also represent all the present institutions and organizations associated with agriculture?

We recommend such a convention, but not for all farm crops at this time. The agricultural problem, as it relates to securing adequate income for the crops, is a stupendous one and the producers of the various crops, or rather classes of crops should meet at different times and at central points as regards production. We can understand the force of this when we consider that grain is handled quite differently from potatoes, and live stock differently from grain or vegetables, etc. Therefore, to facilitate the work of the convention or conventions, one should be called in due course for each class, of crops.

As the producers of fruit, vegetables, potatoes, dairy products, poultry and eggs are subject to the greatest uncertainties in prices and markets, and have suffered most from exploitations of middlemen and discriminations by transportation companies, we believe they should have the first convention. Also these crops constitute the most important part of the living of the common people and have been manipulated more, and loaded down with greater profits to the handlers than have any other farm crops, all of which suggest that no delay should occur in putting them on a more equitable basis of handling between the producers and consumers.

If we consider dairying by itself we find that the price of feed has advanced very much while the price of milk has not advanced in proportion. The effect is seen in several ways, but perhaps in no way more forcibly than in the value of land. The western grain farms have increased in value from $30 or $40 an acre a few years ago to $100 or $150 an acre now. On the other hand farm land in the Eastern States which several years ago was valued at $100 or $150 an acre is now valued at $50 or $100. The Eastern values cannot be raised short of organization to sell milk, cream, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs as high, relatively, as the price paid for Western feed.

The reason we put the aforementioned crops in one class is because they are perishable, or semi-perishable, and require very similar facilities to store, similar methods in handling and are handled through the same agencies to the consumers. However, it may be wise to make a separate department for dairy interests. This is a matter that can be left for the convention to decide.

The question is:

1st. Shall there be a national convention of producers of fruit, potatoes, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and poultry products and all the institutions and organizations interested in these products?

2nd. Where shall it meet and when?

The meeting should be as central as possible for the crops. Indianapolis will be a good place, or Cincinnati, or Columbus, O., or possibly Chicago, Buffalo, or Pittsburg would be preferred by the majority.

The purpose of the convention will be to arrange for the great campaign mentioned by the President's Commission and to arrange for organizing the producers into local, county and state bodies, and pledging the crops to direct the marketing. Also to elect officers and directors.

After the national convention, state meetings should be held. At these all the state, district and local organizations that now exist in the states should be affiliated, and united with the national movement to the end that all producers of any crop can co-operate, or act as a unit; moved, as it were, by the same impulse coming from an executive headship of the producers' own chosing, which has collected the reports of supply and of demand and which will be flashed back to the small organized bodies all over the country stamped with the direction of the head. Such a plan will breath a new life into the business and give it the confidence and certainty that cannot be secured in any other way.

By the state and local organizations affiliating with the national movement their individual programs need not be disturbed, or their individual usefulness be impaired. But this step will broaden their scope and increase their efficiency very much.

The most important work of the convention will be to decide on a practical plan or system for marketing, or directing the marketing of the crops so fair and profitable prices can be secured by the producers and equitable prices guaranteed to consumers. If this matter were left with us to decide we would, of course, select the plan or system of the Farmers Society of Equity, which has been tested and found sufficient. We will say candidly that we believe it will be endorsed by the convention, because there does not appear to be any other plan that meets all the requirements. But if a better plan is presented it will be the duty of the convention to adopt it. The Equity plan was published in March 15th number of this paper.

As we view this matter the convention, if one is held, should be as broadly representative as the President's Commission stated, and we hope we will not be accused of having any selfish motives in the matter. The interests of the great agricultural business is vastly more important than any personal interest. All we desire is to be one of the instruments to bring about the great reforms that the former President hopes for and which, during the last two years of his term, he frequently referred to. Also this has been our dream for more than six years and no people have labored more persistently than we to bring farmers to the front through organization and co-operation.

Briefly stated the program we recommend is as follows:

1st. A national convention of producers of fruit; vegetables, potatoes, dairy products, poultry, eggs and similar products, and representatives from present organizations for these lines and institutions interested in them.

2nd. State conventions for the same interests for the purpose of promoting the organizing and pledging campaigns, and to take such steps as may be wise to take at the time toward marketing the 1909 crops.

We believe this program is a good one. If the very best men of the country will now come forward and take a part in the movement, such men as ex-President Roosevelt would like to see in charge when he returns to his home, there can be no doubt of its complete success. I say if the very best men the country affords will honor themselves and this grand effort it need not be much more than 100 days until the agricultural interests, as represented by the crops named, will be revolutionized.

Please fill out coupon below and forward to
FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

.....(Cut off here).....

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

I do approve
do not approve of the national convention of producers of Fruit, Vegetables, Potatoes, Dairy products, Poultry. Eggs and similar crops. I would like to see the convention held at

.....

on date .....1909.

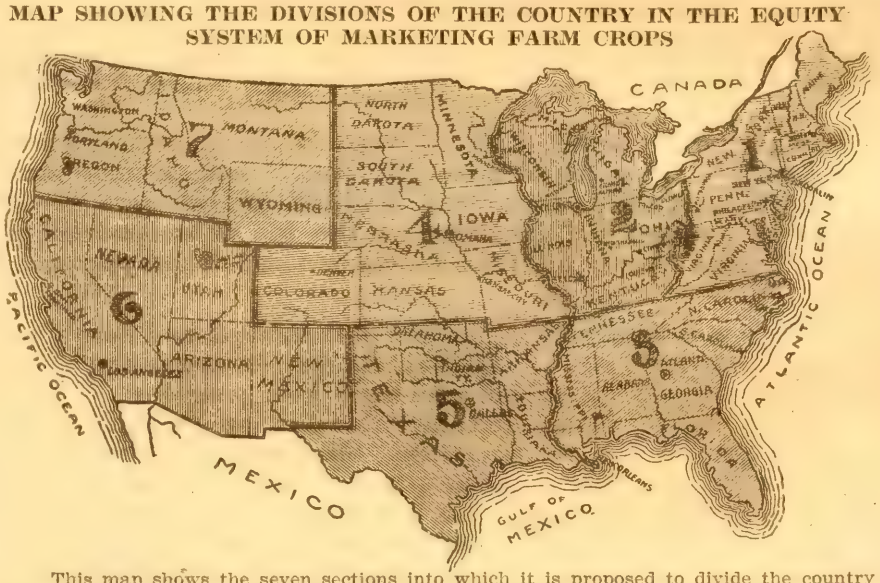
Name .....

Address .....

My chief crop is.....

☞Everybody can vote, even if he or she go to the convention.

MAP SHOWING THE DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTRY IN THE EQUITY SYSTEM OF MARKETING FARM CROPS



This map shows the seven sections into which it is proposed to divide the country for the Equity system of marketing.

This system will give to agriculture an organization for directing the marketing that will compare favorably with the organizations, or systems employed by the great railroad systems, the great insurance companies, the Standard Oil Company, the International Harvester Company, etc., in the conduct of their business. It will give definite results in directing the supply to where the demand is and in getting satisfactory prices. But on account of the fact that farmers' crops are absolutely indispensable, it is much simpler than any of them and will require only a fraction of the number of people to operate it.

This plan will be sent to any interested person by addressing FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Indiana.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
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227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Farming Exists by Divine Right

The God *of* Nature Established *the* Farmers' Business *and* set it at *the* Head *of* All Industries

By Frank B. Doudna, Quaker City, O.

(Reprint from UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Feb. 15, 1903.)

Farmers, don't be afraid to organize. The balance of the world is organized against you, to the extent that almost every article you buy, from a horse-shoe nail to a threshing machine, is laid down to you at producer's prices and profits saddled on the top of transportation two ways, and union labor at from two to five or more dollars per day—short time. Against this six or eight million of you, with as many wives, and four times as many sons and daughters, are working from daylight till dark supplying them with food-stuffs, and raw material for manufactures, for which you do not realize, above the earnings of your investment, more than six or seven cents per hour.

We assume that the only reason you have endured it all these years is that you have been allowed to reserve from your own stock products enough for home use, and if you must fall short in other supplies, it is not vital, and you can still keep the wolf from the door. This saving feature of your business, however, was bestowed upon it by the God of Nature, and you owe nothing to the other vocations therefor, although they seek to charge it up to you in the world's distribution of balances.

It doesn't require the learning of a scholar to figure out the gross inequity of the farmer's average prices. Approximately speaking, the farmer's wheat, after a ten months battle against freezes and floods, blight and rust, fly and bulls and bears, goes **into the mill at one and one-half cents per pound, comes out the next day at nearly double that, and forthwith from the bakery at four to five cents per pound;** and it will go without proof that the miller and baker combined do not contribute one-half as much to the finished loaf as the farmer does.

We see no reason why an hour's labor on the farm, either in the heat and dust of summer, or in the storms of winter, ought not to bring the laborer as much net return, in addition to owner's profit, as an hour's labor involving equal effort in any other pursuit. Yet the very boys on the benches know well that it doesn'e average half-way up. Again, we see no reason why the owner of a farm worth from three to five thousand dollars ought not to be able to pay for all the labor on that farm aside from his own management and supervision, at such wages as will readily command efficient help, and still profit enough to live well and supply his home with such comforts and embellishments as are enjoyed by the merchant of equal capital, or by the doctor or lawyer or preacher or commission man; nor why he ought not, as such proprietor, to have as much time for self-culture and recreation as any of them. **Yet observation and experience teach us that such a farmer, under average conditions, must report for duty early in the morning for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, work into the night, and then forego many of the luxuries that bring a little sun-light into the home, and prove a joy forever, in order to keep the condition of that farm up to par and escape the deadly mortgage.**

To get out of this dilemma, you must either buy the world's products lower or sell your products higher. It is really not important whether prices are high or low, so that they are proportionate all round and are not subjected to radical changes. If the farmer could buy his iron and uails and wire at one cent per pound, and his good woolen clothing at five dollars per suit, and other supplies at like values, and could hire efficient help at fifty cents per day, he could then afford to sell his wheat at one cent per pound, his corn at half a cent, and his pork and beef at three to five cents and still be able to keep up with the procession.

What is to be done about it? **The commercial world has set the pace upward, and won't have it any other way.** You may as well fall into line, learn a lesson of wisdom from the enemy, and fight them with their own weapons. Quit trying to bear other's prices down, but raise your own up to their level, and then block the wheels by co-operation. All the time you spend as individuals trying to hew other people's prices down will be wasted, and bring upon your heads humiliation and disgrace, since other industries are organized and thereby protected. The few highly skilled and so-called successful farmers of the present day may be able to stand alone, and the larger class of less capable ones may be willing to fall alone; **yet, however this may be, you owe it to your children, and to the stars and stripes of our country, if not to yourselves, to grasp the opportunity that now presents itself to co-operate, and thereby put the Divinely ordained business of agriculture upon its feet, and thus save the next generation from the trials of a system of peasantry which surely awaits it if nothing is done.** Don't be too particular about the specific thing the organization promises in the start, so that it is headed in the right direction, and is based upon principles of equity and wisdom. The first and greatest thing that any organization can do is to get its constituents in shape to act in concert, afterward they will do the rest. The virtue of an organization lies; not so much in what it promises to do, as in the fact of getting its constituent elements in a position to do whatever may be needed, and do it quickly. It is impossible for any prophet to foretell exactly what action may become nceessary to bring farmers up to a position of equality with others, but it does not require prophetic wisdom to determine that organization and combination are the only means to that end.

It is evident that all the farmers of the United States, acting independently, cannot change the fatal trend of discrimination that is directed against them today, **while a fifth that number, acting co-operatively and as a unit; speaking as it were in one voice, through an executive headship of their own choosing, which shall act as the mental repository, or central station of the whole body, collecting the concensus of opinion with great dispatch, and flashing it back again to the individual members in every section, stamped with the action and directions of the organization,** may exercise an influence that will breathe a new life into the business, and enable its followers to secure any reasonable demands. **The Farmers Society of Equity was the first National movement to organize and present a substantial frame-work, around which the farmer may build a powerful structure if they will. Its future will be whatever you make it. It has struck the key-note, and, as farmers, you cannot afford to wait and try to figure out by mathematical rules just how and when the desired results are to be accomplished.** It is better to be equipped and ready for business. It carries with it no troublesome incumbrances or embarrassments. Do not shrink from a few dollars expense and a little work. With a working organization at your backs you will realize a new confidence. With the combination of action and thought, new ways and methods will appear, and if organized, you will be ready to take hold of each movement in the proper order. It is very poor economy for us to withhold a few dollars each year, and thus starve to death a movement that looks toward the betterment of the most abused and most deserving industry in existence.

Don't be afraid to organize; and when the time comes mark your prices on an equitable basis all round, and keep them there. Put a margin of profit into the business that will justify equitable wages and make room for a line of promotion, and then see if the boys don't stay on the farm, and if the laborers do not come to your doors. In manufacturing industries, rail-roading, coal-mining, etc., if wages rise the producer marks the finished article up accordingly, and lets the consumer pay the bill. To do this, no class is so well fortified as the farmers. Other producers cannot so well use their products at home, but must depend entirely on the world's markets for their existence. The farmer can live, in a great measure, on his own products, and is therefore in excellent position to control his surplus out-put. The equity of the case is also with him. Other materials and supplies have gone up—and labor with them—to the end that the farm is being abandoned by the efficient laborer. Why not participate in the general advance and be up with the procession? No other producer goes into the market with so much essentiality and such good values, and there is no good reason why he cannot justly demand and secure such a margin of profit as will put some life and spirit into the business. **You can't expect the trades and professions to step into the industrial arena and correct these inequities for you so long as you feed them on farm produce at unfairly low prices.**

The farmers themselves must take the initiative, and if they will put into it the red-hot zeal employed by other industrial classes, there is no obstacle great enough to bar their ultimate success.

The end surely justifies the means. DO NOT FALTER because of alleged weakness, nor wax vain over achievements done; but be faithful, be zealous, be just, and fear not. THE GOD OF NATURE ESTABLISHED YOUS BUSINESS AND SET IT AT THE HEAD OF ALL INDUSTRIES, AND NO ONE QUESTIONS ITS DIVINE RIGHT TO EXIST. Why should we sit by and see it disinherited by the lesser industries? So long as the sun shines, and the rain falls, and the earth continues to yield her increase, our advice is, cease complaining, and go to work setting things right.

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

If a Square Below is Marked Please Read This Very Carefully

DEAR SUBSCRIBER:

We sincerely hope you have enjoyed reading this paper and that its teachings have benefitted you and will continue to do so. If you live on a farm or have farm interests, we don't see how it can be otherwise. Or if you live in town or city and may not be directly interested in farming, and have carefully read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, you must have been benefited.

Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

These are the reasons why it has a large circulation in towns and cities as well as in the country. It is read by many of the foremost people of the nation.

We can, therefore, consistently appeal to you, whether you are farming or not, to renew your subscription now. We hope to have it promptly before your name is removed from our list. If you are a member of the F. S. E. you should pay your dues promptly and thus renew the official paper.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Frequently we publish Special clubbing offers and offers of premiums. Subscribers are at liberty to embrace them when renewing unless they are restricted to *new* subscribers. We solicit clubs of three months trial subscribers.

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(April 1)

☜ If this space is marked with "X" it is to inform you that your subscription is about to expire, as you can see by the date on your wrapper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X," it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed. We don't want to lose a single subscriber but want to get all the new ones possible so the power of UP-TO-DATE FARMING may be constantly increasing.

The post office rule allows us to send the paper three months after expiration of a yearly subscription. We do this sometimes, but not longer, to give every opportunity to renew. Credit is not given for subscriptions and you will not get a bill.

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Please extend my subscription one year from present expiration. (Send your printed address from wrapper if convenient. This blank can also be used for sending new subscriptions. Always indicate if new or old).

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COUNTY ..... STATE.....

I also send the following new subscribers:
(Attach a sheet for additional names)

EQUITY AND CO-OPERATION

UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands for co-operation; and so does the Farmers Society of Equity. But both believe people should co-operate in the business they are engaged in. Farmers should co-operate in farming and marketing their products. Manufacturers should co-operate in making things from raw material and in disposing of those things in profitable markets. Miners should co-operate in that dangerous and arduous calling, with a view to making it less dangerous, less arduous, and more attractive. Merchants should co-operate in the proper buying and selling of goods. All should co-operate to the extent of securing equity in all the business relations of life. This is the point to which all our efforts tend, and it is the matter we appeal to all classes to help us in.

One of the greatest mistakes farm organization has made is the attempt to do better everybody's business but their own. And famers themselves have not been so much to blame. Ideas seldom burst out into a blaze of truth all at once. The smoke of custom must be cleared away before the real light can be seen. When the eyes of farmers began to open, and they began to see things as they had not seen them before, they discovered wrongs that they believe ought to be removed. They knew they paid just about all the money their crops brought them for things they must have but that they did not produce—things they must buy. And when all was bought and their money gone, they still needed other things. Nothing could be more natural than that they should conclude the merchants were charging too high for their goods. As organization gave them strength they as naturally concluded they could correct that evil by doing their own merchandising. So-called farmers' co-operative stores were established. The intricacies of trade were never considered, the lack of experience and skill was not taken into account, the fact that they were invading some one else's field, and that they would naturally provoke the united opposition of all that labored in that field was not regarded.

The result was that the co-operative stores were in a constant struggle they were not well prepared to meet, and, while a very few succeeded, far the greater portion failed, and left the farmers in a worse condition than they were in before.

The mature idea of farm organization and co-operation is that there is room for it all in the farmers' own business. It is his business not only to produce but to sell his products. If his income is too meager he is either not producing enough or he is not getting enough for it. In either case the remedy is in himself—not in himself alone, but in him in co-operation with all in the same calling. It is his first duty to know about his production, and jointly with his comrades to regulate that to fully meet the demand, but not to destroy it. Then it is up to him, also, in conjunction with his fellows, to see to it that a price is paid that remunerates him for his toil—a steady price that he may rely upon from one day to the next.

This done, farming becomes a complete and independent business. Organization has accomplished its purpose, and that too, without invading foreign fields, and without creating animosities and opposition to be fought or lived down. Our plea is for co-operation; but it is for that co-operation which recognizes the skill, experience and rights of others, and yet that will make farming the pleasantest and most desirable business on earth, while adding to the certainty and profits of all other vocations.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The Tobacco Trust and the Tobacco Crop

Production Must be Controlled to Insure Profitable Pricas

We have read with interest an extended editorial by Mr. Henry Watterson on the relation of the American Tobacco Company to the tobacco growers of this country. Mr. Watterson deplores the fact, as developed in a government investigation, that five men representing the tobacco trust, make tobacco prices and practically compel the growers of tobacco to accept them. But Mr. Watterson, like so many other writers on this subject, sees only one side, and considers only one phase of the question.

That five men, or any other number, more or less, are able to exercise such power, is the practical result of organization. The buyers and manufacturers of tobacco were as helpless as any other class so long as they worked in opposition to or in competition with each other. But when necessity drove them to organization and co-operation, and compelled the individual to merge his interests into the common interests of all, and surrender his personal rights as a transactor of business to prescribed representatives of that business, individual weakness disappeared and the power of combination asserted itself.

And that power had a most injurious effect on the producers of tobacco. From fairly remunerative prices there was a constant reduction, until a large portion of our most industrious population found themselves on the brink of ruin—their income gone and their means of support seriously crippled. The future under a continuation of the system was hopeless. The tobacco trust was blamed and, perhaps justly condemned.

But business has two sides to it, and it is a proposition which need not fear full and free and fair discussion. The buyers and manufacturers had organized to escape the ruin that antagonism and competition among themselves was rapidly bringing upon them. One of the first lessons they learned, in the new way of doing business, was that only a certain quantity of their manufactured product would be taken at any price, and a much less quantity at a price remunerative to themselves. They must have remunerative prices or they must cease to do business. That is a rule which applies alike to trusts or to individuals. When the output was greater than the demand would take there was an inevitable depression of price, a miscarriage of calculations, and an unavoidable loss.

A reduction of output was the necessary determination. But an unthought of factor entered into that proposition—the quantity of raw material supplied. Could the trust (call it that if you wish) afford to reduce its output to meet only a remunerative demand, and in doing so leave its warehouses cumbered with raw material it could not use because it could not put the product on the market without destroying prices paid for the manufactured article? Perhaps so if during the next year they were enabled to work off the accumulated surplus.

But the next year the fields brought in their renewed supply, and instead of a reduction of surplus there was an annual accumulation.

In such case, whether it be of tobacco or any other crop, the buyer has but one weapon—a reduction of price. This weapon he uses, not necessarily to increase his profits at the other end, certainly not when there is an over supply, but to discourage production. We do not say this was the course of reasoning followed by the tobacco trust, but it is a legitimate business proposition, and it clearly outlines the relation between the producers of raw material and the manufacturers of it. If too much is produced the manufacturers must suffer in their efforts to use it all, or they must discourage excessive production by making it unremunerative.

In this sound business theory lies our appeal to farmers. If farmers would have remunerative prices they must gauge production to meet a remunerative demand. The principles of Equity and the teaching of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, lay hold upon the common interests of all. We would not have manufacturers, nor even buyers and storers, purchase more than they can profitably handle; and if farmers persist in flooding the markets they must expect to suffer from their thoughtless or imprudent zeal. And if production cannot be controlled, of producers cannot organize and co-operate, farming must continue to be a business dependent upon the accident of crops and the whim of disordered markets.

Getting back to the growers of tobacco, had they been able to regulate their crops so as to produce only enough to supply the actual demand, and then to place it upon the market as the demand called for it, or even all at once if there had been no over supply, the tobacco trust, whether right or wrong, greedy or otherwise, unscrupulous or fair, would have been as harmless to the growers as the infant that never had an evil thought.

The Farmers Society of Equity is for good. It is based on business principles broad as to reach from the soil in which the seed germinates to the final finished article in the hands of the users or consumers, and it appeals to all to so direct their part in the world's cycle of supply that production may meet demand and demand may equitably and justly remunerate production—so that production will not overwhelm manufacture and manufacture will not impair consumption either by excessive output or excessive prices.

CHICAGO AND THE WOOL TRADE

The following dispatch, which but recently went the rounds of the press, has a significance the casual reader may not fully grasp:

CHICAGO, March 10.—The election of officers of the Warehouse and Storage Company and the laying of the corner stone of a warehouse which will accommodate 25,000,000 pounds of wool, were steps taken today in a movement to make this city the wool center of the United States. J. E. Cosgriff of Rawlins, Wyo., was chosen president; A. C. Leonard, Chicago, vice-president; R. B. Thompson, Chicago, secretary and treasurer.

That Chicago should become a center of the wool trade is not at all surprising. The entire West is tributary to Chicago, and a very slight deflection, fully provided for by the lines of transportation, brings the great wool producing Southwest within its sphere.

It is fitting, therefore, that Chicago gather the wool trade even though in doing so it divert an envied business from New York and Boston. All this the reader needs no prompting to understand, and the shifting of the center of the wool trade to Chicago will meet the approval not only of the Mississippi Valley States, but of the West and Southwest. The real significance of the announcement brings up an entirely different line of thought.

The wool trade is an important factor in the commercial life of the country. It is a profitable trade, else such strenuous measures would not be taken by Chicago to win it from the East, nor would those who are to engage in it make the warehouse investment indicated in the dispatch did they not have shrewd business assurance that the profits in the trade will fully reimburse them and add to their income as that class of people rate incomes.

The profits in the wool trade, as in that of all other farm products, depends upon the difference between the price paid the producers and that received from the consumers. Any one reading the above dispatch must realize that not only a big trade is expected, but that large profits are contemplated. The margin of profit may be enlarged by reducing the price to producers or increasing the price to consumers—usually by doing both. When the same influence controls both prices, then both means of enlarging the profits are employed, and in present systems of marketing the inside traders control both prices, and make their profits as large as the "traffic will bear"—the price to producers as low as will at all secure production and the price to consumers as high as will permit even a scant consumption of the goods.

Here is the point we wish to make. Part of the profits thus turned to the account of the traders belong to the producers by every right conceivable in human affairs. If wool must be stored till actual demand calls for it, the flock masters themselves could store it—no crop from the farm, pasture or range is more easily stored.

And again: If this market were controlled by the sheep owners, as it is proposed to be controlled by this Chicago company, the producers would be well remunerated by a price that would supply the demand at figures so much below prices now charged that consumption would immediately and marvelously increase, giving users of woolen goods a fuller and cheaper supply, and justify—compel—a material increase of the farmers' flocks and enlarge the flockmen's income without an increase of price.

We submit to reasonable people if this change in marketing and storage would not alike benefit the flockmaster, the manufacturer and the user of woolen goods? Why cannot people understand and accept a proposition so simple?



FIRST, ORGANIZATION

In his message accompanying the Country Life Commission's report sent to Congress a few weeks before he retired from the presidency, Mr. Roosevelt placed organization first among the needs of farmers. "Farmers need organization," declared the President, "to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business." "Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary, under modern economic conditions, to organize themselves for mutual advantage, and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests." "Farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and that it may be made to yield."

"Crop growing is the essential foundation; but it is no less essential that the farmer get an adequate return for what he grows."

"Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement."

The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole nation."

"Yet it is true that agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes."

"The disadvantage or handicap of the farmer as against the established business systems and interests, prevent him from securing adequate returns for his products, deprive him of the benefits that would result from unmonopolized rivers, etc."

Such expressions and arguments as the foregoing have often appeared in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but the preceding quoted sentences and paragraphs are the words of Theodore Roosevelt officially expressed to the Congress of the United States. We do not know that that adds anything to their truth, but it shows that our contention is now supported by the great men of the nation, and we appeal to farmers to assert their manhood, overcome every obstacle, cast aside their timidity, and do the things every hour demonstrates the importance of doing—organize in Equity for the benefit of all.

THE TASK BEFORE THE FARMERS

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate and successful organizer of great enterprises, declared recently that it would be impossible for the nation to supply its people with bread 50 years hence. If the wheat were produced the nation would be about $664,000,000 short of being able to pay for it. Think of the whole nation being unable to pay its bread bill 50 years from now, not because the nation will be poorer, but because the bread bill will have become so enormous!

Mr. Hill figures that our population 50 years hence will be not less than 200,000,000 people. He estimates that at present 36 per cent of our people are farmers. Therefore, about 28,000,000 people are furnishing bread for 80,000,000 people, and they are not having a very great deal to spare. If the population increases to the figure predicted by Mr. Hill, and the percentage of farmers remains the same, 50 years from now 72,000,000 people will have to feed 200,000,000 people. Sure enough, where is the money to come from to pay for it all? The agricultural products of the country are now estimated by the department of agriculture to be worth not less than seven billion dollars annually, and that is about six times as much as all the money in the United States, and it is more than all the money in the world, gold, silver and paper combined! If it takes seven billion dollars' worth of stuff to supply 80,000,0000 people, how much will it take to supply 200,000,000 people, and who is to pay the bill?

But that is by no means the most serious aspect of the situation. The wheat that now furnishes bread for the people of this country is produced on about 99,000,000 acres. The acres of producing land cannot materially increase. There will be no more acres made, nor will any be added to the present supply, except a limited number that may be reclaimed. If the demand for other crops continues the same, (and it is just about all our present acreage can do to supply our present population), whence are the 200,000,000 people of 50 years hence to get bread?

The farmers not only of this country but of the world have a task before them and problems to solve that never confronted any previous generation. How important that they become prepared for the emergency! They must learn to farm better. Intensive farming is inevitable. In very truth, two blades of grass must grow where but one grew before, and land that now produces only one bushel of wheat must produce two. And farmers must learn to handle their products more wisely after they are produced. There must be no waste either of substance or value. The real law of supply and demand must be allowed to control prices. Farmers must be permitted to retain what is their own until they have a price for which they are willing to surrender their ownership. Give them equitable prices, the prices paid by consumers less honest charges for transportation, grinding and handling, and they will do the rest. A hungry world need suffer no uneasiness. If farmers get equitable remuneration for their products, they will furnish the wheat and everything else, whether it be for 80,000,000 people or for 200,000,000, and whether they must grow it on 99,000,000 acres, or on less or more. They'll make the acres produce the required amount of wheat, and they'll produce the meat and fruit and vegetables and wool and cotton besides. Pay them for it as other people are paid, and they will solve the problem and deliver the goods.—John P. Stelle, in Journal of Agriculture.

GRAIN ON HAND MARCH 1, 1909

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that there was in farmers' hands March 1, 1909, 21.6 per cent of the wheat crop of 1908, which is equivalent to 143,692,000 bushels, and is not quite one-fourth of the crop. That is not quite so large a percentage as was held by the farmers on the corresponding date of the crop of 1907, nor yet of the ten year average, which shows that the growers of wheat have sold the crop of 1908 a little closer than they did crops of previous years. Nearly 60 per cent of the wheat crop of 1908 will be shipped out of the counties where produced; a larger per cent than was shipped out of the crop of 1907, or of the ten year average. This indicates that there is less home consumption, and consequently a greater surplus.

The same report is given out concerning corn. The quantity in farmers' hands March 1 this year is placed at 1,047,763,000 bushels. At the same time a year ago the estimate was 962,429,000 bushels. About 21 per cent of the corn crop of 1908 will be shipped from the counties where produced, showing much the same condition as to surplus of corn as that shown as the surplus of wheat.

In the matter of oats in farmers' hands March 1, the condition is reversed as to percentage but not as to quantity of grain. There was only 34.6 per cent but that equaled 278,847,000 bushels. A year ago there was in farmers' hands March 1, 35.5 per cent of the crop of 1907, but that equaled only 267,476,000 bushels. Thirty per cent of the oat crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 28 per cent of the crop of 1907. This is the same condition as shown of the other grains—less home consumption and resulting larger surplus.

Why are farmers holdng a less percentage of the crop of 1908 than they did of immediately preceding crops? There is no question but the Society of Equity and its official paper had taught the importance of holdng the crops and controlling the markets, until it had begun to be practiced quite effectively, with a market effect upon the prices. Then came the disruption of 1907, and the tendency to disintigration during 1908. These conditions were naturally discouraging, and controlled marketing did not have the support it had previously. The results shown in the government reports were to be expected, and the uncertain prices that have followed the more congested markets were only the effect of the too apparent cause.

But with the convention of last fall confidence has been in a measure restored, and we may expect during 1909 not only recovery of all lost ground, but distinct gains to materially effect the future.

TRUSTS GOING INTO FARMING

It has been intimated in the Press that large stock ranches have been discovered in the Southwest that are owned and controlled by the packing trust, so that the trust may have cattle of its own to rush onto the market whenever it is necessary to break prices and hold them down. We do not vouch for the truth of the statement, but it is no more than we have expected, and, if not already here, it will come, if farmers continue to produce and market in their present competitive way.

Now we have it from an apparently reliable source, that the tobacco trust is going into the raising of tobacco in competition with the regular farmers. It is stated that a farmer living near Forest Green, Mo., has leased to the American Tobacco company 50 acres of land on which a crop of tobacco will be raised this year. Two experienced tobacco growers from Kentucky, it is said, are in charge of the crop, and they believe that the soil there will produce as good tobacco as any in Kentucky.

This is but the entering wedge, and if conditions continue as at present, we may expect to see all the trusts produce the raw material they use, or, at least, enough of it to control the market and the price of every product that goes through any kind of manufacture or preparation between the producer and the consumer.

This has not been done before simply because the farmers themselves, in their blind struggle to increase production and their blinder rush to market, have supplied the raw material, from the wheat that made the flour to the stock that made the meat and the wool and cotton that made the clothing, cheaper than the trusts could have produced it themselves, even if they had owned the land.

Every day's developments prove more and more conclusively that farmers must combine or eventually go to the wall. It does not follow that they must combine to make war upon anybody, nor to disturb legitimate business, nor yet to interfere with a full supply of legitimate demands; but simply to protect themselves against greedy interests that are rapidly growing into monopolies. In support of such a combine, such cooperation, on the part of farmers and producers we can certainly appeal to every legitimate interest in the country, mercantile or professional, mechanical, mining or transporation. To destroy the independence of production is to place all else at the mercy of greed, and to inaugurate a condition civilization has not heretofore known—a condition, in fact, that uncivilized peoples have never felt because monopolies never knew how to assert themselves in uncivilized lands.

We express these thoughts not as an alarmist, but merely as an observer of things as they develop—events told daily by the public press, and known of all men who care to take notice of them.

To farmers they bring the lesson that none but themselves possess the remedy. Restraining legislation has never been successful, and it never will be. Some acts may be helpful, but against powerful influences, laws have proven practically helpless. Monopolies are merely the overgrown children of organization and combination, with money as the power which gives them motion, holds them together and makes them effective. The farmers, the other side to the proposition, must benefit by the example set them and organize. Their propelling power is not money, but it is what is greater than money—the ownership of the necessities of human and animal life, the things without which the monopolies themselves must perish. Our plea is only for "Equity in all the business relations of life," and the farmers must inaugurate it, must adopt it themselves, and see to it that it is practiced by others and enjoyed by all.

SEED FROM THE NORTH

Not long ago in an article on the selection of seed we emphasized the gains made by moving seed southward—planting seeds that were produced to the north of us, no matter where we may be located. We believe we never knew a case where good results did not follow such action.

Only a few days ago, confirming this opinion, a highly esteemed friend and patron, Mrs. Dollie Adams, of Marshall county, Tennessee, wrote us as follows:

"We bought two bushels of Farmers Interest corn from the O. K. Seed Store of Indianapolis, and we were more than pleased with it. The first year it matured ahead of home grown corn that had been planted two weeks earlier. Now, however, it has become mixed, matures late, and has practically run out. This year we shall plant some more of the pure seed from the north."

The mixing is the fault of the growers, but the running out is not. Corn planted near will mix. Nature and the winds attend to that. But the "running out" is the acclimation, when the product of the northern seed is very likely to relapse and lose the vigor that gave it the increased strength and yield when first brought to the warmer latitude. This is no argument against northern seed. It simply means that new seed must frequently be secured, and that is important no matter what the crop grown.

WANT DUTY REMOVED FROM OATS.

The merchants' exchange of St. Louis not long ago put itself on record as being in favor of the removal of the tariff duty on oats shipped into this country and sold in competition with oats grown here. The declaration is that the duty be removed from oats shipped in for seed; but that of course is only a pretence to deceive the farmers. The proposition is impracticable. The distinction cannot be made. Oats imported for "seed" is good for feed or any other use to which oats may be put, and it will be so used. Besides, we grow as good seed oats as any other country. If not, or if there is some special variety our farmers wish to try, they can better afford to pay the American price plus the tariff for the few bushels they may wish to sow than to have the price of our entire crop reduced to the amount of the traiff removed.

Let the tariff remain on the farmers' products, or take it off the things the farmers must buy. That's plain and it's fair.

"How Did You Get Your Farm?"

Last Fall we asked our readers to give us an account of how they got their farms, and offered prizes for the best of such articles. The time set for the competition was between October 15 and December 15, 1908. A great many excellent letters were sent us, and the premiums should have been awarded before now. But important matters over which we had no control made it impossible to take them up until this late day. After all, we are not sure but it is best so. We knew that every struggle to buy a farm and plant a home upon it, contained many features of great interest and was full of valuable lessons for those who must yet struggle for homes. To enable us to give others the benefit of these lessons was what prompted our desire for the articles and induced us to offer the prizes. We so stated at the time. It was our purpose then to print the best of the letters during the winter, but our readers know how crowded our columns have been, so much so that we have more than once had to enlarge the paper. Our plan now is to print these articles during the months of farm work, just when our readers' minds are more absorbed in the struggles of farm life, and when articles recounting what others have done and won may be more encouraging and helpful.

The report of the Committee on awards follows:

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Your committee to whom was referred the letters written on "How I obtained my farm," in competition for certain premiums offered by you, the letters to be submitted between October 15 and December 15, 1908, found some difficulty in determining the best of the letters so submitted, as many of them were excellent.

The following, however, is our unamimous finding:

Prize, $5

L. N. McFarland, Cassville, Mo.

Five Next Best—$1 each

C. M. Moser, Gravelton, Mo.; Dr. O. T. Everhart, Hanover, Maryland; A. L. Miller, Sylvia, Tenn.; T. H. Shryock, Wessington Springs, S. Dak.; W. W. Spurling, Ellensburg, Wash.

Five Next Best—One Year's Subscription to Up-to-Date Farming

Bill Warner, Stanley, Wis.; Louis Brerinckx, Alberta, Can.; W. E. Harvey, Grandview, Wash.; E. D. Whittington, Clay City, Ill.; Jas. Ross, Park River, N. Dak.

Unanimously Awarded,

By the Committee.

We begin the series with a story which contains as many discouragements, and as much so-called bad luck as it would seem possible to crowd into a single life. The hero seems to have been a little restless and hard to satisfy in location, as too many young people seeking homes are, but at last success was carved out of it all. The patient wife in this case, as, indeed, in most others, deserves a full measure of the praise, and we are glad Mr. McFarland says what he does toward the close of the article.

HOW I WON MY FARM—NO. 1

Bad Luck and Difficulties Overcome

I was born and raised in Ohio, where I was married March 19, 1882. Four days later I started west, and landed in Nebraska with five dollars as my only wealth. I did not like Nebraska, and turned back to Iowa, landing in Grand Junction with only 25 cents. With that I got my dinner, and started to Perry, Iowa, on foot.

At the next station I sold a ring I had for $1.25, and bought a ticket for Perry, where I arrived with just ten cents left, and with that I got a lunch. I had a brother living in the country, nine miles from Perry, and I walked out there that night.

I went to work next morning with my best clothes on, and got money and sent for my trunk. I then sent for my wife, and she landed in Perry April 19th. She had $300, and we rented a house, bought household goods, and began housekeeping. I also bought a team, going in debt $45; and a pig for $3.

I hired to break prairie at $2 per acre. As I had to go five miles to my work, I loaded my pig, in the wagon, and staked him out to feed on the grass while I worked.

I next went to work for a man at a dollar a day till harvest, with a horse and garden furnished. Then I rented a farm, and moved over and helped put up the hay, getting enough of the hay to feed my team through crop time next year. I also engaged to the same man to gather corn on the shares, and thus got corn enough to feed my team. The man also let us have his cows to milk that winter for taking care of them, and the cows and the chickens helped us in the matter of groceries. I did my fall plowing, and then worked out during the winter. Besides my wife and I trapped prairie chickens and bought our coal and clothes.

I made a crop the next season, which I sold and paid for my team and bought five heifer calves. That fall I rented another farm, moved to it, and got a job gathering corn at four cents a bushel, and also a job of feeding cattle at $20 per month. We, my wife and I, picked corn until Christmas, and then we fed cattle till spring.

I made a crop that season, 1884, and then rented another farm to which I moved in time to do my fall plowing. That winter I and a neighbor speared and trapped muskrats, and thus made our living and clothes, and had lots of fun while doing it.

I made a good crop the next season, and by this time I had five cows, and rented the same farm for another year. Just then I lost one of my horses. I bought another, going in debt $85. When I had my plowing almost done that fall, one of my horses got sick, and kicked and injured the other one. But one of my neighbors gave me an old horse, and the following season I made another good crop; paid for the last horse I bought, and had enough left to buy me a new wagon.

The next year I rented another farm, for which I paid grain rent; but it had on it very poor buildings—so cold that winter we almost froze to death. At this time we took a two-year-old boy to raise.

Again I made a good crop, and cleared $200; besides, we now had fifteen head of cattle and three good horses.

The next year we moved north 90 miles, rented a farm of 208 acres, and lived on it five years. I then bought a farm of 160 acres, at $25 per acre, borrowed $200 to enable me to make the first payment, and went in debt $3,000.

I kept this farm two years, when I went security for two friends, as I thought, but they ran away, and left me to pay $800. Then, of course, I had to sell out, but I got $1,600 more for the farm than I paid for it. I also made a sale of my personal property, and paid off everything.

I then moved to South Missouri, where I landed February 5, 1894, and bought a farm of 140 acres, paid $1,800 for it, going in debt $600. Part of the land was cleared and part in timber, and there were no buildings but a log house and a log barn. I cleared 20 acres , built new fences, and set out 20 acres of orchard in 1896. In 1897 I built a new house and in 1898 paid off the mortgage.

I next built a frame barn, 45 by 48; but luck turned again, and I lost three head of horses, thirty head of hogs and two cows. That left me one team, 15 head of cattle, and 20 hogs. Then my boy left me, leaving my wife and me to go it alone. But we kept up good heart, and went ahead, and luck, if there is such a thing, again turned our way.

In 1900 we bought 40 acres of land for $380, and in 1902 we sold it for $750. Then we bought 40 acres more for $300. Part of this I cleared up, and built good fences, a barn and a hen house.

In 1905 I bought 85 acres more land for which I paid $3,000. This land joined my home place, was well improved, had good buildings and good fences, and 20 acres of orchard trees ten and twelve years old—all cleared but ten acres, and all level land. This made me 225 acres all in a body, and it is now worth $40 an acre.

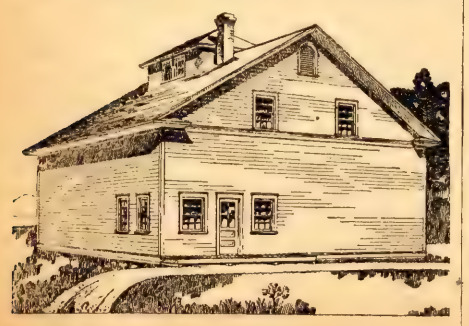
This fall, 1908, I sold the 300-dollar 40 that I bought in 1902, for $800. That leaves me now with 225 acres of well improved land, with two sets of good buildings. This fall I sold a pair of mules for $230, $200 worth of cattle, $150 worth of hogs, $100 worth of fruit, and $60 worth of wheat. I have $90 worth of hogs yet to sell. Besides I have 15 head of cattle, 5 good horses, and as good a little wife as a man ever had. We have had some good times and some hard times, but we have a good home, and we enjoy it. We always attended to our own business, and left everybody's else alone.—L. N. McFarland, Cassville, Mo.

Practical Cold Storage For Farmers

Editor's Note:—Storage of crops is absolutely necessary in the plan of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices. The crops that present the most difficult problems are fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products. These require cold storage and in the past such storage has not been available except in the cities where it was controlled by middlemen, chiefly speculators. Progress, however, has been made in refrigeration and we are glad to find a system adapted to farmers' needs and which may be installed by local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity at shipping points. It is the Cooper System of gravity brine circulation. As there is a necessity for this, or other satisfactory systems to be provided before the 1909 crops are produced we have arranged with Mr. Cooper to write a series of articles describing this system.

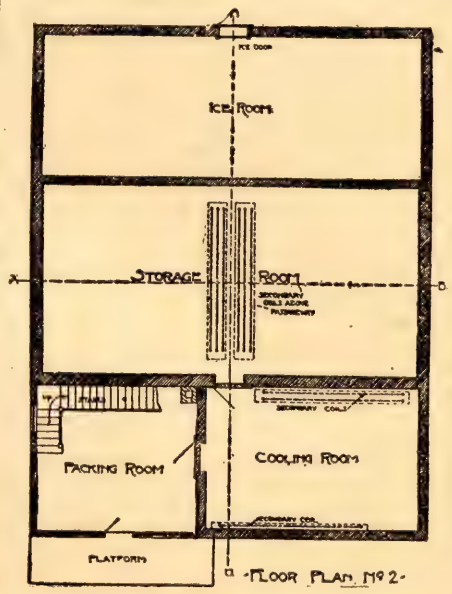
By Madison Cooper, Watertown, N. Y.

Plan No. 1 which was illustrated and described in article No. 3 of the February 1st issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING was available for a capacity of from 200 barrels up to 1500 barrels. Plan No. three which is shown



Prosepective View of House No. 2.

herewith is perspective, plan and section can be well adapted to a capacity of from 1000 barrels up to 3000 barrels, but it is especially applicable to a capacity of about 2000 barrels.

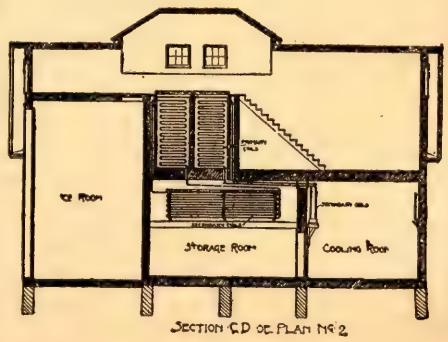


-FLOOR PLAN NO 2-

As shown by the floor plan the cold storage space consists of one room only, but this could readily be divided into two rooms if desired, at somewhat increased cost. A cooling room for temporary holding or for cooling before placing in the long period storage room is also available as is a packing or shipping room. Above the storage room and above the packing room and cooling room is space which may be used for the storage of empty packages or for sorting and packing if desired.

The ice room extends full width of the building, and the ice door for filling same may be in the end of the building or in the side as desired. The ice room in both Plan No. 1 and in Plan No. 2 are insulated rooms and the ice is not covered with sawdust as in the old way, but is protected by the insulated floors, wall and ceiling, so that very little meltage occurs.

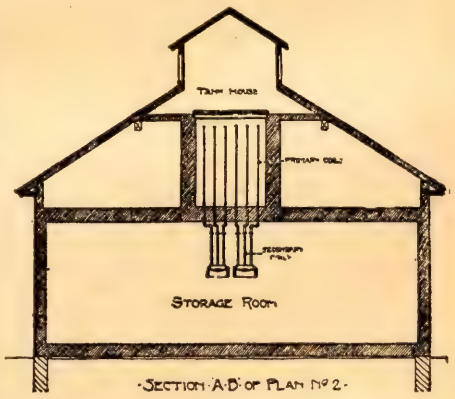
As shown, Plan No. 2 consists of but one floor of cold storage, but could readily be adapted to two floors of cold storage if desired, and in favorable soil a basement could be also added to good advantage, either refrigerated or used as cellar storage.



SECTION C.D OF PLAN NO 2

The building here illustrated is equipped with the Gravity Brine System and Chloride of Calcium Process and temperatures as low as 30 degrees F. can readily be maintained at any time of the year.

The plant as illustrated with a capacity of 2,500 barrels could be built at a cost of about $4,500 to $5,000. In favorable locations this price could be reduced and it is doubtful if the cost would be higher, except in very unusual and high-priced localities.



-SECTION A-B OF PLAN NO 2-

This is the third plant which has been illustrated and described, varying in capacity from 200 barrels up to 3,000 barrels. The same general outline could be used in planning a large packing house with rooms for the storing of eggs, milk and cream, butter, cheese, etc. Many variations are possible and in some cases the ice storage room is entirely detached from the cold storage building proper. Each location must have special consideration in order to secure correct arrangement and take advantage of circumstances in every way.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

FARM UPLIFT—THE TELEPHONE

In the general uplift of farming and farm life, the rural or country telephone must play a conspicuous part. Good roads have their inportant part to play. A great burden and inconvenience will be removed from the farmer and his family, when good roads shall form an outlet from every neighborhood. But good roads enthusiasts are apt to forget that almost our entire rural population has good roads during not much less than three-fourths of the time; that the really bad roads in the worst districts, are bad only during a small portion of the year, and tax-payers, however important good roads are, should not hastily or inconsiderately burden themselves with debts they will never see paid, not even for good roads, however desirable.

Rural free mail delivery is another great agency in the uplift of country life. Introduced in 1897, it has already virtually brought a post office to millions of farm homes—has reached almost every rural community. There are now not less than 50,000 carriers engaged in taking the mail every day direct to farmers' homes. A few years ago such a proposition was regarded wholly impractical—impossible. But it is here, and it will never be given up. What it has done in forming direct connection of remote communities with the busy outside world, and in encouraging and cultivating reading habits in country people, can never be known except as it is seen in the increased refinement and intellectuality of the rural masses, and in the increasing taste, beauty and conveniences of their homes.

A still greater agency, greater than all these, is the country telephone. It levels,, but it levels up, not down. The humblest home may have a telephone, and its most unassuming, unambitious occupants may stand in their simple apartments and talk with distant neighbors, or with friends in the villages or towns—may cultivate acquaintances and make friendships to which they had never before aspired. The result must be an uplift as certainly as effect follows cause.

Besides, the telephone is a practical affair. It belongs to the things classed as utilities. In sickness or other emergency aid may be immediately summoned. On contemplating a trip to market, prices and the condition of the market may be asked before starting. If an article be needed in an emergency, inquiry may be made as to whether it is in stock, and where it may be had, and often an inconvenient or undesirable trip saved. An animal may stray away; the entire neighborhood can be canvassed in a very few minutes without leaving the home. One cannot enumerate the instances in which the telephone is an instrument of practical value.

Consider the weather, often a matter of importance to the plans of the farmer. The weather service is not always correct. Approaching storms may veer this way or that, and conditions may suddenly change so as to defeat the predictions, but they are practically correct, sufficiently so to be of great value to those who receive them. In many rural districts that have telephone systems, the predictions are given every morning to every 'phone on the lines. The matter is so simple, comes without additional cost, and is frequently so helpful that it constitutes an advantage not to be lightly considered. Morning markets may be given in the same way.

While the use of the telephone is uplifting to the farm family in broadening its acquaintance and enlarging its circle of friends, it is restful to the tired farm wife surrounded by the irksome implements of the kitchen, or shut up within the too familiar walls of the home, or confined to its narrow surroundings, no matter how dear that home may be. A few minutes conversation with this nighbor or that is relaxing and restful to a degree only those who have had the privilege can realize.

And the telephone is not an expensive apparatus; at least, the construction of country lines is not. Usually farmers can furnish their own poles, and these, when purchased, constitute the main cost. A mile of wire costs only from three to four dollars, and the insulators and brackets are but a small item. Good 'phones cost from $10 to $15, and if used only for service, they very seldom get out of repair. They require no expert management. Any one who can talk and hear can use them. Every farm neighborhood should have the benefit of telephones.

Improving *the* Quantity *and* Quality *of the* Oat Crop

By Prof. M. L. Bowman, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Preparation of Seed Oats for Planting

It is by no means an uncommon thing even in Iowa to find that the oats used for seed purposes were taken directly from the oat bin without any special care or attention being given before they were sown. Every Iowa farmer certainly appreciates the fact that small or light and immature seed can by no means be expected to produce as strong and vigorous plants as will the large, plump grains. This has been so thoroughly demonstrated, and requiring as it does so little amount of time to properly prepare the seed that no one can be excused for not giving this matter his most careful attention. In consideraing the proper preparation of seed oats for planting, it will be taken up under two headings.

First, **Fanning and Grading the Seed.** The benefits derived from fanning and grading the seed are indeed very marked. By so doing, the light chaffy grains, which are much less valuable for seed purposes, will be removed. Likewise, the weed seed may be elimated. This is an especially important factor in some localities where weeds, such as mustard and others, common to our oat crop are so plentiful. Again, not only will the weed seeds and light, inferior seed oats be removed, but the large plump oat grains may be separated from the smaller lighter ones. This is all important. The last couple of seasons have not been favorable for oats; resulting in a large amount of light grains. Especially has this been true with those varieties which are not so well adapted to our conditions. In general, we find that the early oats have been much better yielders than have the late oats. In all cases, however, we find even in desirable seasons that all the grains are not equally plump or equally large, but on careful examination a very large part, in fact 30 to 50 per cent, will be found to be either small or not sufficiently filled.

Tested Field Seeds

(In Sealed Bags)

With Certificate of Purity and Germination—

American Pure Seed Co. Evansville Indiana

Write for booklet, Mailed free "GOOD AND BAD SEEDS"

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WHITMAN'S NEW MODEL STEEL BEAUTY HAY PRESS

NEVER FAILS

With or without self-feed positive pull back without spring.



A complete line of power balers, hay, paper, wool, shavings, cotton hull and compress presses.

Write for Catalogue.

Our success with this machine has been simply marvelous. Thorough tests convince us that it is **absolutely correct** in principle. It is built entirely of steel. Has low bridge for horses to walk over, and no pull of team in crossing. Has large feed opening and long bale chamber. Warranted in every particular. We also make a full line of Balers. For full information address the manufacturers.

THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, 6902 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MR. BRYAN'S PLANS

In response to repeated demands, coming from every section of the United States, Mr. Bryan will conduct a vigorous *Campaign of Education* through The Commoner, and assist in the organization of "An educational club in every precinct." These clubs will promote the work of education among the voters on all political questions affecting the American people.

To advance this educational plan, each issue of The Commoner will contain a special article on some pertinent political subject, designed to present, in an instructive way, authentic historical information, to give valuable satistical data, to carefully analyze the opposing arguments, and to discuss their application to present day conditions.

The following subjects, and others, upon which all Americans should be accurately informed, will be discussed:

The Tariff (by schedules as it affects the individual); Postal Savings Banks; Imperialism; Colonialism; The Rights of the States; State-Wide Primary Laws; Inheritance Tax; Initiative and Referendum; Recall of Public Officials; Commission Form of Government for Cities; The Trust Question; Regulation of Railroads and Other Corporations; Popular Election of Senators; Income Tax.

This series will afford a vast fund of political information for any citizen regardless of party affiliation, provide excellent material for all students of economic questions, and will be a veritable compendium of politics for schools and debating societies.

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The Old World and Its Ways—Mr. Bryan's own book, describing his tour around the world and journeys through Europe. His impressions are highly instructive and entertaining. Contains 576 Imperial Octavo pages, over 200 superb engravings from photographs taken or procured by him. Richly bound in extra English cloth, gold side and back, regular selling price $2. Given FREE for club of five names at $1 each. Regular $3 half leather edition, for 7 names; regular $4 full Morocco Edition, for 9 names.

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282

NEW

Ask Any Owner What He Thinks

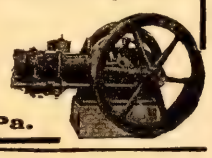
about the "New Huber" Thresher. He will tell you that it will thresh out a thousand bushels of grain quicker than any other threshing machine made. And that it will get *all the bushels there are* in a crop. Every kernel that you raise goes into your bins—clean—whole—top-price grain. It has great capacity and great power. It is economical in grain saving, time saving, labor saving. No other thresher has so many *tried-out*, exclusive features. Every one is scientific in principle. Every one is important in the make-up of a perfect threshing machine. Every one necessary for saving all the grain and delivering the straw in the best of condition. There is a big difference in threshers. Some are slow in operation. The "New Huber" is speedy. Some break and crush the kernels of grain. The "New Huber" delivers them whole. We want to send you the "New Huber" illustrated catalogue which explains every practical detail. Just drop a postal card giving your name and address and the book will go back to you by return mail. Send for it today. It is FREE.

THE HUBER MFG. COMPANY
Dept. M Marion, Ohio

NEW

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Big catalogue of the Capital Gas and Gasoline engines. Ask for our special half price proposition on the 3, 4, 5 and 6 H. P. engines. On the market 14 years. Any size.



C. H. A. Dissinger and Bro. Company
Wrightsville, Pa.

Larimer Ditching Plow



with subsoil attachment. If you have ditching to do, this plow will save you more money than any implement you have on your farm. Reduces cost of digging ditch from one-half to two-thirds. Send for descriptive circular.

LARIMER MFG. CO.,
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POTATO DIGGER The Hoover



Does perfect work. Fully guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue of Diggers, Pickers and Sorters.

THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Box No. 88, Avery, Ohio
Transfer points—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Marshalltown, Iowa; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Portland, Oregon; Spokane, Wash.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.



Hand Made Harness At a Big Saving

We sell direct to you at factory prices—a big saving on every set. Shipped on approval; warranted as satisfactory in every detail as though made to your special order—or money refunded. Our harness is HAND MADE from best oak leather—83 years' square dealing backs our guarantee. **We Pay the Freight.**

Send for Catalogue FREE

SCHAFER SADDLERY CO., Box 124, DECATUR, IND.

Test My Seed Corn



I grew 10,000 bushels of corn this year, because at last I succeeded in selecting the finest type of corn I ever saw—full size, perfect ears, every stalk bearing an ear or more. I have selected the best of it for seed—I guarantee it. I will refund your money if not satisfactory. An order today means a full corn crib next fall. My new oats and seed potatoes are as good. Catalogue free. If interested in fruit I will send you a new plant free. **W. N. Scarff,** Dept. W, New Carlisle, O.

SEED CORN BOONE COUNTY WHITE FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

This corn is pure bred, early maturing, deep grained, sound, dry, good yielders and of strong vitality. We grow all our own seed and ship on ten days test. In ear, crated, $2.00 per bushel. Shelled, in bags, $1.50. Red clover seed, $6.00. Catalog free.

OAKLAWN SEED FARM
Box 22, Chatham, Ill.

In seasons when the oats run light in weight, such as last year when many of them were weighing from 18 to 24 lbs. per bushel, it will be found that if the oats are thoroughly fanned and screened, in many instances it will be hard to save more than 15 to 20 per cent. The importance of fanning and screening oats cannot be too forcibly impressed. The following table from Professor Zavitz,s investigations will be of peculiar interest:

Size of Grain	Yield per Acre—bu.	Per cent gain of large plump seed over medium and small-sized plump seed.
Large	62.	0.
Medium	54.1	14.6
Small	46.6	33.04

The data above given, covering as it does a period of seven years, and shows wherein the large plump grains produced 14.6 per cent more than the medium sized plump grains of the same variety; while the small plump grains yielded 33.04 per cent less than the large well-filled ones. Running through the machine once is seldom sufficient; it may be necessary to put them through two or three times before you will be satisfied that the work is thoroughly done. Many of the elevators throughout the State are cooperating with the farmers in this important work.

Second, **Treatment for Smut.** It will cost about eight to ten cents per acre for treating oats with formalin for smut. By a large number of tests over the State it has been found that on a conservative basis there is a loss of from 7 to 10 per cent due alone to smut; or in other words, the Iowa farmer loses annually from 3 to 5 bushels of oats per acre due to smut which could have been eliminated for not to exceed 10 cents per acre by treating the seed with formulin. One pound (1 lb.) of formaldehyde (40 per cent) mixed with 40 gallons of water will threat 40 bushels of oats. The oats should be spread out about 4 or 5 inches deep; a sprinkler is a very convenient method of applying the solution. While the solution is being added, it is well that the oats be stirred, (a rake can be used for this purpose in order that the solution may become equally distributed. The oats should then be shoveled into a pile and covered with blankets or gunny sacks, something to prevent the formaldehyde from evaporating too readily. This treatment may be done in the evening and the oats left covered during the night. The following morning they may be uncovered and again spread out. By stirring them occasionally in will be found that they will soon dry out and may be sown the than are needed for seed, they may be fed after they have been left exposed to the air for 25 to 48 hours, during which time the formaldehyde will have evaporated. The formalin treatment is the simplest and most effective treatment for smut in oats. In purchasing the formaldehyde, great care must be taken that it is of the proper strength as above stated. Should it be weak, the treatment will be of no avail.

THE PUMPKIN AS A FIELD CROP

An exchange says, "Feed hogs plenty of pumpkins and the worms will soon disappear." We do not know about that, but we do know that the common, homely old pumpkin is a valuable feed. If the pumpkin was unknown in this country and if some foreign seacher for the Department of Agriculture were to discover it in some remote land and bring it here, everybody would be eager to obtain so much as a single seed so as to get it started.

Note the efforts that have been made to grow alfalfa, even in the most unlikely places, and that, too, when red clover merely given a chance would rival alfalfa at its best. We are so inconsistent. Things that are common, and that require little effort, lose their attractiveness. Their merits are hidden in their familiar exteriors, and we are inclined to toss them into the junk pile, while we chase off after something that is new, but that likely has less merit.

That is what is the matter with the pumpkin. Every farmer is familiar with it. He knows it will grow almost spontaneously among the corn, with no apparent injury to the corn. He knows hogs eat it eagerly, and he believes it is a benefit to them. He knows, when cut in proper sized pieces, cattle become very fond of it, and will eat large quantities when it is thus given them, and that even horses soon learn to gnaw pumpkins with apparent benefit and delight. And that sheep will do the same.

The farmer knows the value of all succulent feeds to these animals, and he is out for root crops—beets, rutabagas, turnips, etc. The pumpkin, with its load after load from the cornfield, is too common to attract him.

If given a chance, the pumpkin will pay high rent on the best of land planted to that crop alone. Among the most pleasant sights of our boyhood days were the small fields of pumpkins in rich bottom lands on our father's farm—great yellow surfaces showing up through the foliage, and lying so thickly that one might easily walk across the field stepping from pumpkin to pumpkin all the way.

But as Eugene Field says, "that was a long time ago, and many new things have crowded the pumpkin out." It is not unwise sometimes to get back to the old.

Of course the pumpkin, if used for feed in winter, and then is when it is most valuable, perhaps, must be protected from freezing. So also must the root crops, but to the latter freezing is not so disasterous. Frozen pumpkins are worthless. But on modern farms, with modern buildings, their protection is not a difficult matter. Housed in a barn basement and covered with straw, leaves, or other litter, pumpkins may be made to withstand the coldest weather, and are always ready for use.

TO THRESHERMEN

We have received a very complete, interesting and handsome catalog from the Huber Mfg. Co., Dept. M, Marion, O., describing the New Huber Threshers and Engines. Send for a copy of this catalog by all means, if you want to keep up-to-date in this line.

Clip Your Horses in the Spring



It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.



We Guarantee it for Twenty-Five Years

Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 224 Ontario St. Chicago

Dunham Land Rollers

The experience of 50 years is behind Dunham Land Rollers and in all this time they have been the standard. Others may approach but cannot equal them. Up-to-date farmers want the best in every kind of machinery. In Land and Soil Pulverizers the best is Dunham. They never Disappoint.

Why Dunham Rollers are Superior



They have lathe turned axle—not rough steel to cut bearings. Bearings 6 inches largest made, which gives lightest draft. Dirt proof bearings. Oil chamber prevents oil running out—oil only once a season. Farmers, when the best costs no more than others, do not be persuaded to buy inferior makes. Ask your dealer for Dunham's Land and Soil Pulverizers. If he cannot supply send postal direct to us for special introductory offer and price. It will pay you to send for our catalog.

J. W. DUNHAM & SON, BEREA, OHIO

CLARK'S CUTAWAY TOOLS

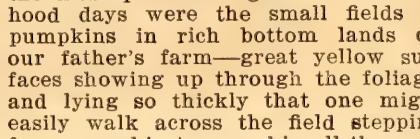
CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW

WITH EXTENSION HEAD is needed on every farm. It will INCREASE your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All disk harrows have to run in half lap.

THE JOINTED POLE TAKES ALL THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS, and keeps their heels away from the disks.

BIG CROPS



DOUBLE ACTION HARROW

We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Send today for FREE Booklet with full particulars

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 863 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.



Let Me Pay The Postage on My Big Free Book to You

Though it costs me 8c to mail every one of these books, yet I'll send you one free because I want you to know about my Celebrated Split Hickory Buggies—made-to-order—sold direct from my factory to you at home on 30 Days' Free Road Test—guaranteed two years. Over 100,000 Split Hickory Vehicles now in use giving splendid satisfaction.

I'll Save You $26.50 on this Split Hickory Special Buggy

Big saving on over 100 other styles and full line of Harness. My 1909 Book gives description and prices on over 125 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—tells how they are made—and why they are best to buy—shows you more Vehicles to choose from than you could see in 10 big store rooms. May I send you this book free? Will you write today? Address me personally—

H. C. Phelps, President, The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio



Split Hickory Vehicles Sold Direct from Factory to Home. 30 Days' Free Road Test—Two Years' Guarantee.

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Most Wonderful Offer Ever Published!

Save 30 to 50 Per Cent on Your Purchases!

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From Sheriff's Sales! From Receiver's Sales! From Manufacturers' Sales!

Lumber & Building Material!

100,000,000 feet of Lumber for sale. THINK OF IT. The Chicago House Wrecking Co. offers you an opportunity to buy Lumber and Building Material today at prices at least 50 per cent below what you could purchase it for a year ago. We can do it because we buy in such enormous quantities direct from the saw mill that we are able to control their output; we are also continually buying at Forced Sales. The Lumber we're offering consists of the very highest grades manufactured. Nothing "WRECKED" about it but the prices. It is clean stock and as good or better than your local dealer sells. We have Lumber of every kind. Lumber for your house or your barn, your church, meeting house or building of any kind.

Never again will Lumber be offered at the low price we are selling it for today. This is not an idle statement. It is made after the most careful thought. Every year the supply is diminishing and the manufacturers must get more money for it, but we say to you that if you are ready to buy now, you can save from 30 to 60 per cent.

America's Real Bargain Center!

That's what thousands of people know us as. And there's merit to it. We buy our goods at **Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales,** and in fact from every source that gives us a chance to be below the market. **We don't buy trashy goods.** Our stock consists of *millions of dollars* worth of high-grade manufactured articles which we can sell at prices **30 to 60 per cent less** than any other merchant in the world and the goods will be *"right"* in every way. Our *enormous* business and the wonderful institution we conduct gives us an *advantage* over the ordinary merchant.

Furniture, Household Goods!

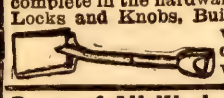
Our wonderful Furniture Catalog containing hundreds of pages of genuine bargains with beautiful illustrations in natural color effects is sent free on application. 10,000 bargains representing high-grade, brand new Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Stoves, Office Fixtures and General Supplies. Bargains from Forced Sales of every kind, and nothing of the shoddy nature about the goods, either. Not the kind you would buy from the regular run of merchandise houses, but the sort of good furniture that is built "for keeps." Manufactured for city trade and now offered to you at as low a price as you can buy it if you were right in Chicago at our warehouse. This is a chance you must duly appreciate. We can supply your home complete, and we will do it at money-saving prices in every instance.

You can buy every article you need to furnish your home. Every article is covered by a guarantee so broad that you cannot go wrong. Favor us with your order. Write for our wonderful Bargain Catalog and let's convince you our prices are right. Write us today.

Hardware Bargains!



Steel Shovels **30c**, Steel Hammers **25c**, Handled Axes **50c**, Steel Hatchets **30c**, Electric Door Bells **60c**, Hot Lunch Dinner Pails **20c**, Meat Cutters **75c**. These are but samples of our ability. We have everything complete in the hardware line, Door Locks and Knobs, Builders' Hardware in general—a new clean stock of hardware at wreck prices.



STEEL ROOFING, $1.60 PER SQUARE

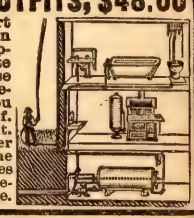
That's our price on our *new* high grade, *semi*-hardened steel roofing, **$1.60** is our price for first; **$1.85** for corrugated or V crimped. This roofing is light weight. It comes in sheets 22 in. wide by 6 or 8 ft. in length. **It is strictly brand new class.** At this price we prepay the freight in full to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to these and other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition applies only to this roofing advertisement and has nothing to do with any other offer. Write today.



Galv. Rust-Proof ROOFING, $3.25

Here is a Roofing that will outlast any other kind on the market. It is made with a thorough coating of *non-corrosive metals* consisting of *tin, lead and zinc* called spelter and is the best galvanized material known. It will not rust and does not require any painting after it is on the roof. It positively does not taint your rain water; is never injured by contraction or expansion. **$3.00** is our price for the flat material. Our price for the corrugated or V crimped is **$3.25** per square. Sheets are all *6 ft. long* and *24 in.* wide. At this price we prepay the freight in full to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to these and other points on application. This proposition applies only to this offer.

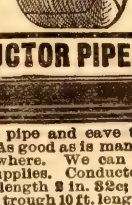
WATER SUPPLY OUTFITS, $48.00



You can live in city comfort even though your home be on a farm. From **$48.00** upwards you can buy a complete outfit needed to give you these comforts. With our comprehensive instruction book you can install the outfit yourself. Let's tell you more about it. Our interesting book on water works systems is free for the asking. Remember it gives ample fire protection and reduces your rate of insurance.

Rope of All Kinds

We supply a good grade of overhauled selected manila rope in sizes from ¾ in. up at the rate of **8c** per lb. Also new manila rope at less than market prices. Wire rope of six strands, 19 wires to the strand, ⅝ in. in diameter. Price, per foot 3½c. Let's send you a list.



BEADED CEILING, $1.85 PER SQ.

Brand new, high grade, light weight beaded ceiling at **$1.85** a square. It is in sheets 24 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long. It makes an ideal ceiling for stores, kitchens, restaurants, etc. Can also be used for siding purposes. Always neat and attractive, economical and lasting. We send it ready to put on. Requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. At this price we prepay the freight in full to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to these and other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition applies only to this advertisement and has nothing to with any other of our offers.

Rubberized Galvo Roofing, $1.25 PER SQ.

The best ready roofing on the market. Its base is pure mineral wool and genuine asphalt. No tar, residium or other injurius matters used in the construction of this roofing. It is positively guaranteed to give lasting service. We have it in three grades, 1-*ply* at **$1.25** per square; *2-ply* at **$1.40** per square and *3-ply* at **$1.75** per square. By a square we mean *108 sq. ft.*, or sufficient to lay a square. Our price includes nails, caps and cement to make the laps. At this price we prepay the freight in full to your railroad shipping point to all points east of Colorado except Oklahoma or Texas. Prices to those and other points on application.



BRICK SIDING, $1.85 PER SQ.

A practical siding for stores, churches, barns, hotels, basements, etc. it is made of light weight semi-hardened steel built exactly for the purpose. Looks like real brick when on the building. Sheets all 24x68 in. Freight prepaid east of Colorado except Oklahoma and Texas. Price to these points on application.



PAINTS, 30c GAL.

This is our high grade Premier ready-mixed paints put up in strong substantial cans and packages. No better mixed paint on the market at this price. We can furnish it in all colors. Covered by a binding guarantee. Barn paints **30c** per gal. Cold water paints **8c** a lb.



CONDUCTOR PIPE, 3½c PER FOOT



Brand new, clean, fresh, high-grade galvanized conductor pipe and eave trough. Direct from our factory. As good as is manufactured and price lower than elsewhere. We can furnish all roofing and general supplies. Conductor pipe in 10-foot lengths, price per length **2** in. **32c**; **3** in. **38c**; **4** in. **50c**. Slip joint eave trough 10 ft. lengths, 3½ in., per length **30c**; 4 in. **32c**; 5 in. **40c**. Eave trough corners, 3½ in **16c**. Galvanized slip ends, 14 in., each **17c**. Eave trough hangers, 3½ in. **9c**. Elbows, 2 in. **11c**; 3 in. **12c**. Galvanized roof gutters, 10 ft. lengths, 14 in. girt, length **75c**

Barbed Wire, $1.80 for 80 Rod Reel

10,000 reels of this wire for sale. It's the best galvanized material on the market. It is made of No. 14 wire with the barbs 3 in. apart. It has all the strength of the regular grades of barged wire, but is lighter in weight and costs less for transportation. Each reel contains exactly 80 rods, so that you know just how much to buy. It is not sold by the weight. It is made of high-grade tempered steel wire, with the proper tensile strength, and built for barbed wire purposes. **You can't go wrong if you buy it.** Each reel weighs about 55 lbs. Our price, per reel of 80 rods, **$1.80**



20-Inch High Galvanized Fencing, Per Rod 15c

20,000 rods of new square mesh and diamond mesh fencing for sale. It is put up in rolls containing 10, 20 and 30 rods to a roll. It's new, clean stock, bought by us at manufacturer's sale and now offered at 30 per cent less than regular prices. Better buy new while our stock lasts. We have but a limited supply for sale and orders are rolling in. 18 in., per rod **15c**; **24 in. 18c.**



Other heights in proportion. Good galvanized steel wire netting, 12 in. wide, 150 lineal ft. to a bale Bale **60c**

DOORS 40c; WINDOWS 29 CENTS

Bargains of all kinds. Our special catalog shows a marvelous aggregation of bargains. You can't be right until you have a copy of it. Here are some quotations from our new price maker. Barn Sash **56c**; Storm Sash **70c**; Stall Sash **21c**; Hot Bed Sash **$1.55**; Windows **50c**; Panel Doors **80c**; Glass Doors **$1.75**; Window Frames **$1.25**; Door Frames **50c**; Base Angles **2c**; Corner Blocks **2c**; Base Blocks **3½c**; Inside Trim **60c**; Plate Rails **6c**; Stair Newels **$1.85**; Stair Rails **7c**; Porch Balusters **5c**; Porch Rail **8c**.

Nails Per Keg $1.60

We bought at Salvage Sale 20,000 kegs of new Wire Nails, contents of a barge sunk in the Ohio River and which were damaged by water. Some of them are rusty, but are in usable condition. **Sizes 8 to 40D.** Also Nails one size only to a keg from **8** to **60D**, a keg **$2.**



BATH TUBS, $6.00

This is a strictly new guaranteed perfect sheet steel bath tub strong and durable. Just the tub to make comfortable the moderate home. Length, 4½ ft. We have tubs 5 ft. at **$6.00**; 5½ ft. at **$6.25.** They are finished white enameled inside and light blue enameled on the outside. Legs are removable saving freight and danger of breakage in shipping. **$14.50** buys our combination bathroom outfit consisting of 5½ foot steel enameled tub with galvonized steel water heater, burns gasoline. Cast iron enameled tubs **$9.00** up.



GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE, $1.50 PER 100 LBS.

At this price we supply our new galvanized wire shorts. They are put up 100 pounds to the bundle. By shorts we mean wire that comes in lengths, ranging anywhere from 50 to 200 ft. It is good for all general purposes. We can supply it in all guages. Our price on guages 11, 12 and 14 **$1.50** per 100 lbs. BB telephone wire 50 lb. coils, No. 12, **$2.85** per hundred lbs.; No. 14, **$3.10** per 100 lbs. Order today.

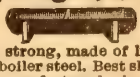


KITCHEN SINKS, $1.40

That's the price of an 18x30 white enameled, cast iron, flat rim kitchen sink. We have blue steel enameled kitchen sinks in one piece, seamless, size 18 x30 at **75c.** Kitchen sinks with backs from **$4.00** up. White enameled Wash Stands or Lavatories at **$4.00** up. A Lowdown Water Closet outfit with a white enameled tank, latest and best closet tank manufactured. Complete with hardwood seat and necessary nickel-plated fittings, vitreous wash-down closet bowl, **$11.00.**



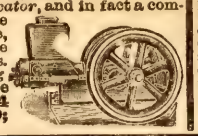
Hogtroughs, $1.50



Extra strong, made of heavy ⅛ in. boiler steel. Best shaped tank manufactured; absolutely indestructible, clean and sanitary. All metal, well rivited, stands strong and firm on the ground. Satisfaction guaranteed. Regular price $2.50 to $5.00. Our prices **$1.50** to **$2.75.** Order now, today

Gasoline Engines, 2 H.P. $49.75

A strictly high-grade, *brand new*, fully guaranteed engine, complete in every respect. Price includes *electric igniter, battery lubricator*, and in fact a complete outfit ready for use. Here is an engine simple to operate, which we sell on 30 days free trial, so you take no chances. We give a five-year binding guarantee against defective workmanship or material. 4 H.P. **$96.75**; 7 H.P., **$177.50**; 10 H.P., **$265.00.**



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Our Acme Portable Platform Scales, sealed to U. S. standard weights, fitted with solid brass beam and sliding poise, and guaranteed as good as any manufactured. **600**-lb. capacity, **$7.50** each; **800**-lb. capacity, **$8.25** each. Our Pitless Wagon Scale, capacity 5 tons, **$59.00**; Our Premier Pit Wagn Scale, capacity 3 tons, **$32.00**; Our Premier Pit Wagon Scale, capacity 4 tons, **$35.00**; Our Premier Pit Wagon Scale capacity 5 tons, **$40.00.** We offer 200 Milburn's Computing Counter Scales, nickel plated, **$17.50**



PLASTER BOARD, PER SQ. $2.50

It is used by contractors and builders in place of lath and plaster and frequently on the outside of walls in place of sheeting. Gives practically an air tight wall, continuous hollow space minus the dreadful draft cracks incident with ordinary sheeting. Quick plaster board is a continuous deadner of sound, non-conductor of heat and cold, and is non-crackable.



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Our Hot Water and Steam Heating Plants are modern and the best manufactured. We furnish everything complete including blue prints and detailed specifications. Any ordinary mechanic can install with our simple and comprehensive instructions. Send us the floor plans of your building and full details concerning its construction and location. Write for facts.

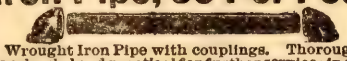


Step Ladders, 80c

The *handiest* combination Step Ladder ever constructed. 4 ft. **80c**, 5 ft. **$1.00**, 6 ft. **$1.20**, 7 ft. **$1.40**, 8 ft. **$1.60.** Order now.



Iron Pipe, 3c Per Foot



Wrought Iron Pipe with couplings. Thoroughly overhauled and practical for further service; in random lengths. Prices per foot: ½ in. **2c**, ¾ in. **2¾c**, 1 in. **3½c**, 1¼ in. **4½c**, 1½ in. **5½c**, 2 in. **7½c**, 2½ in. **11½c**, 3 in. **15c**, 4 in. **21c.** Larger sizes in proportion. Our high grade lap welded light weight iron pipe, with new threads and couplings is the best used pipe material ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shingles, $3.00 Per M



We are giving a bargain on orders sent us within the next thirty days. We have 20 carloads of Washington Red Cedar Shingles, extra Star A Star, thoroughly kiln dried, well manufactured and first class in all particulars. Ten carloads of thick butted clear Washington Red Cedar Shingles at **$3.75** per thousand.

No. 2, 4 in. yellow pine matched flooring, **$15.00** M.

PUMPS, $1.00 AND UP



Every pump we sell is guaranteed and every pump is tested before shipment. Quality considered, our price is absolutely lower than anyone else can quote you. We can furnish you anything that you may need in this line. Our **$1.00** Pitcher Spout Pump with iron cylinder is a good all around pump for general use.

Has bearer tops and can be shifted to any desired position. Fitted for iron pipe, but can be fitted for lead pipe at an additional cost.

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We offer an 18-inch round hearth Forge for usual repair work; lever motion extra heavy pipe legs. Stands 30 inches high, 8 in. fan, at **$4.75.** Other at **$6.90** to **$16.75.** Ask for special list.



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ECONOMY CHIEF CREAM SEPARATOR

SKIMS THE CLOSEST.
Because the patented double opposed disc bowl is twice as effective as any single series disc bowl.

TURNS THE EASIEST.
Because it has only three gear wheels — finest anti-friction bearings—lightest all solid steel bowl made.

CLEANS THE QUICKEST.
Because it has the only self emptying and self cleaning bowl. Centrifugal force, and a minute or two of your time cleans it.

LASTS THE LONGEST.
Because the bearings are phosphor bronze and double length —that means double wear — finest cut gearing—every part twice as strong as necessary.

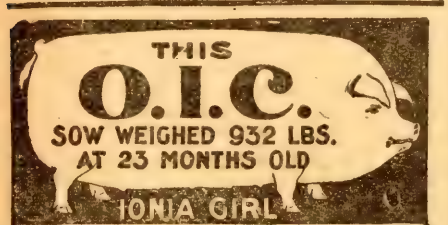
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Because it gets the most cream in the best condition and does it easier.

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Because sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co., the world's greatest price makers who make each of your dollars do the work of two.

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Because it gets a little more cream each day, runs a little easier and lasts a little longer than any other separator that money can buy.

60 days' trial. 20 years' guarantee. Money and freight charges back if not satisfied. Write today for free copy of the Economy Chief Dairy Guide *that tells you all.*

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I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."

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"Easy to Use"—no Veterinary experience necessary. Contains $3.00 Milk Fever Outfit and eight other "Easy to Use" Cattle Instruments needed by every cow owner. Complete in Oak Case $10.00, regular value $15.00, sent prepaid with "Easy to Use" directions on receipt of $10.00. Send for Free Booklet 'Q'

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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
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CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
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DAIRYING ON THE FARM

There are at least two rural interests in the United States that may be profitably expanded almost indefinitely—the poultry interest and the dairy interest. These two great interests have grown beyond any early expectation of them, and, unlike other farm interests, they may continue to grow without material increase of the acres available for cultivation.

Indeed it is a fact that dairying everywhere adds to production without increasing the acres. Dairying and fertilization go together. It is universally noted that regions devoted to dairying are the most productive. Farms are not so large but yields are greater. Work is concentrated, the very best efforts are put forth, manures are made and used, crops that fit into dairying are grown, and the very best results are achieved. In all his traveling over the country the writer has always been pleased when he reached a dairying section. Good buildings, neat and clean outbuildings, tidy surroundings, small fields rich and well tended, luxuriant growth of crops no matter of what kinds, a predominance of fruits and vegetables, the farm luxuries—these were the characteristics.

Dairying has had hypocricy, counterfeiting, imitation to contend against. The demand for the real product has been so healthy as to appeal to cupidity, and conscienceless greed has devised commodities that in taste and appearance might not only deceive the elect, but the cow herself. Of late years, however, legal enactment has done much to fight this battle for the dairy products, and compel the spurious to wear the badge of the spurious.

It remains, therefore, for dairy people to keep on in the line of progress that has been so distinctly marked out during the past few years. The creamery establishments that have grown out of that progress, and that have made possible enlargement of the dairy interests on adjacent farms, will continue to grow in importance and increase in number, but with little danger of glutting markets and destroying prices as so many farm products have done. But what we wish to encourage and to see made more general and brought to greater perfection and made more profitable is

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Many farmers are not close enough to avail themselves of creamery markets, and yet they have every facility for dairy production. They need the revenue to add to their farm incomes. They desire the fertility dairying always produces. In many cases they have in their own families the help necessary to conduct an enlarged dairying business—help that is restless for something to do to make a personal income.

Of course we cannot tell farmers so situated just what to do nor how to do it. Surroundings have much to do in determining proper and timely action. But the good sense and reasoning powers of the average farmer and his family can scarcely fail to settle the question right. The one thing needful in whatever line chosen is to have products as good as the best, and that reach that condition in the best possible way.

The Cream Separator

Th modern cream separator is just in time to come to the aid of the farmer and his family who desires to become a factor in supplying the unsatisfied demand for first-class dairy products. It is simple in operation, comparatively inexpensive in cost, and it brings the advantages of the creamery to the farmer's own door. Whether the object is to sell the cream, the separator makes it just as the market desires it; or to make and market butter, the separator gives the butter fat in its freshest, purest condition, without the long doubtful setting away to rise and skim, with the butter often tainted and unmarketable. What the incubator has proven to be to the poultry interest, the cream separator is to the farm dairy interest; and its general use will mark a growth in farm dairying not now even suspected.

Must Control Output and Price

But dairying has another battle to fight. Cupidity is in its path. Sometimes this luckless spirit appears among the dairy people themselves, and the pumphandle may be manipulated as much as the udder of the cow. Other devices may be resorted to to adulterate or increase the quantity and add to the revenue. Habits of cleanliness may not be observed, nor skill in handling be employed. These practices injure honest dairying, and they must be weeded out.

But the dairyman's worst enemy is outside of his own ranks and in his marketing system. There is no proof that the goods will reach the consumer as pure as it leaves the dairyman, nor is there any evidence that the price paid by the consumer is an index of the price received by the producer. There is inequity in the milk trade. Selfish combination controls the purchase and selfish combination controls the sale. Routes are farmed out in the cities not to facilitate the purchase of the product, nor yet to accommodate the users, but to add to the wealth of those who neither feed, nor milk, nor churn.

It is up to the dairy people to do as other successful people do—attend to their own business; that is, control their output and price. The world has advanced too much for the rivers of cream and milk that are produced in this country to be poured in a common sewer whence greed may gather it and all the profits with it. Dairy products have a market. That market depends upon how the supply is turned into it. The producers are the ones whose natural right it is to control the supply and the price. The producer's claim is the first. When that has been satisfied with an equitable reward, others may be permitted to contend for what is left.

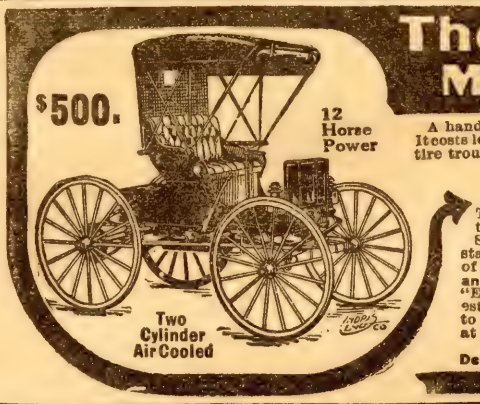
Dairying people need organization, not so much in this or that manufacturing or shipping association as in a nation-wide society to secure "Equity in all the business relations of life." This cannot well be illustrated more forceably than by the following letter which reached us as we were writing this article. Who will contend that if the Equity System of marketing crops had been in operation, there would have been a shortage of hay and other feed in N. E. New York while there were thousands of places in the country where it was not bringing fairly remunerative prices to the producer; or that the price milk sold for would not have been high enough to justify the price of feed, no matter how high it sold? The letter follows:

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Dear Sir:—This section of New York (northeastern) is badly in need of what

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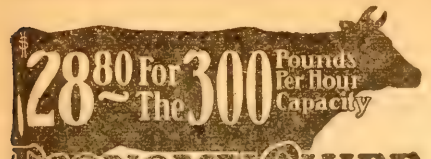
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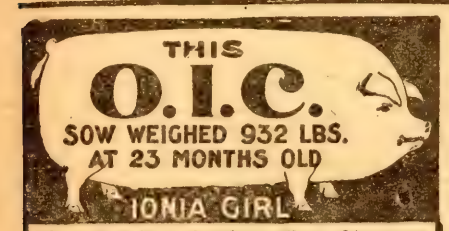
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Th modern cream separator is just in time to come to the aid of the farmer and his family who desires to become a factor in supplying the unsatisfied demand for first-class dairy products. It is simple in operation, comparatively inexpensive in cost, and it brings the advantages of the creamery to the farmer's own door. Whether the object is to sell the cream, the separator makes it just as the market desires it; or to make and market butter, the separator gives the butter fat in its freshest, purest condition, without the long doubtful setting away to rise and skim, with the butter often tainted and unmarketable. What the incubator has proven to be to the poultry interest, the cream separator is to the farm dairy interest; and its general use will mark a growth in farm dairying not now even suspected.

Must Control Output and Price

But dairying has another battle to fight. Cupidity is in its path. Sometimes this luckless spirit appears among the dairy people themselves, and the pumphandle may be manipulated as much as the udder of the cow. Other devices may be resorted to to adulterate or increase the quantity and add to the revenue. Habits of cleanliness may not be observed, nor skill in handling be employed. These practices injure honest dairying, and they must be weeded out.

But the dairyman's worst enemy is outside of his own ranks and in his marketing system. There is no proof that the goods will reach the consumer as pure as it leaves the dairyman, nor is there any evidence that the price paid by the consumer is an index of the price received by the producer. There is inequity in the milk trade. Selfish combination controls the purchase and selfish combination controls the sale. Routes are farmed out in the cities not to facilitate the purchase of the product, nor yet to accommodate the users, but to add to the wealth of those who neither feed, nor milk, nor churn.

It is up to the dairy people to do as other successful people do—attend to their own business; that is, control their output and price. The world has advanced too much for the rivers of cream and milk that are produced in this country to be poured in a common sewer whence greed may gather it and all the profits with it. Dairy products have a market. That market depends upon how the supply is turned into it. The producers are the ones whose natural right it is to control the supply and the price. The producer's claim is the first. When that has been satisfied with an equitable reward, others may be permitted to contend for what is left.

Dairying people need organization, not so much in this or that manufacturing or shipping association as in a nation-wide society to secure "Equity in all the business relations of life." This cannot well be illustrated more forceably than by the following letter which reached us as we were writing this article. Who will contend that if the Equity System of marketing crops had been in operation, there would have been a shortage of hay and other feed in N. E. New York while there were thousands of places in the country where it was not bringing fairly remunerative prices to the producer; or that the price milk sold for would not have been high enough to justify the price of feed, no matter how high it sold? The letter follows:

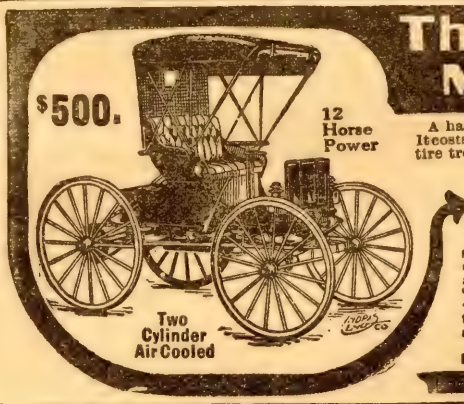
EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING.
Dear Sir:—This section of New York (northeastern) is badly in need of what

MAKE 20 CENTS MORE PER SHEEP $9.75



on every one you shear by using the New Stewart Shearing Machine With 4 sets of knives, only..
If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears and gets one pound and over more wool per head. It shears any kind of wool easily and quickly. WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS. All gears are cut from solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground and polished, and the driving mechanism in enclosed from dust and dirt and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world are Stewart patents. They are not to be compared in any way with the cheaply made, always out of order, belt machines. Send $2.00 with your order and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. OUR VALUABLE FREE BOOK "How to Shear Sheep," by the champion shearer of the world, will interest you. Send for copy and our big new catalog showing the largest line of shearing and clipping machines on earth. It will pay you. Write today. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 224 Ontario St. Chicago

The Economy Motor Buggy



A handsome, practical, solid rubber tire motor buggy. It costs less to own and operate than to keep a horse—no tire troubles—no punctures or blow-outs.

The Most Economical MOTOR VEHICLE Made

The "Economy" fully meets the requirements of the Farmer, Banker, Physician, Business Man, etc. Suitable for country or city—rough roads no obstacle. A great hill climber—goes anywhere at speed of from 4 to 20 miles per hour. Absolutely reliable and requires no experience to operate. Every "Economy" is fully guaranteed. If you are interested in a Motor Buggy, we have the best proposition to make you that you have ever heard of. Write us at once for catalogue and full particulars.

ECONOMY MOTOR BUGGY CO.
Dept. S Joliet, Ill.

Clover Brand

STOCK TONIC — POULTRY TONIC

Ingredients Stated on Every Package
No Shorts—Oil Meal—or Ashes

NOT A STOCK FOOD

But a Strong Tonic to be Fed With Regular Food
Write for our Magazine, Barn Yard Talk, Free

Manufactured by

The Stock Food Company of America
Minneapolis, Minn.

your paper advocates. This does not imply that our farmers are not organized, for many of them are in the Grange. They own their own store-house at the station and all the creameries in the town but one and carry their own insurance. Many of them consider that we have enough organization and look upon the proposition of more as the height of folly.

But this is our condition: Last February, (1908) found our town short of hay and other feed. Those who had hay got $20.00 a ton for it, while grain feed cost $30.00 to $32.00 a ton. Paying such prices and the short crop of potatoes in 1908 put most of the dairymen and farmers under mortagage to the dealers. The condition today is that the farmer must exchange what he gets for his milk and potatoes for hay and feed and has nothing left to apply on the mortgages which our next crops are pledged for. Four weeks ago the dealers here reported they had trusted out $15,000 worth of hay and other feed.—W. S., Clinton Co., N. Y. March 14, 1909.

MORE LETTERS ON SPREADERS

The fertility of the soil is probably the most important question before farmers, with the exception of making prices on their products. Therefore readers will be glad to have some more expressions from some of our subscribers. These letters speak for themselves:

Lafayette, Va., Nov. 11, 1908.

Dear Sir—Yours wishing to know what we think of the wagon-box manure spreader, will say, we have had one of Galloway's spreaders for two years and it is all he recommends it to be. It is adjustable to any wagon and does good work. It works nicely and very little trouble. We have worked it on three different wagons and are well satisfied with it.

Yours respectfully,
TAYLOR BROS.

Mt. Hope, Kan., Nov. 11, 1908.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 2nd at hand. In reply will say that I bought a box spreader from William Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa. Am well pleased with the machine, as it works all right and is light draft. It is a great saving in labor. It will fit any standard wagon. I am not able to say how much it has increased the crop, but it is certainly a great benefit to the land.

Yours truly,
G. W. REED.

St. James, Minn., Nov. 15, 1908.

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher:

Dear Sir—Regarding the Wagon-box Spreader, I will say I think it very valuable indeed, on a farm. Our man with a team can do almost as much in a day as two men and two teams.

It is a success, there is no doubt about that. It works easy. It isn't big and clumsy. A person don't have to follow with three or four horses, and when you are through, just take it off and you can use your truck for anything you want to.

In the Wagon-box Spreader a person don't buy a valuable truck that he only uses three or four weeks in the year.

I cannot say just what the spreader made me, but it was not a small amount. I know that. I got all my corn ground manured, which I wouldn't have done if I had not had a spreader, and got a nice lot of corn as a consequence.

It fits my truck "to a T"; just as if it was made to order for that truck.

In conclusion I will say that a person won't make a mistake in buying a Wagon-box Spreader. It is a success in every way.

Yours very truly,
JOHN A. SYOGNIST.

Just send to Wm. Galloway Co., Station, 509, Waterloo, Iowa, for a free catalog and full information about spreaders. No trouble to him to explain the 30 days free trial plan and full guarantee.

PURITY OF MILK AND THE CONSUMER

The main problem before the non-producing milk consumer is the quality or purity of the milk. Those who buy milk seldom complain of the price if they can know they get what they buy.

Municipal and State, and even the National government, have done much by legal enactment and inspection to keep impure or bad milk out of the market. But it is difficult for law to restrain wickedness. Bad men fear the law and obey it only when it detects and punishes them. There are still means found for evading almost every statute.

The best way to secure honest goods on any market is the organized co-operation of producers and consumers. If the producers are organized to enforce proper standards, and consumers are organized to patronize only honest dealers, and the two co-operate together the one to furnish only the good and the other to use only the good, dishonesty may be defeated, and equity brought into human action and life.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ORGANIZED PLAN TO COMBAT HOG CHOLERA

(Press article from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A. D. Melvin, Chief of Bureau.)

The discovery by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of a serum that will protect hogs from cholera has been taken advantage of by several State agricultural departments, and appropriations have been asked for from their legislatures for the purpose of providing farmers with th preventive. With but few exceptions no well-defined or organized plan of operation has been adopted by any of them to secure to the farmers within their borders the benefit of the Government's discovery. If the greatest good is to be accomplished the farmer should not be content simply to reduce the losses from hog cholera, but should undertake systematic efforts to eradicate the disease.

Most farmers and stockmen are familiar with the course which hog cholera usually takes when it appears in a neighborhood. A herd develops the disease, which may not be recognized as hog cholera for several weeks after it has made its appearance. Following this the neighbor's hogs will become infected, and then rapid progress is made, the number of new foci increasing more rapidly as the infected area widens, until finally the losses in a single county may be enormous.

It is evident that in order to control the disease there must be some means of confining it to the original infection. This has been attempted by the British Government through the quarantine of farms where hog cholera exists and the slaughter of all infected animals, but those measures have not always been entirely effective. In this country such methods would not be suitable, for, aside from the enormous expense involved, it would be impractical to disinfect extensive farms and carry out a quarantine which would not be effective against such carriers of disease as dogs, crows, buzzards, and other animals.

In order that the possibilities of well-directed work may be brought to the attention of those who may in the future have this work to perform, Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Ani- l Industry, has outlined a few suggestions for combating cholera serum immunization.

1. The serum should be prepared by the State experiment stations or by live stock sanitary boards which are properly equipped with laboratory facilities, the efficacy of all serum to be determined by the laboratories before distribution.

2. The field application of the serum should be in the hands of the State live stock sanitary board or State veterinarian.

3. The State should be organized into districts, each in charge of a deputy State veterinaian or a deputy appointed by the live stock sanitary board. These districts should be small enough to permit the deputy to exercise close watch over them.

4. The deputy State veterinarian should keep a supply of serum on hand to see that prompt action is taken when infection appears.

5. Hog raisers generally throughout the State should be informed when this serum is available for distribution, and if necessary compulsory notification of the presence of disease in a herd should be imposed.

6. Upon notification to the deputy in charge of the district or the State live stock sanitary board or State veterinarian that hog cholera has appeared in a certain neighborhood the diseased herd or herds should be immediately quarantined, the premises disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and all hogs on the farm which have been exposed or which are not visibly ill should be treated with serum alone. All hogs on the farm which have not been exposed should be treated by what is termed the serum-simultaneous method, and of course the prompt burning or burial of dead animals

Suit Against Infringers of DE LAVAL Cream Separator Patents

The fact is hereby announced, for the information and caution of all whom it may concern, that suit has been begun by THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the STANDARD SEPARATOR CO. of Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere, for infringment of LETTERS PATENT No. 892,999 in the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing Discs covered by claims of the said letters patent.

Separators made by the said STANDARD SEPARATOR CO. have been and are being sold by various different concerns under various different names, including the SHEFFIELD CREAM SEPARATOR CO. of Chicago; BABSON BROS. of Chicago; the SIMMONS HARDWARE CO. of St. Louis, Mo.; the BLANKE & HAUK SUPPLY CO. of St. Louis, Mo., and several others.

All such separators containing such infringing Disc construction sold by any of these concerns, or anyone else, equally infringe said letters patent as if actually sold by the STANDARD SEPARATOR CO. under its own name, and all of these concerns are equally liable for such infringment.

Likewise is every USER of any such infringing separator, bought of any of these parties or anyone else, liable to the DE LAVAL COMPANY for all income or profits derived from the use thereof.

The WM. GALLOWAY CO., of Waterloo, Ia. and L. E. ASHER & CO., of Chicago, also advertise separators that are made by the STANDARD SEPARATOR CO., but no evidence has yet been obtained of their sale of machines infringing the patent in question.

The caution is again repeated that there are still other concerns infringing this and other DE LAVAL owned patents who will be held accountable in due course.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices: 165 Broadway NEW YORK

173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREG.

should be inforced. At the same time all hogs on surrounding farms should be treated by the serum-simultaneous method.

Prompt action of this kind should result in confining the disease to the first herd where it appears, though there is some possibility of infection being carried beyond the vaccinated belt by birds. If this should occur the procedure should be the same as in the case of disease, though the probabilities of dissemination by birds will not be great, owing to the apparently small size of the infected area.

With a well organized live stock sanitary board and an efficient corps of deputies throughout the State, there seems to be no reason why hog cholera should not be kept well under control and possibly in time eradicated by proceeding along the lines indicated. By starting the work in early spring or summer the task would probably be much simplified and the cost reduced to a minimum.

Aside from the eradication of hog cholera, which is the ultimate end so much desired, it seems that an immense saving to swine breeders and the hog industry in general can be accomplished through the protective inoculation of pure-bred hogs. Some of these hogs represent years of patient efforts on the part of the breeders, and their loss is a loss to the swine industry in general, which depends for its success in great measure on the development and preservation of the superior characters possessed by these pure-bred animals.

Probably the greatest Evergreen Nursery in the United States is that owned by D. Hill. Mr. Hill has made a specialty of evergreens for over thirty years, has over fifty million trees and makes shipments to all parts of the country. His trees are hardy and everyone can depend on getting a square deal from Mr. Hill. His beautifully illustrated catalog is a regular mine of information. If you have not already sent for it, drop a postal to D. Hill, Box 217, Dundee, Illinois, and secure a copy free.

MAKE THE BOY A PARTNER

By H. H. Charles

Do we thoroughly appreciate our boys?

Of course, it would be hard to find a father who did not have affection for his son, but does the average father, the average father on the farm particularly, do the best he can for his youngsters? No doubt, he thinks he does, but is his method the best?

Once we heard a father say, "Soon the boys will be old enough to support me." He was an extremist to say the least, but many of us have a touch of that spirit.

Because a boy is our son does not mean he is our slave to do all the chores without the hired man's pay. After all, we owe him a home, food and clothes. To be sure, it is equally unfair for him to expect us to support him without effort on his part.

A clever man named Anstey once wrote a book called, "Vice Versa;" in which a father and his son miracuously changed places and were compelled to apreciate the other's point of view. After that they were good friends and more satisfied with their own proper duties.

Put yourself in your boy's place. Remember when you were a boy and also remember that times have changed, wages have advanced and that you pay your farm help more than the prevailing rate on your father's farm.

So many boys and young men are leaving the farm and going to the cities that this subject is momentous to all. It is of national importance.

The main reason they do is because they hope to do better elsewhere, and as far as ready cash is concerned, they do. They command a money wage immediately anywhere—except at home. Of course, they really do not receive as much of value anywhere else, but remember that a real half dollar "all his very own" looks as big to a boy as the hind wheel of a wagon, especially if he has earned it.

Pay your boy wages for his services. Better yet, make him your partner in a small way; that if he makes good you will increase the interest. Buy him a U. S. Cream Separator and fix his hours of work (when not at school) from say, 7 a. m. to 12. Let him have the afternoon to himself to work for outsiders to earn some extra ready cash.

Charge the cost of the U. S. Separator to his account and show him how to pay for it gradually to you on the interests on the money from the profits he makes in separating the neighbor's milk for them. Then give him a calf to raise all his own, and later some good milch cows. He can use the U. S. Separator to still better purpose then and start butter making on his own account.

To run a U. S. Separator will not tax a boy's strength, it is so free from friction and weight. U. S. Separators are so simple that a child can run one.

As a first step toward keeping your boy on th farm, where he will do himself, his parents, the farm and his country the most good, write the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., for catalog No. 187.

CLARK'S BUSH AND BOG PLOW

One of Clark's cutaway tools is designed to subdue bogs or newly cleared stump land. It is a plow of exceptional durability and strength. It cuts a track five feet wide, one foot deep, and has eight 24-inch steel discs. These discs turn the earth either to or from the stumps, level the land for seeding and connect the subsoil water. It is sure death to bushes, bunch grass, witch grass, thistles, wild rose, morning glory, milk weed, sunflower, or any wild plant. It is guaranteed to kill any bush, rose or plant that grows, leaving the land true, clean and ready for any crop the farmer may wish. It is the ideal tool for large hay crops.

Anyone interested can obtain full information of this and many other styles by addressing the Cutaway Harrow Co., 863 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

If you have stumps in the way on your farm—**pull them out.** It is easy and does not cost much, provided you use a Milne stump and tree puller. They are not dangerous like powder. They do perfect work. Don't be content with a worthless stumpy field—make it worth double money. Write for catalog to Milne Mfg. Co., 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

A NEW FENCE?

No matter what style of a fence you want—if you want one that no other can beat it should be a Page. The Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 79D, Adrian, Mich, have issued a handsome Jubilee Catalog. Better send for it. They have had 25 years of successful business experience. Put it up to Page when you want a fence.

The Pilling Hard Milker Outfit

Of all the troubles that fall to the lot of dairymen to fight, one of the most common and annoying is that of hard milking. Hard milking is sometimes due to an immature construction of the entire length of the canal of the teat, sometimes to new growth along its course, not infrequently to little shot-like bodies attached to a pedicle which drop down into the canal and form a sort of ball-valve obstruction, and sometimes from injuries to the lower part of the teat.

These various troubles are not only annoying, but they, by their interfering with the flow of the milk, reduce the milk production and tend to rapidly dry up the cow, and may, if not attended to, have even more serious results. The dairyman whose cows are thus troubled should give the matter prompt attention. The trouble is easily eradicated.

The Pilling Hard Milker Outfit is "Easy to Use" and consists of Teat Bistoury, Teat Opener. Milk Tube, Teat Expander, and Animal Soap, all neatly packed in a wooden case. The entire outfit, with complete directions for its use and the privilege of free consultation with their staff of veterinarians, may be had for a reasonable price. Sent postpaid. Send today for free booklets and price list to Geo. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa., mentioning Up-to-Date Farming.

Mixed The Parts Ran Perfectly

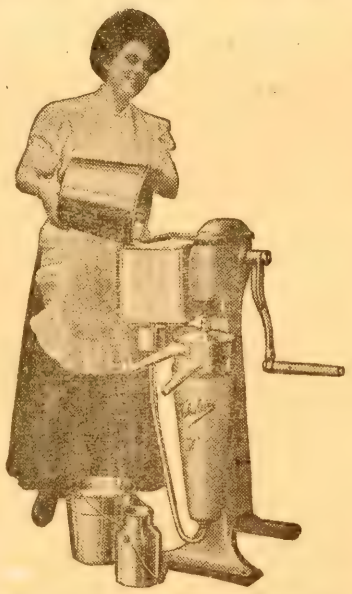
YOU like to know that your cream separator is so simple and finely made that, if necessary, you can order any part and be sure it will fit perfectly.

We insist upon exactness for every part of every Sharples Tubular cream separator.

Constant tests keep the making of Tubular parts perfect. One test, recently made, was both unusual and positive proof of Tubular exactness.

We took twenty Tubular Cream Separators, at random, from our immense warerooms. They were already boxed for shipment. We had those twenty cases opened. We had those twenty Tubulars taken entirely apart. Every part was taken from the frames and separated into single pieces, down to the smallest screw and spring. ***All the separate unmarked pieces, from those twenty Tubulars, were mixed together in a single heap.*** Then we had those twenty Tubulars put together again.





Every part that went into them was fished, at random, out of that mixed-up pile. Just one chance in twenty that any piece was put back into the machine from which it had been taken.

Then we sent those twenty Tubulars to our big testing room, where every Tubular is given an actual running test, and had ***every one of the twenty tested. Every one of them ran perfectly*** showing that every part was perfect and interchangeable.



Tubular perfection, simplicity and superiority have made Tubulars so popular, all over the world, that the Tubular factory is the largest and finest separator works in the world. We also have branch factories in Canada and Germany.

Tubular sales for 1908 were way ahead of 1907—out of sight of most, if not all, competitors combined. The plumb bob, and other improvements on our 1909 Tubular "A" will make 1909 better yet. Write for catalog No. 136, fully describing the finest cream separator money can buy.

The supply can is set low and on the side of Sharples Separators. It is easy to fill, always steady, and need not be lifted off to remove either the milk and cream covers or the bowl from the machine. The supply cans on all other separators are directly over the bowls and must be lifted off before bowls can be removed from such machines, which is doubly unhandy if the can is full.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.
WEST CHESTER, PENNA.
Chicago, Ill.
Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal.

Try this for a Big Load



The easiest running wagon or dray is the one lubricated with Mica Axle Grease.

Kills friction; stops wear; makes a two-horse rig run with one-horse power.

MICA Axle Grease

contains powdered mica which coats the axle with a non-friction surface—*that's* the *why* of it.

No grease helps as much as Mica Axle Grease.

If you try it, you'll know it.

Ask your dealer.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Only $33.50 AND UP Galloway

"BATH IN OIL"

High Grade Separator—Direct

Save $25 to $50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

90 Days' Farm Test—Freight Prepaid

Why pay $85 to $110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for **BOOK FREE**

WM. GALLOWAY CO.
503 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

200 to 900 lbs. capacity.

$5. SEPARATOR

Before you place your order for any style of Separator at any price, even $5.00, on any terms, cash or credit, write and say, "Send me **your** Separator offer." There is still one Separator offer **so much better, so different, so startling, so important to any farmer,** that every one is advised to write for it. If you yourself are not interested in a Separator perhaps you know of a neighbor who is; then for his sake, get this new Separator offer and show it to him. Address

L. E. ASHER & CO. Dept. 215 CHICAGO.

$29.50 Buys the Best

Improved Illinois Low Down Cream Separator

direct from the maker to you. We are the only western factory selling direct to the consumer. We ship on **30 days free trial.** Write for free catalogue.

American Hdw. Mfg. Co., Dept. 162, Ottawa, Ill.

Horses Sore Shoulders

Any wounds or skin trouble of your stock we can cure; also scalp and skin diseases and any wounds in your family. We ask for no money, but send our remedy by return mail at our expense; you are under no obligation. Write today.

ELKHURST, Box 27, Tyrone, Pa.

SILO

SAVES ALL OF THE CORN CROP HARD OR SOFT CONVERTING IT INTO JUNE GRASS FOR WINTER MONTHS

TANK & SILO CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA

Hog Cholera or Swine Plague as it is sometimes called is a highly contagious disorder. When a hog shows any symptoms of this disease, he should be isolated at once and the pen fumigated in order to save the other hogs if possible.

Mix one part Sloan's Liniment with two parts milk in a bottle and give every sick hog a tablespoonful of this mixture night and morning for three days. Sloan's Liniment is a powerful antiseptic, kills the disease germs, soothes an inflammation and acts as a tonic to the animal.

A. J. McCarthy of Idaville, Ind., says:—"My hogs had hog cholera three days before we got Sloan's Liniment, which was recommended to me by a neighbor who was using it with success. I have used it now for three days and my hogs are almost well. One hog died before I got the Liniment, but I have not lost any since."

Mr. G. W. Balsbaugh of Peru, Ind., writes:—"I had four pigs that were coughing and were not doing well. I gave them some of Sloan's Liniment and they got better at once."

Sloan's book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

CREAM SEPARATOR ON THE FARM

In addition to our own experience and that of neighbors who have used cream separators under our own observation, we are able to give the testimony of many others as to the value of cream separators in farm dairying:

Butter made from separated cream is firmer and nicer and will keep much longer and is worth almost twice as much on the market.—August Huck, Ind

We get fully one-third more butter from the same cows on the same feed.—K. Modewart, Ind.

The cream makes sweeter and better butter, and there is more of it, because all the cream is got out of the milk.—Miss A. A. Cox, Ind.

Considerable more cream can be got from the same amount of milk than by any other method which the farmer can practice.—Edward Tompkins, Mich.

I get a larger quantity of 28 and 30 per cent cream than I used to get of 20 and 22 per cent cream because in ordinary skimming much cream is left in the milk.—J. W. Blough, Ind.

The cream separator is the best investment the average farmer can make.—C. W. Smith, Ill.

The list might be multiplied but it is not our purpose to place evidence before the people through our columns that exists in every neighbor. The best testimony that a non-user of the cream separator can get he may find by talking with one of his near neighbors.

FEEDING VALUE OF CORN

A great many farmers who really prefer white corn to yellow, grow yellow corn because of an impression that yellow corn is richer in feed value than white corn. No analysis or test experiment, of which we have ever heard, sustains that impression. One is just as good a feed as the other.

Large eared, late maturing yellow corn may be softer and more easily masticated by animals than the flintier white corn, and, under favorable conditions, some yellow corn may make heavier yields than white. Other things being equal, however, we prefer to grow white corn for it almost always stands a little better in the market.

Green corn is not so nutritious as matured and dry corn. The reason is obvious. There is a far greater proportion of water in the green corn.

Sweet corn is richer in both protein and fat than ordinary corn, and pound for pound, it would make better feed; but the smallness of the ear and the lightness of the yield will prevent its ever taking the place of the larger corn in field culture.

BUYING A FARM

We have never seen a more satisfactory farm catalog than that issued by S. V. Hayes of Grand Rapids, Mich. The pictures in it show the buildings perfectly, and the description almost makes you "smell" the place. By all means if you are interested in a farm to buy, send for Mr. Hayes book. If you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING it is free.

No Discarded or Abandoned Inventions of its Beaten Competitors are used in

THE IMPROVED

United States Separators

THE UNITED STATES SEPARATORS ARE IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

The United States use inventions of their own **exclusively.**

The United States do not utilize any type of separator ever developed by their **"Would-be Competitors."**

These **"Would-be Competitors"** claim the earth, but "word claims" do not give them the title.

These **"Would-be Competitors"** claim that Dr. De Laval was the inventor of "the first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator," his application being filed "July 31, 1879, Patent issued, No. 247,804, Oct. 4, 1881." This statement is not true as shown by the records in the Patent Office. Messrs. **Houston & Thomson** (who afterward became famous in the electrical line) **were the first to be awarded a patent on such an apparatus. Application filed Oct. 29, 1877. Patent issued April 5, 1881, No. 239,659.**

This Houston & Thomson Separator was also of the "Bevel Gear" type and was for either hand or power, therefore the claim of our **"Would-be Competitors"** on this point is not correct.

"These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like facts against which mere 'word claims' by **Would-be Competitors** fade away like the mist of night before the rays of the morning sun."

We could enumerate a lot of things these **"Would-be Competitors"** claim, that are not in accordance with the facts or the records, "that fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun" of truth, but this is sufficient on this point for the present, we think, to convince all thoughtful readers that "word claims" do not have any weight in face of the facts.

These same **"Would-be Competitors"** claim their Separator is the Standard Cream Separator of the World, but they are not entitled to that "word claim," as the records show that the **United States Separator** beat them in the greatest contests ever held by any **National or International Exposition.**

In other advertisements they claim that "99½ per cent, of all expert creamery men, butter manufacturers, and real separator authorities living today use **De Laval Separators** exclusively for they have learned by experience that the **De Laval** is the only separator that will save all the cream all the time under all conditions."

Now every reader of intelligence knows that is another "word claim" and is not true, because a very large percentage of the leading breeders, separator authorities, creamery men and dairymen, use and recommend the **United States Separator** because it proved in the great contest with the **De Laval** and others, that is excelled everything in fifty (50) consecutive runs lasting over one month on ten different breeds of cows; also in every day use it has maintained its superiority.

Please read the following letter and see for yourself if this looks as though the "99½ per cent word claim" is correct.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 27, 1908.

In 1899 we introduced farm separators in our cream gathering system. Although we are within six miles of the De Laval Separator's main works where all of their Separators are made, our patrons, after thorough investigation, preferred and purchased the U. S. Separators. There are about three U. S. Separators to every one of the De Laval Separators used. Since we have started we have steadily increased our output. We get good prices for our butter, and feel proud of the record.

LaGRANGE CREAMERY,
H. R. HOYT, President.

Just think of it, **Three United States Separators** to every one of the **De Laval** right under the shadow of their factory. **Why?** Because the United States is superior to all others in every feature of separator practicability. It is **made stronger, runs easier, wears longer, skims closer.**

Send for Catalogue No. 187.

Vermont Farm Machine Company

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Warehouse in every dairy section of the United States and Canada.

Every Farmer Knows
(if he has figured it) that his chickens and eggs make more money than any other department of the farm, considering the investment and time and attention given them. Profits on poultry can be doubled. Select a good breed and with no more care the poultry end will pay largely increased profits. More eggs, higher prices for stock and eggs easily make it. Buy thoroughbrep
Rhode Island Reds
and the problem is solved. Best breed for farmers and fanciers. Reds are for business. They lay, they pay. Irvington Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are best. Trap nests used. Order from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few red cockrels $2.50 each. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100.
IRVINGTON POULTRY YARDS
IRVINGTON, INDIANA

Look Out for ROUP!
The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds—save them!

Conkey's Roup Cure
will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and
We'll Pay You 50 Cents
for the empty box if the remedy fails. It kills the germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic! A powder, given in the drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will! Prices 50c and $1.00, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease.
The Conkey Book (Price 25c) FREE for name of your poultry supply dealer and 4c postage. Write for it today—now.
G. E. CONKEY CO.
Dept. W Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland O.

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY

is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an Incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders

Save money. Thousands are doing it every year. I teach you how and supply all the parts you cannot make, at low prices. My New Lampless Brooder will cost you $4.00. Greatest Brooder invention of the age. Repairs and supplies for all kinds of Incubators or Brooders. My new book of plans and catalogue has over 100 illustrations, showing step by step every stage of construction—so simple a 12 year old boy can follow them. Send 25c coin or U. S. stamps to cover cost. Your money back if you are not satisfied. I allow the price of the book on your first order. Send for the book today. It means Dollars to you. H. M. SHEER. 453 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill

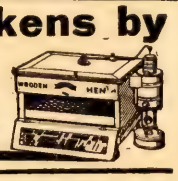
Johnson Says:
Tell my old and new friends that my new 1909 Poultry Book is ready. Over 200 pp. and 1200 pictures and to send me their names and addresses for it.
Send Your Name to Me—BOOK READY

My New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator Is Metal Encased
Safer and surer then ever—75% better hatches guaranteed—40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial. Write me this year.
Johnson Pays the Freight
M. M. JOHNSON
Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.


125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10
If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.

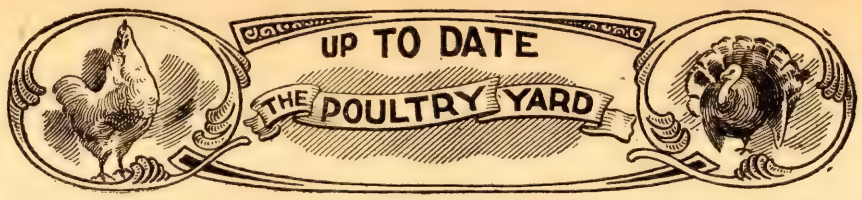
Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 62, Racine, Wis.

Greider's Book On Poultry
Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.


Hatch Chickens by Steam
Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 79 D, QUINCY, ILL.


45 Varieties of practical and fancy pure bred poultry. Beautiful, hardy, vigorous. Largest, most successful poultry-farm. Thousands to choose from. Big **Profitable Poultry** book tells all about it. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, and supplies. Sent for 4 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 142 Clarinda, Ia.

20 EGGS $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcos, Leghorn. 30 other varieties. Also Pigeons, Hares, etc. List FREE.
A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.



POULTRY ON THE FARM

The poultry business is not a farm accident. It is one of the most reliable assets of rural life. And it is an asset that may be almost indefinitely enlarged without danger of discouraging the demand or seriously depressing prices.

Poultry, therefore, should be made a farm feature, not a farm incident. Enlarge the flock and the range. Improve the facilities. Make the houses better adapted to the requirements of the fowls and egg production. Have plenty of coops for the very best care of young chicks. If incubators and brooders be added the advance is fully justified. Make the farm calculations include appropriate feed for the poultry, just the same as they include the best feed for the horses and cattle.

Above all things, improve the flock. Show the family and the neighbors that you have faith in poultry, and that you regard it as one of the pillars under the farm income, as it certainly is. Encourage the wife and children. In the poultry yard they can see their usefulness more plainly than in any other branch of farming. Not only share the income with them, but let it be their business—not necessarily their task, but their source of revenue and profits.

We appeal to young farmers and their wives to consider well this line of farming.

WHERE TO SET THE INCUBATOR

An east or south room is the best place for the incubator, and it should be one in which there is fire all the time, or in which there is never any fire at all. It must be constantly borne in mind that the most important thing connected with incubation is steady temperature—a temperature that does not change. In a room located as we have named this result is most easily attained. Cold storms or winds most frequently come from the north or west, and south or east rooms in which fires are kept, even though all the time, are more likely to vary in temperature than are rooms in which no fires are ever kindled, because it is so different to have fires all the time give off the same degree of heat. Therefore we prefer a room without stove or fireplace, so that we must depend entirely upon the heat provided for the incubator itself. This is much more easily kept regular; the temperature in the room should never be allowed to get below 70 degrees.

It is important also, for the reasons given above, that the room should be free from sunshine. If bright sunshine enters the room, whether in winter or summer, it is almost certain to raise the temperature and disturb the quilibrium of heat.

The room should also be well ventilated, but without drafts, or other effects that lower the temperature. If eggs hatch well they need to be constantly surrounded by pure air. To this end the lamp must be well cared for—kept clean and all the time well supplied with oil, so that it may give off no smoke or gas to viciate the air.

These conditions may seem complicated and difficult, but they are really very simple, and easy to maintain to the securing of excellent results. Many forego the benefits of incubators hatches, because they scare at the conditions necessary to success, but such fears are quite groundless. In instructions the essentials are emphasized, but when the care given the eggs by the hen is considered, it is certainly no difficult matter to equal that care in the incubator.

YOUNG CHICKS AN AVAILABLE ASSET

A few years ago one would never have thought of selling young chicks, that is, chicks only a few days or a week old, but that is now becoming quite a business. Many people who raise chickens quite extensively, would rather buy chicks already hatched than to hatch them; and many persons operating incubators devote themselves entirely to supplying this growing demand.

There are many arguments in favor of this innovation in poultry production. Where a person can give his whole time practically to the care of incubators, he soon becomes an expert, and may of course secure far better hatches than one who hatches only for his own raising. And the person who need not bother with hatching, but may give all hs attention to the comfort and growth of the chicks, must be more successful than the one who has to divide his interests and skill between the incubator and the brooder.

Poultry production thus offers two distinct businesses, with good profits resulting from each, and since the tendency of the time is concentration of effort in particular lines, becoming experts in certain parts of each distinct business, the above plan of raising poultry is certain to become more popular, and from it will result a fuller supply of the demand for poultry. We would ourself rather buy, at a reasonable price, chicks already hatched than to hatch them, and we are sure we could raise a far greater number, and raise them cheaper, could we keep our brooders full without the trouble of hatching. And we are sure also that a person kept busy hatching, following a hatch immediately with another setting, thus keeping the incubator constantly in commission, could hatch far greater numbers and secure a larger percentage of chicks, than one who both hatches and raises the chicks. This leads us to believe that in a very short time the demand for young chicks will become so great that large numbers of young chicks may be profitably disposed of at profitable prices.

Every farmer knows of the terrible disease, Roup. We have all had our fowls attacked. And the only dependable cure has been the hatchet! Think of it—kill the chicken because it was sick! If every farmer will send for Conkey's Poultry Book it will tell how to cure this trouble as well as all other poultry diseases. It will prove invaluable. Regular price 25c and worth $25. But mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and send 4c stamps to G. E. Conkey Co., Dept. W., Cleveland, O., and they will send you a copy of the book.

A most practical and economical way of increasing the yield from poultry is to get an "Enterprize" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. Put a few cents' worth of dry bone, old shells or corn into an "Enterprize" Bone Mill and it will increase its value tenfold as a poultry food.

There is no food so good for poultry as variety nor a way to save money so easily as to grind your poultry food, using an "Enterprize" Bone Mill.

Send your name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., 218 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, for a copy of the "Enterpriseing Housekeeper." This is a cook-book containing over 200 choice recipes and other practical kitchen helps.

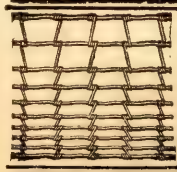
PEERLESS ELASTIC BARB WIRE

You put up a low fence and erect one or more strands of barb on top of it. If you use the old style soft wire cabled barb, next year you have to stretch it, again. You can't keep it tight. It looks sloppy and slovenly and spoils the whole fence. YOUR money is just as good as anyone else's. It won't take as much of it to buy IMPROVED UP-TO-DATE, SINGLE STRAND BARB as you now pay for the old kind. YOU are up-to-date; don't let your dealer foist off old style barb on you any longer. He can get PEERLESS.
PEERLESS FENCE CO. Ltd., ADRIAN, MICH.

RANGER BARB WIRE
HEAVY SINGLE WIRE STRONG. DURABLE.
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.
M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.
DeKALB FENCE CO., - DeKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

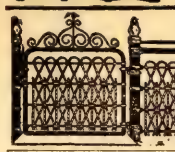
BROWN FENCE
SAMPLE
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.
The BROWN Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.
FREE

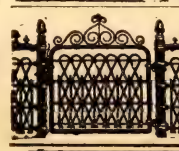
15 Cents a Rod
For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.


48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c
Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, LEESBURG, O


FENCE Strongest Made
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.


Make Your Own Fence
$10 For a Machine
Coiled wire at wholesale
Farm and Yard Gates
Write for free booklet.
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.


LAWN FENCE
Many Styles. Sold on trial at wholesale prices. Save 20 to 30 per cent. Illustrated Catalogue free. Write today.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 384 Muncie, Indiana.


LAWN FENCE
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries.
Coiled Spring Fence Co.
Box 418 Winchester, Ind.


WARD FENCE Farm and Poultry.
Old fashioned galvanized. Elastic spring steel. Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers prices. Write for particulars.
Ward Fence Co., Box 538 Decatur, Ind.



Pulls stump 7 feet diameter. Only Steel Stump Puller Factory in the world making their own Steel Castings. Guaranteed for 500 horse power strain. Catalogue and discounts. Address:
ZIMMERMANN STEEL CO., - Lone Tree, Iowa.

FARMERS SOCIETY wants organizers. Objects: Entertainment, closer social relations, marketing crops, more profits, freedom and independence. Permanent position, good pay. Good men only apply.
FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind

"Jubilee Year" of Page Woven Wire Fence
Page Fence is now in its Quarter-Centennial or "Jubilee Year." It is the Pioneer Woven Wire Fence, having had 10 years the start of all competitors. It leads today in sales and in satisfaction. Admitted by all to have double the strength, life and elasticity of any other fence. Used as the Government standard of highest quality and by many foreign Governments. Supreme throughout the world.

"Jubilee Edition" of the Page Catalog has just been issued. A copy FREE to you if you write promptly
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., BOX 79D, ADRIAN, MICH

One-Hundred-Thousand Pairs Of

Gold Spectacles FREE!



DON'T SEND ME A CENT

as I am going to give away at least one-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous "Perfect Vision" Spectacles to genuine bona-fide spectacle-wearers in the next few weeks—on one easy, simple condition.

I want you to thoroughly try them on your own eyes no matter how weak they may be, read the finest print in your bible with them on, thread the smallest eyed needle you can get hold of and put them to any test you like in your own home as long as you please.

Then after you have become absolutely and positively convinced that they are really and truly the softest, clearest and best-fitting glasses you have ever had on your eyes and if they honestly make you see just as well as you ever did in your younger days you can keep them forever without a cent of pay, and

JUST DO ME A GOOD TURN

by showing them around to your neighbors and friends and speak a good word for them everywhere at every opportunity.

Won't you help me introduce the wonderful Dr. Haux "Perfect Vision" Spectacles in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write me at once and just say "Dear Doctor:—Mail me your Perfect Home Eye Tester, absolutely free of charge, also full particulars of your handsome 10-karat ROLLED GOLD Spectacle Offer," and address me personally and I will give your letter my own personal attention.

Address:—DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Block 203 Haux Building, St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T FORGET THAT

DR HAUX
FAMOUS
PERFECT VISION
SPECTACLES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

(NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World and is Perfectly Reliable.)

34 YEARS GROWING EVERGREENS



and Forest trees. Over 38 tested hardy varieties. All Nursery grown. We have over 50 millions and ship safely to all parts of the country. Our trees live and grow, because they have good roots. Large as well as small trees supplied. $4.00 and up per thousand.



Our new catalog is a mine of information. You can have a beautiful Windbreak, Hedge, Shelterbelt or Screen with the hardiest of Evergreens at a very low cost. Our Bargain sheet describes 50 bargain lots from $1.00 per 100 and up. Millions of Nursery grown Forest trees, Shade and Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses and Vines. Send today for free Catalog and Bargain sheet.

D. HILL Evergreen Specialist Box 217, Dundee, Illinois

6 TREES FREE

To prove that our "Blizzard Belt Evergreens will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 fine Spruces ¼ to ½ ft. tall, **free** to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzard Belt Fruits, Ornamentals, etc. We want to get acquainted with you and it will pay you to get in touch with our Hardy Blizzard Belt trees. 39 years' experience in growing hardy trees here in what was once called the Great American Desert. Write today.

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 19, Osage, Iowa

POTATOES 60 cts. a bu.

See Salzer's catalog page 129. Largest growers of seed potatoes and early vegetables in the world. Big catalog free: or, send **16c** in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth **$1.00** of any man's money. Or, send **20c** and we add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.

THE SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

O. K. Seeds have been standard for more than a quarter of a century.

Join the thousands of successful farmers who plant O. K. Seeds year after year and reap abundant harvests.

Garden, Field and Flower seeds.

Send for Catalog now.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

For 12 Cents



and the name of this paper we will send you 6 packets choice flower seeds, including one packet KRAMER'S 20th CENTURY GIANT PANSIES. Illustrated Catalogue for 1909 free.

I. N. KRAMER & SON CEDAR RAPIDS IOWA



Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS PUMPS

The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never fails—always ready. Also HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps. Write today for Circulars and Prices.

F. E. Myers & Bro., 4 Orange St., Ashland, O.

THE PUMP THAT

TREES THAT GROW

Apple 7c, Peach 5c, Plum 10c, Cherry 17c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes $2.50 per 100. Forest Tree Seedlings $1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

We have a complete line of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds. Our large illustrated catalog free.

German Nurseries Box 62 Beatrice, Neb.

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS

—grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings $1.25 per 1000. Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free

GALBRAITH NURSERIES & SEED CO., Box 21, FAIRBURY, NEB.

300,000 Cherry Trees 2 years old 4 cents each. Boxing Free. Catalog free to Everybody

SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y

PEACH TREES, 3c; Apple, 5c; Cherry, 12c. All kinds of fruit trees and plants. Get our catalogue. ERNST'S NURSERIES, Moscow, O.

GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

RAWSON'S GARDEN MANUEL. One of the very best issued. The illustrations are superb, and the book itself a thing of beauty. Free. W. W. Rawson & co., Boston.

TREES AND PLANTS. One of the best hardy plant and tree books, being in itself a small encyclopedia of everything in hardy stuff for the garden or lawn. Artistically illustrated and printed. Free. Thos. Meehan & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia.

HARDY AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS. A little booklet which treats scientifically of andromedas, azeleas, kalmias, galax, leucothoe, and ericaceae, as well. It is well written, and finely illustrated. Free. Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

HILL'S TREE PLANTING GUIDE, which treats of the proper method of planting all kinds of evergreen, and decidious trees, shrubs and plants. The illustrations are excellent. Free. D. Hill, Box 217, Dundee, Ill.

The pleasure of writing this department is growing upon me. It is a fine thing to have personal communication with, and the respect and confidence of, several hundred thousands of readers; at least I am presuming that I have your confidence for, as yet, there has not come any demand to the publishers since this department has been started, for my displacement, and I am in hopes that at least a few of you wrote him that you liked my way of conducting it—did you? I want my readers to keep this for their motto: "If the department pleases you, tell the publisher: if it does not, tell me."

Every farmer, and farmer's wife and family, should make use of the "Farmer's Bulletins," issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington from time to time. Send to the Secretary of Agriculture for a list of Bulletins and select the ones which will be of value to you, and he will send them to you.

Many of our readers would like to grow celery, but they have never undertaken it because they regard that plant a difficult one to grow. And it is; but still every farmer might have a supply for his table, and some to spare to those less fortunate. It is one of the most healthful vegetables grown; in fact, it is relly medicinal in a mild and harmless way, and assists in keeping the general system in order.

It is not so difficul to grow when one gets started. Mrs. G. W. Stull, a neighbor, with no preparation not found in any farmer's garden, has produced some as fine specimens as we have ever seen on the market. For the benefit of our readers, we give the method of Mr. W. H. Uunderwood, successful grower of celery in Southern Illinois:

"I plant the seed in a bed in May after the ground is thoroughly warm. I make the bed in rich, damp and not wet soil, pulverize it as finely as possible and drill the seed scantly in shallow rows, each eight inches apart. As high as 5,000 plants may be secured from one ounce of seed. The seed germinate slowly, often taking two weeks or more to appear above the ground. If the weather becomes dry I partially shade the young plants with strips of thin boards. When three inches high, I clip off the tops of the leaves to hake the plants stocky. In six weeks I transplant into larger beds, clipping off the top root as well as the leaves, and set them two inches apart. In July I set the plants in rows five feet apart and eight inches apart in the row. When about a foot high I begin to draw earth against the rows and between the plants. Later this process is repeated until all the stalks and part of the leaves are covered. This keeps the stalks white and tender. When the growing season is over I place wide boards along the sides of the rows to blanch the stalks still more."

I hope that you took full advantage of the extraordinary premiums I have been offering in this department, and that you are pleased with them. In this issue I give a full page of them, the finest and most liberal ever offered by any first-class publication. I wish every one in the Up-to-Date Garden Family would get them all, and let me know how they pleased you when they come. That is the only way I have of knowing whether you are getting what you desire.

By the time that this paper reaches my readers, the garden season will be in full blast, and I hope that every one of you will make a resolve that the garden this season will be larger, better, and more up-to-date than ever. I want to help you to attain this end; hence this department. Clear the garden of all rubbish, and determine that no UP-TO-DATE FARMING garden will have a single weed in it, this summer, over two inches high. Also determine that the products of the garden will be marketed according to the principles of Equity, and you will be assured of a fair return for your time, and money invested.

Are you trying some of the finest of the novelties, the new things which the seedsmen are bringing out this season? Why not try them? They are sure to be good, as no reliable seedsman brings any novelty out until after a thorough trial has proven its worth. I want the UP-TO-DATE FARMING gardeners to be at the head of the profession. Can I help you in any way? If there is anything you need in the way of garden seeds, plants, tools, implements or fertilizers, write me and I will tell you how to get them FREE.

Samuel Armstrong Hamilton,
Garden Editor.

THE DANDELION A PEST

Somehow we never harbored any enmity toward the dandelion. A lawn specked with its green and gold always seemed to us a beautiful sight. But when it takes possession of a meadow, of course, it is a different thing, and many have found it a very "undesirable citizen."

The dandelion is a most persistent plant, and is not easily destoyed, yet it may be conquered, and by a quite simple process. A 20-per cent solution of sulphate of iron (copperas) will destroy young plants when sprayed upon them, but the old plants withstand that treatment. The foliage is destroyed by it, but the roots of old plants survive, and soon send up new growths. After the spraying treatment, a pinch of pulverized sulphate of iron, or of common salt, sprinkled on the crown of the old plants, generally completes their destruction. The operator may wait for the final treatment until the green begins to show where the roots have survived.

Where the dandelion has become a field pest, cultivation is about the best resort. Though plants are liable to live through cultivation and be ready to reassert their sway so soon as the land is reseeded or put to pasture, the cultivation holds it in check, and gives the crops or pasture grasses a better chance to contest its possession of the ground.

"EVERY NEED" PREMIUM OFFER

While the Garden Editor has offered a large variety of articles, especially seeds, plants, vines, shrubs, fruit and forest trees, yet, he realizes that is may be just possible that he has not offered the very thing that you may the most desire. In order to please all his readers, the coupon is attached below, on which you can write him just what you need in the way of seeds, plants, vines, shrubs, fruit, or forest trees, tools, implements, fertilizers, or anything else coming within the scope of garden work, and he will at once advise you how many subscribers it will require to get the particular thing you desire, *free*. When you wrirte, give the name of the thing desired, and if advertised, say by whom, and in which paper, and the date, and price advertised. In the meantime *go to work and get the subscribers* in your section, and by the time the answer comes you will be ready to send for it. I want to be of service to you in every way.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

..(Cut off here and attach to your letter)..

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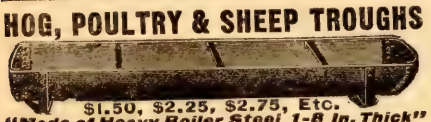
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PLANTING AN ORCHARD

We prefer in the middle belt of the United States, to set orchard trees in the fall, but many successful orchardists prefer to set in the spring; and if we fail to set in the fall we do not hesitate to set in the spring. Or if we decide to set after it is too late to obtain stock and set in the fall, we never wait until the next fall—we set in the spring.

The first question to decide perhaps is, what varieties to plant. There is now taking place a revolution in commercial orchards in this regard. The ravages of insects and fungi, however, at least in the Central belt, and the vicious control of the late or principal market, have caused an increased attention to early fruits. In spite of cold storage, the early fruits find the markets practically bare. They come in during the lull between the push to get rid of the left-over stock and the rush of storage buyers to get the main crop, and the consequent beating down of prices.. Prices are selodm so high as for the best winter fruit, but quality is not so important a matter, and the fruit is not so closely culled. Early fruit is never held in storage. It seems resigned to supply a missing link to meet a temporary scarcity. On these accounts, being not so closely scrutinized, the orchardist can really make better profits on these early fruits at lower prices than on the late or so-called commercial apples at higher prices. These considerations are leading to the planting of more of the early varieties; and we believe it is well. Though is must not be forgotten that the demand for early fruit cannot be more than temporary, confined exclusively to its own short season. The present indefensible method of rushing fruits to central markets will not do for early fruits. But wise primary shipments, distributing the fruit direct from the orchards, would so broaden and enlarge consumption as to make little danger of an over supply.

Of the winter fruits there are many varieites. Experience, the actual test, must govern in the selection. And that is not leaving it so very hard upon those who contemplate setting trees. There is scarcely any place in the United States now where orchard trees have not been set and brought into bearing. Benefit by the experience of others. There are places, no doubt, where certain varieties, popular elsewhere, have not been tried. These may be set sparingly to make the test; a valuable hit may be scored. Common sense, deliberate judgment, must be the guide after all.

Where is the stock to come from? We have placed this question second, as it naturally comes second in order of the work, but we question if it is not first in importance?

If possible the buyer should know something of the insect and fungus pests of the locality from which his stock is to come. The wooly aphis and the San Jose scale are particularly to be inquired about. In spite of the rigid inspection laws, these ruinous pests sometimes steal their passage to new localities in nursery stock. As a rule, we believe the stock moved southward does better than that moved northward, but we would not advise removal from too great distance. Moving east or west, however, keeping well in the same latitude, does not make so much difference. Sometimes long moves in these directions prove entirely profitable.

The fruit tree agent, the person who travels and takes orders for stock to be delivered at the proper time from a certain nursery, must not be confounded with the fruit tree peddler. The agent has a nursery behind him, and it is the responsibility of the nursery that is to be inquired into rather than that of the agent It is the business of the agent to take the orders and report them; it is the business of the nursery to deliver the goods. The fruit tree agent seldom gets credit for the good he does. Not a little of the interest awakened throughout the country in orchard culture is traceable to him, and many good orchards have yielded their fruits to help supply the needs of humanity, that would not have been but for the agent.

This article is already longer than we intended. But we wish fruit growers to not be discouraged. For a year or two the business has not been very satisfactory over a large portion of the fruit belt. Insects and other pests have been bad, yields poor and quality inferior. The markets have been under bad control and prices have been irregular and low. But we are persuaded these features are but temporary. We have too much confidence in fruit growers to believe they will continue to allow speculation to toy with their valuable product and grow fat on the profits that belong to the growers. They will see the evil and right the wrong.

The reference to pests brings us to the spraying feature. These little hidden enemies must be fought, and they must be conquered. It is not a formidable task. It adds one to the farm and orchard equipment—spraying apparatus—but it is not expensive and difficult to use, and when timely and properly applied it has proven effective. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is for more and better orchards and more substantial returns to the growers.

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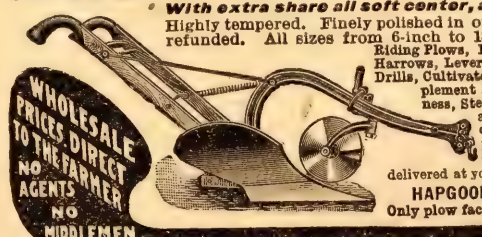
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The Planting *and* Culture of Trees

By E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

TREATMENT OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED

Bundles should be promptly opened and the roots soaked in water. While waiting to plant, it is well to bury the trees and plants in ground, temporarily, in such manner that the moist, mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots and trunks and thoroughly protect them from the air. If, by reason of delay, the trees should be shrivelled when received, they can be brought out in safety by burying them entirely in moist earth, root, body and branch, for two or three days.. It sometimes happens that the weather, after planting, is very unfavorable; the evaporation may be very rapid. Trees that have just been planted can take up but very little moisture from the ground, no matter how much water you apply, until they have made granulations for new root growth. Under such conditions, the sap within the trees or plants may be rapidly exhausted before granulations have formed and a fresh supply of sap taken up. Perhaps the tree does not leaf out, or, perhaps it comes out with small, delicate leaves, and then the hot, dry winds damages it. Under such conditions, these trees can be saved by boxing in the trunk with 6x6 fencing. Fill this up-right box with moist soil; wet this soil within the box three times a week. This will usually cause the trees to leaf out within ten days and grow the season through. This method has been thoroughly tested and is of the utmost importance. It is very much cheaper to put in a little extra work and save your trees than to lose a year's time as well as the trees. Leave these boxes around the trees during the winter. In trying climates, boxing in trees is of great value in guarding against winter sun-scald, so destructive to trees in the west and northwest.

TRIMMING

Apparently the well meaning planter dislikes to trim his trees when he receives them. He seems to feel that he is mutilating a thing of life. Perhaps he feels that it effects the looks of the trees, and so it does temporarilly, but at the end of the season, the trees, which are balanced up, shortened as to previous season's growth and which are properly balanced as to top and root system will be found to have made twice the growth of trees not trimmed. Over and over again, we have planted thousands of trees, out of the same blocks and same lots as those shipped to our customers and have found in our experience that a judicious shortening of the top, to strike a balance between top growth and root system, was immensely helpful; first, in its lessening the loss of sap by evaporation from the tree replanted; second, by enabling it to endure the shock of transplanting; to more quickly establish proper conditions of growth, and finally, in the course of the season to make a far stronger growth than the trees not shortened.

It s quite important that each kind of tree be trimmed in accord with its peculiar qualities. With apple trees, our habit is to shorten back something like three quarters of the growth of the side branches, leaving a dominant center so that the next set of branches will be twelve to eighteen inches above the lower set. Shortening back should rarely be construed to mean to remove any of the branches. Rather, shorten the branches and leave all that were on the tree when received from the nursery. As a rule, the nurseryman has left on the tree only a suitable number of branches to form a symmetrical head.

Cherry trees have fewer buds on the branches than apple trees, hence, the side branches of the cherry should be trimmed with reference to the number of strong, vigorous buds to each branch remaining. Sometimes buds are injured in transportation or by packing into cases. Three or four buds should be left on each branch of the cherry tree, whch wll leave the branch from one half or a little more than one half, its original length. Count the buds to determine to what point to shorten the branch.

The peach tree belongs to still a different type, and should be handled in a different manner. Most growers now prefer to head their trees rather low. The peach tree almost invariably reaches the planter in the condition of one year from the bud, or, in the case of a June bud, only a few months from the bud. Usually there are a goodly number of buds up and down the trunk of the peach trees, and trees that are 5 to 6 feet in height, may, usually, be cut back to perhaps thirty inches, and then the buds at the base of each branch usually start and make a vigorous growth in the course of the season.

Plum trees are trimmed very much in accord with the suggestions given for apple trees.

Small fruits like currants and gooseberries should be severely shortened in, and depend for the season's growth on the lower buds. The lessening of the evaporation materially assists in enabling the plant to surely establish itself, and to make a satisfactory growth in the course of the summer. This is peculiarly true in the handling of ornamentals, roses and shrubs. They should be cut back in proportion to the plant and root systems. Roses, in the condition ordinarily received, should be cut back to within six inches of the ground, and then depend on starting some vigorous shoots from near the surface. Frequently, in trying to supply all the branches to the tip with sap, the root system, which has been lessened by the shock of digging, is unable to supply a sufficient amount of sap to any of the branches. Under such conditions the plant is stunted and handicapped from the outset. In contrast to ths, trees properly trimmed at planting time, frequentyl make a growth of twenty-four to forty inches the same season set. Over and over again in our orchard contracts, we have bad trees put on a growth of thirty to fifty inches the first season, this, of course, when the trees were properly planted and thoroughly cultivated, giving them every opportunity to do their best.

These suggestions are supremely important, also, in the planting of shade trees.

TRUNK PROTECTION OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE

To lesson the evaporation from the trunk of the tree and damage from the heat of the sun and also the effect of the aridity of the wind, we have for some years adopted the method of protecting the trunks of trees with wooden veneers, corn stalks, cloth, heavy paper (never black paper), or anything that would lessen the effect of the sun on the trunk. It should be remembered that trees are grown closely in the nursery row; that in the nursery they are protected by each other. When transplanted into the open ground, the bark oftentimes suffers severely, the same as your arm would sunburn, f you should roll up your sleeves in midsummer.

CONTROLLING THE FORM OF THE TREE

The planter should observe that not all buds of a branch are on the outside, nor are they all on the inside, near the center, but are distributed around the whole circumference of the twig. This is of importance to the planter. Why? Because it enables him, at will, to control the future shape of the tree. If the tree is so formed as to carry an open head, the sun lght is admitted to the center of the tree, the fruit colors better and it is more attractive, therefore in shortening the branches, it is wise to trim trees that normally have an erect habit in such manner that the last bud is an outside bud. Usually the flow of sap forces the most vigorous growth to the last bud left on the branch. Now if the last bud s an outer bud, the effect is to give the head of the tree a spreading form. In case the form of the tree is such that the branches are unevenly dstributed about the trunk, should the last bud be a side bud, then the tendency of the growth is to close the opening and give more symmetrical form. In trimming trees that have a very sprawling, spreading form, then the reverse would be the proper method, leaving an inner bud, which would assist in correcting a sprawling form of growth. It is wise, in pruning a tree, to train it to a growth that shall protect the trunk from sun-scald, that is, that the trunk of the tree may be properly protected from south and southwesterly winds.

(To be continued.)

FROM OUR READERS

The Garden Editor will be glad to receive and print short notes of good things relating to the garden, lawn, and orchard. You may know of something that may be the thing which someone else lacks. Let me hear from the garden family. I have received and present in this issue an article on trees and the orchard from the veteran nurseryman, Mr. E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., which should be read by every person interested in these subjects. It should be preserved as a work of reference. Please show the first installment to your friends who are not subscribers, as they surely will want to get all the numbers. It will run through three issues.

A Sure Water Supply

Every farmer is interested in an increase in the quantity and quality of the water supply. This calls for deep wells penetrating below the solid rock to obtain never failing pure water. Irrigation calls for handling water on a large scale. An opportunity to do profitable work in drilling, pumping and other kindred lines of labor is offered any of our readers by the advertising of the American Well Works. Correspondence should be addressed to the home office at Aurora, Ill., where catalogues and other information will be furnished on request.



A $5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchasing Consideration and Open to any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder

Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write me for one of the Dan Patch Pictures and I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing Showing Hairs To Be Counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. I paid $60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered $180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of $25,000 to $50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200-lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

THIS NEW PICTURE OF

DAN PATCH 1:55

IN 6 BRILLIANT COLORS

MAILED FREE

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is 21 inches by 28 inches, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph," it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him give a marvelous and thrilling speed exhibition. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free with Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion if you will simply write me.

Give me the Live Stock information by mailing Free Coupon or by writing me a Letter or Postal Card today.

M. W. Savage
Owner of Dan Patch and International Stock Food Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

MAIL THIS FREE COUPON

Please mail me, postage paid, one of the Beautiful Six-Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, herein described and also full particulars of your plan of giving away a $5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion I have filled out the coupon with number of live stock I own.

I own.....Horses.....Cattle

.....Sheep.....Hogs

Name.....

Postoffice.....State.....

U-to-D

EVERY CONTESTANT ALSO RECEIVES BEAUTIFUL DAN PATCH SOUVENIR.

Address M. W. SAVAGE, Owner,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Also sole owner of International Stock Food Co.; International Stock Food Farm.

Mail Me Free Coupon or Write Letter or Postal To-Day

Our Grand Annual Plant Premiums

ALL FREE BY MAIL TO YOUR ADDRESS

In presenting the Grand Annual Plant Premium Collection, the Editor of this department desires to call attention to the values of the plants offered, as well as to the fine collection of kinds. Every plant in this collection is **pot-grown,** full-sized, clean and thrifty, and **will bloom this season,** if properly handled. I hope that my friends of the Garden Department family will go to work at once, and fill their gardens, and flower pots, with these beautiful flowers **entirely free;** just a little work will do it, as it is easy to get subscriptions to the greatest of all farm and garden papers, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Let me know how the plants please you:


VERBENAS


SCARLET SAGE


Tea Rose.


CANNA.


CALLA


Boston Fern

BEDDING PLANTS

Verbenas

Every one likes these charming plants, and there are some fine ones among the new hybrids. The plants we offer are fine thrifty ones, and will bloom freely this summer.

WE OFFER, *ten* for a one year subscription, at 50c.

Coleus

Why not plant a bed of these fine coleus, than which there are none finer. They are all of the finest colors, and nice stocky plants.

WE OFFER *ten* for a one year subscription, at 50c.

Scarlet Sage

This is the most brilliant of bedding plants, and some should be in every garden. They are of the clear red variety, and make a glowing bed of color.

WE OFFER, *ten* for one year subscription, at 50c.

Single Petunias

There is no more striking flower than the single, French-hybrid petunia. They are favorites with all, and all can have a lot of them free. They are fine plants for bed or border.

WE OFFER *ten* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Tea Roses For Bedding

These are the very finest roses of their class, and will give a world of pleasure to all who grow them. They are nice young plants which will bloom this summer. Lay in a stock for the future, free.

WE OFFER *nine* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Carnations

Who is there who does not like these favorite flowers? The ones we offer are of the very best varities, and nice thrifty, stocky plants, ready for bedding out, and taking up in the fall for winter blooming. *Keep the buds pinched off all summer.*

WE OFFER *nine* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Chrysanthemums

These are the very large, fluffy kind, that you see in the florist's window, and you can grow them just as nice, if you pot them, and sink the pots in the ground, and take them inside before frost, and finish them in the house.

WE OFFER *nine* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Cannas

For the center of a large bed, or a background for a border, there is nothing that will take the place of the *canna.* These are the best sorts, and will bloom this summer.

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Comet Aster

We are going to give all a chance to get some of these, the finest of the asters. They are *frilled,* and *frizzled* like a Japanese chrysanthemum, and give immense large flowers. Every garden should have some.

WE OFFER *eight* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Fuchsia

There has been a great advance in these popular flowers during recent years, and these are the finest. The plants are well-grown, and will bloom this summer, and if cut back, and re-potted, will bloom next winter.

WE OFFER *ten* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Calla Lily

This beautiful, statuesque flower needs no description. All should lay in a supply, and grow them in the open ground this summer, and pot them up in the fall for next winter's blooming. They are of the *large flowered* kind.

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Flowering Begonia

We will give your choice of the four best sorts of the ever-beautiful begonia, *Marguerite, Robusta, Thurstoni,* and *Vernon.* They are fine young plants that will soon be in bloom if given rich soil.

WE OFFER *six* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Pansies

Who does not love the ever-blooming pansy? It is one of the most profuse blooming of all plants, and we send only the largest and finest colored ones. You should have a bed of border of these pansies—at least two or three hundred plants.

WE OFFER *twelve* for a one year subscription at 50c.

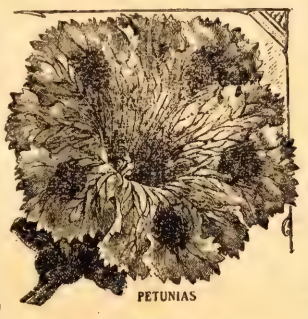
HARDY PLANTS AND SHRUBS

Hydrangea Paniculata

Ths is the most popular of all the late-blooming shrubs, and becomes finer every year, being covered with immense blooms late in the summer. Every yard should have them.

WE OFFER *three* for a one year subscription at 50c.


COLEUS


PETUNIAS


CARNATION.


ASTERS.


JAPAN SNOWBALL.

Japan Snowballs

These are the shrubs used so largely for the decoration of graves on Memorial Day, and are fine specimens for the lawn. *The trusses of bloom are immense.*

WE OFFER *three* for a one year subscription at 50c.

The Shasta Daisy

Ths is the best that the Wizard of Horticulture has done to date. Luther Burbank says it is his best creation. As a background for a hardy bed or border, it is without a peer. Plant them for a flowering hedge *by the hundreds.*

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Japan Honeysuckle

The Japan honeysuckle is the best flowering hedge-plant, and all know its value as a porch-plant, and for covering unsightly objects. They should be planted close together for a massed effect.

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Hardy Phiox

This is the great hardy border plant, and the *most free-blooming* of all hardy plants, being covered with bloom from June until killed by frost. These are the best *French hybrids.* Every garden should have a border of them. Nothing is so good for the front of a porch.

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Helianthus

A most charming, tall-growing, hardy border plant, and there is no better for cutting for the vase, as the flowers will last a week in water. *Plant a clump of fifty,* and have flowers in the house all the season.

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Rudbeckia Golden Glow

The foremost plant of its color, a deep glowing, rich yellow. It grows tall, and makes a fine hedge, or background, and is largely used to cover old fences out of sight.

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

Achillea

Another fine blooming hardy plant, and a good one and one which should be in every yard. It should be planted in masses. It is a continuous bloomer. Try a number and you will never be without them.

WE OFFER *eight* for a one year subscription at 50c.

GREAT BOSTON FERN OFFER

The *Boston Fern* is the one which grows those *fine long fronds* you see in the windows of the florists. You can grow them at home *six feet long.* They get very bushy, and make the finest of house-plants.

WE OFFER *five* for a one year subscription at 50c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Every family should have enough, at least, of these plants to supply the berries for home needs. We have four of the best kinds to *give away*: *Aroma, Klondyke, Lady Thompson,* and *Excelsior.* Take your choice of any of them.

WE OFFER *twenty,* all of one kind, or assorted, for one yearly subscription at 50c.

Every premium in this collection is first-class, and *the varieties* we will send *are of the best.* Now is the time, and this is the opportunity to get all the plants you will need this season *for nothing;* just go among your friends, show them UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and tell them of the work it is doing, for the farmer and crop producer, and you can get subscriptions in large numbers.

Send your orders and *make money orders payable* to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Write the names of subscribers *on a separate sheet, and attach to the coupon below.*

Show this premium page to all your friends, as we want every one to have a chance to get their plants *free.*

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.


HONEYSUCKLES.


PERENNIAL PHLOX



RUDBECKIA


Aroma.

Coupon for Grand Annual Premium Offers

Publisher, UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Enclosed find $.....for which send me premiums as given on list attached, and send the paper to addresses given on a separate slip attached to this coupon.

Name.....

P. O.....State.....

Note: *Pin the list of premiums desired, and the names and addresses of subscribers securely to this soupon.*

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Learn Dressmaking At Home. *We will teach you to your own satisfaction, and equip you to command a good income.* Or you can *start in business for yourself.* Many women nowadays are earning *$100* a week—*$5,000* a year. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive *$10,000* a year. Salaries of *$25.00* to *$50.00* a week are common. *Become a Graduate Dressmaker.* The regular Diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. *These Lessons* will teach you how to make your own clothing and enable you to dress far better at one-third the usual cost. They teach you how to DESIGN, DRAFT, CUT, FIT, MAKE, DRAPE and TRIM any garment, including children's clothing. This College is endorsed by leading Fashion Magazines—McCalls, Pictorial Review, etc., etc.

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This book will be sent to you free. At an expense of thousands of dollars this College has published *100,000* of these *copyrighted* books to advertise the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESSMAKING, and—while they last—will send you a copy FREE. Write for it today! One copy only to each woman. Requests filled in the order received.

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yield to **Heiskell's Ointment.** It removes, like magic, blotches, pimples, redness and scaly, tettery eruptions.

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cannot hurt a delicate skin. After a cure, keep the skin healthful by using **Heiskell's Medicinal Soap. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills** act on the liver. Use them.

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Fits Epilepsy: Only CURE. I insure an entire and rapid cure to stay cured for life. I ask no fee. DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c Pkg. FREE O. H. ROWAN, Dept. 12, London, Can



Morning Prayer

At early dawn as a seeker of grace
My soul hies away to her trysting place,
As key to the portal of coming day,
An hour I'll wait, and watch and pray.
Fresh trials of grace, in household care,
Follow close after the hour of prayer;
But I go forth clad in armour strong,
In the path of duty, to find ere long,
The things I must do for Jesus to-day.
There are lessons to learn, crosses to bear,
Deeds of charity, words of prayer;
To cheer the strong and pity the weak,
To sinners of a Savior's love to speak,
And this I must do for Jesus to-day.

H. R. D. D.

AN APPEAL TO HUSBANDS

"Are you going to the poultry show?" "Where is there a poultry show, and when is it?" "At Williamsport, four days this week, beginning tomorrow. We want to go Thursday." "Thursday! Well, that puts me out! We are expecting men to cut wood on Thursday, so of course the cook can not be away that day. How provoking! I never attended a poultry show and I would love to go." "Well, perhaps you can go some other day." "Not likely. I would not care to go alone and I never can get Andrew to go anywhere."

The maiden sister, who had been a silent listener to this animated conversation between the wives of two neighboring farmers, now remarked: "It seems odd how unevenly people get matched up, doesn't it? Now there is Lester always going somewhere, and his wife seldom goes along." "Yes," replied Mrs. Andrew, laughing, "I tell Andrew that Lester and I would have fitted together better, and he and Kate, and he says 'yes; you and Lester would be always on the road!' I tell you, before I was married I used to go more!" "Yes," said Mrs. Charles, "I know you did. Cora has just such another time. She never can get Elmer to go anywhere, till she gets too cross to enjoy going."

"Well, your husband likes to go occasionally, doesn't he?" "Oh, no, he just goes because I 'jaw' at him till he thinks he must go to keep peace in the family. He thinks my sister and I are regular gads!"

And the maiden sister pondered. Why should a man, who, in the days of his courtship, was always ready and glad to take a girl wherever she wished to go, find it so hard to take the same girl regularly to church or on an occasional visit or little pleasure trip after she becomes his wife? If his pleasure and his interest in humanity do center solely in his wife, should it not manifest itself in giving that wife all the pleasure that he reasonably can? We do not plead for the wives who want expensive trips, and who want to be gone for weeks at a time, but for those who spend their lives in unceasing labor for the comfort and well-being of their families. The husband, whose business occasionally takes him away from the scene of his daily labor, may not feel the need of a trip, but to the wife, whose daily duties never take her farther than the barn or poultry yard, this occasional recreation is a real necessity, and should be provided for, not grudgingly, but as though to give his wife pleasure were her husband's dearest privilege.

Beautiful things are shown in the shop windows. For those needing a dress for best, there are shown beautiful smooth finish woolens, many of them in stripes. This stripe is generally in the weave, but some times in a different color.

For wash dresses there are pretty ginghams and dainty zephyrs in stripes or plaids.

A new suiting called "1909 Rajah" is a wash material woven in imitation of the silk of that name. It costs seventeen cents a yard, and is twenty-four inches wide. It would be a good choice for the girl who does the marketing, as is has the appearance of a more expensive material and will look well made up. If simply made it will make a good work dress when past wearing "to town." It comes in a wide range of colors, and will be found a serviceable material for a "business" dress.

For more dressy occasions, particularly for evening, there are the new "plisse" ginghams. These come in various combinations. All have two-inch satin stripes in solid color, these stripes being about four inches apart. Between these stripes some have shepherd checks and others dainty pin stripes. Those in pink, and pale blue, with the shepherd check in self-color and white are especially pretty, but are not practical for day wear because of their delicate color.

THE FAULT-FINDING WOMAN

There are some women in this world who make life miserable for themselves and everyone around them by dwelling continually on faults. No matter how kind you have been to them nor how much you have done for them, the first time you do some little thing that displeases them, an awful protest goes up against you. According to their view, you are the meanest person on earth. All your good qualities are swallowed up in the one trifling displeasure. If you are compelled to be in the society of such a woman, you soon begin to look upon yourself, if you are of a gentle nature, as a sort of criminal. You are literally "cowed" into the belief that you have not a single good point, and that you have been an utter failure.

The women who are always finding fault with others ought to be colonized on an isle, where they can fight it out among themselves and see how they like it.

A fault-finding woman can ruin the peace of a whole houshold. One often hears such a woman complain about the way people treat her. Is it any wonder that people don't treat her well? She often rules her own household because they can't get away from her, but she generally has few real friends outside of her family, because they are not compelled to endure her continual fault-finding. In speaking of one of these women, another woman was heard to remark, "she was so badly treated that she hasn't any friends." It was a fact. The woman referred to had driven away all her friends by her incessant complaints against them and others.

If a woman wishes to be thought good-natured and charming, she should not dwell on people's faults. She should try to see the good, the strong qualities; to honor them, praise them and show an appreciation for any kindness. Adverse criticism is something that human nature will not stand. Everyone has more or less faults, but he doesn't like to have those faults continually held up for his inspection. The wise woman fully realizes the truth of the old saying, "vinegar never catches flies."

SOLVES THE LIGHTING PROBLEM.

The extraordinary interest that has recently been shown in Acetylene Gas lighting systems for farms and suburban homes, bespeaks thoughtful consideration for the announcement of the Gem City Acetylene Generator Co., 208 Hickory St., Ohio, which appears in this issue.

That the average farmer, or any other man who is handy with tools, could easily install an Acetylene Gas machine, would not have been given serious thought a few years ago.

But the company named has had this idea in mind for some time, because the great demand for the Reliable Generator, from all parts of the country, has forced them to evolve full and complete plans to cover such cases.

As every farmer in the course of a year is called upon to do much more exacting work than a gas fitter, all that was necessary was to arrange working plans and detailed instructions so that buyers of Reliable Generators might approach the problem with entire confidence. It may also be said that the extreme simplicity of the Reliable system, coupled with its complete reliability and economy of operation, makes



Calico House-dresses

Charming inexpensive gowns made of **Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey** cotton prints are worn by thousands of women to-day. The fast color, beautiful designs and fine fabrics have made these dress-goods the standard for over 65 years.

Some designs with a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON TRADE MARK

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Founded 1842



FREE STOVE and RANGE BOOK 64 pages Free

Write for it today!

This book will save you from $12 to $30 when you purchase a stove or range. It explains how the best and finest stoves and ranges in the world are made, and tells you how to "know the best."

HOOSIER STOVES and RANGES FROM FACTORY TO USER

Are heavily made of highest grade selected material, beautifully finished, with all new improvements and features. **"Guaranteed for Years,"** backed by a million dollars. "Hoosiers" are fuel savers and easy bakers. A child can operate them. Sold on 30 days free trial. No Freight to pay.

Write for Free Stove Book

AND OUR SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY, 161 State St., Marion, Indiana





Let Us Flood Your Home With Light

Reliance Acetylene Generators are so perfect and easily installed that our customers can pipe their homes in a few hours' idle time and save heavy gas fitting expense. We furnish complete working plans and allow

30 Days' Free Trial

THE RELIANCE GENERATOR has no superior for efficiency, economy of operation and low cost of machine. By making your own installation you save many additional dollars, and if you have not the necessary tools we will lend them to you.

Acetylene lighting is safest, best and cheapest. Write for our beautiful free booklet today, and give us a short description of your house.

THE GEM CITY ACETYLENE GENERATOR CO. 108 Hickory St., Dayton, Ohio

it much easier for the purchaser to install it than would be the case with more cumbersome apparatus.

Before making the offer which appears in this issue, the Gem City Acetylene Genertator Co. made complete and highly satisfactory tests in various parts of the country, proving in the most practical manner every claim made for the self-installation plan.

That the work can be done anywhere with full confidence and perfect success, will be welcome news to the readers of this journal.

POLITENESS IN THE HOME

There is a painful lack of politeness in the homes. We had almost said in the country homes, but the same deficiency is seen in the village, town and city homes. Children cannot know how to conduct themselves politely unless they are taught, and parents, busy with the cares of life, and whose own training in childhood had been neglected, think it matters little how the children conduct themselves at home when none are present but the home folks. But the child that is rude at home will be rude abroad, and it will remain so until it has learned better at the end of many painful lessons.

The mother that blushes at the rudeness of her children in the homes of other people advertises the fact that she has not taught her children as well as she herself knew, for everybody knows that children conduct themselves away from home and in the presence of strangers precisely as they do at home among the home folks. If specially instructed for the occasion, their awkward attempts to observe the instructions are as sure a give-away as the boorish rudeness itself. Rebuking children in the presence of strangers for what they have done unnoticed at home, but what is quite improper either at home or elsewhere, comes with very bad grace, and it is entirely too late.

Those who wish their children to show off well in company, and to save themselves blushes, should early teach the children the little niceties of refined politeness, and see to it that they are observed among themselves. In fact, the parents should observe them. The children will then grow up in an atmosphere of politeness and refinement, and they will need no instruction.

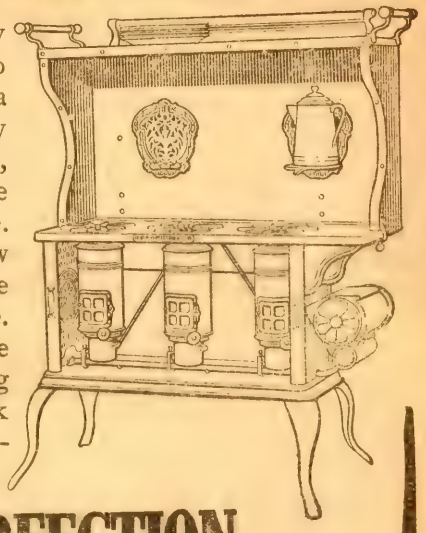
The public schools are chargeable with a heavy weight of responsibility for a lack of politeness among the young. How can children know unless they are taught, and the schools are expected to supply the instruction that the parents fail to give, whether it be in deportment, in the social amenities, or in the branches of learning. Great dependence for progress is placed in the schools, and if they fail the loss is serious.

HOME CLOTHES-MAKING

Every woman could make her own clothes. Why not? Thousands do. Thousands do for others, too. A little instruction even to those who do make simple things would enable them to do better. Whether you are interested in making clothes for yourself and family or to start a dressmaking business you should write to the American College of Dressmaking, 784 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for their handsome colored book of information which is free. Every young woman should be sure to send.

Somehow or other the word "success" is nearly always linked with fame or the attainment of riches, but it should apply to anyone who does his best either in city or country. The fact is that most people can never hope to be rich or famous. Success does not mean to lift oneself above the rest of humanity. It means doing one's duty as well as one can, and as cheerfully and willingly as one knows how. The most successful lives are often those which are never held up as shining lights to the rest of mankind. Everyone knows within himself or herself whether or not the life has been successful. Do the best you know how in the line of duty you are called upon to perform and you will have the satisfaction of receiving in the end the commendation, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

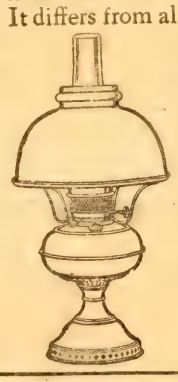
Put This Stove in Your Kitchen



It is wonderfully convenient to do kitchen work on a stove that's ready at the instant wanted, and out of the way the moment you're done. Such a stove is the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. By using it you avoid the continuous, overpowering heat of a coal fire and cook with comfort, even in dog-days The

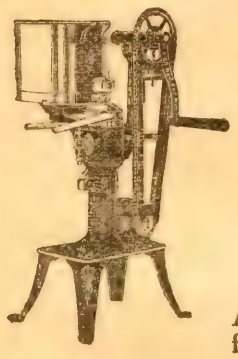
NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is so constructed that it does not add perceptibly to the heat of a room. It differs from all other oil stoves in its substantial CABINET TOP, with shelf for warming plates and keeping cooked food hot, and drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils. Has every convenience, even to bars for towels. Three sizes. With or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

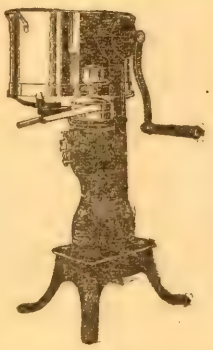


The **Rayo Lamp** is the ideal lamp for family use—safe, convenient, economical, and a great light giver. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)



How many cows can you keep?



Are you keeping the most possible? Would it not be possible for you to keep more cows on your present land if you adopted improved methods of dairying? If you will investigate the

I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTER

you will almost certainly find that you can increase your dairy herd, making greater profits with even less labor and less expense than you require under present conditions. I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are enabling hundreds of dairymen to enlarge their operations. They get all the butter fat, skimming closer than you can by hand. They save work, worry, time and trouble.

They give you the warm skim milk, fresh and sweet, as a nourishing food for your calves, pigs and chickens. It requires only the addition of a little oil meal to take the place of the butter fat extracted to make it an excellent feed.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles: Dairymaid and Bluebell. Either machine will be a great help to you—will enable you to keep the maximum number of cows.

Dairymaid

This machine is chain driven and is made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The chain transmits power from the crank through the gears to the bowl with minimum friction. This makes the Dairymaid exceptionally light-running, also very simple and durable. The crank and the supply can are at the most convenient height from the floor, and the spouts are high enough to permit the separated product to be discharged into ten-gallon milk cans. The frame is constructed to keep milk and dust out of the gears. In every feature the Dairymaid is a winner.

Bluebell

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine and made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The gears are accurately cut from the finest material procurable. A-1 oiling facilities are provided, making the machine long-lived. The frame is constructed so that it is absolutely impossible for milk or dust to gain access to the gears—this eliminates about 90 per cent of ordinary separator troubles. Yet the gears are easily accessible. The supply can and crank shaft are in the most convenient locations.

Call on the International local agent and examine the machine he handles. If you prefer, write direct to the home office for a beautiful illustrated catalog fully describing these machines.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

A Remarkable Range Improvement

Something entirely new in range construction is the new one damper system. A range provided with this improvement uses only about one-half the coal or wood used in the old style two damper ranges. It is easy to see what this means to people living where coal and wood are scarce or high in price.

With this new system there is but one damper to operate. When this damper is closed it heats the oven and the water in the reservoir at the same time with ouly one batch of fuel. With the old style two damper ranges, as every one knows, it is necessary to close the oven damper to heat oven, this taking one batch of fuel, and when oven is hot it is then necessary to close reservoir damper, this taking a second batch of fuel to heat the water, while the new one damper system, as above stated, uses only one batch of fuel to heat both the oven and reservoir. This saving in fuel will soon pay for the range.

To any one sending their address at once, a new 64 page catalog will be mailed showing complete line of stoves and ranges having this new improvement and lowest factory prices will be quoted, freight prepaid, to your nearest railroad station, and thirty days' free trial in your own home allowed. If you are needing a stove or range, do not fail to write for this free catalog. Address Hoosier Stove Factory, 161 State Street, Marion, Indiana.

As it is now approaching the season of the year for house-cleaning time, any everyone likes to have everything fresh and clean, what it more important than the papering of the rooms? The New York Wall Paper Co., No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City, can supply all this at a very moderate cost. Write them today for samples.

I want to make a number of plain school dresses for my girls, ages 5 to 12. The calicos I buy all fade and have such very large designs. Is there any other sort? If so, where can I get them?

Mrs. Meridith.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints are particularly adapted for the use you speak of. You needn't be afraid of fading. They stand repeated washing and hold their bright colors as long as the dress lasts.

They are of fine quality and the neat and artistic designs will suit the most exacting taste.

If your dealer hasn't them insist on his getting them and you will be amply repaid for your trouble.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Gives a Fortune

She Will Spend $50,000 In Giving Medical Treatment Absolutely Free to Suffering Women

Will Be Sent Free to Every Woman Who is Ailing

A Million Women Bless Her Name

Grateful Letters From All Over the World Tell of Wonderful Cures With Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment

Over a million women have already accepted Mrs. Miller's generous offer to give free to every sufferer a regular treatment of her mild home remedy. From every civilized country come thousands upon thousands of kind, grateful letters from ladies whose hearts overflow with gratitude because this pleasant vegetable remedy has restored them to old-time health and strength.



Mrs. Francis M. Harris of Dover, La., writes: "I feel like a new woman and can do my work without having that old, tired feeling. I am happy to know that I am well again."

"It has relieved me of my constant suffering and I have not words to express my gladness. It was surely a Godsend to me, and I thank Him that there is such a wonderful medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. Carrie Bailey, Pickneyville, Ala.

Mrs. Miller's remedy is the surest in the world. She asks no one to take her word, but only wants to prove it to any sufferer. Mail the coupon if you are a sufferer from any female complaint to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. Prove for yourself at Mrs. Miller's expense that this marvelous remedy shuold cure you. Do not delay; send the coupon now.

There is Some One Near You Cured By Mrs. Miller

There is hardly a country, city, town or village in which there does not reside some grateful lady who has been relieved after years of suffering and permanently cured by Mrs. Miller's mild home treatment, even after doctors and physicians failed. No matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women.

Only bear this in mind. Her offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send the free coupon to Mrs. Miller without another day's delay.

Send No Money. Just Your Name and Address, If You Are a Sufferer From Any Woman's Disease or Piles

In the past few years Mrs. Miller has given $125,000.00 in sending medicine to afflicted women.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred lady clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Some time ago it was announced that she would give to women who suffered from female diseases another $10,000.00 worth of her medicine. She has fulfilled this promise, but as she is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used her remedy, she has decided to give away $50,000.00 more to those who are suffering and unable to find relief.

Mrs. Miller's wonderful remedy is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of Leucorrhea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumers or growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of her simple home remedy, also her book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

All that is necessary is to cut out the coupon at the bottom of this page, fill in your name and address and send it to Mrs. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. The medicine and book will be sent to you at once. Send now before the $50,000.00 worth is all gone.



Mrs. Miller's Home. From Here She Directs the Distribution of Her Medicine to Those Who Suffer

How to Cure Any Case of Piles

I want to tell you flatly and plainly that any woman, or man either, for that matter, who suffers from any form of piles, may place their faith absolutely in my treatment. They won't be disappointed. It's intended for piles as well as the diseases peculiar to women. It heals diseased membrane surfaces, no matter where located, and I verily believe that this remedy has cured more bad cases of piles of all kinds than all the so-called "pile cures" and doctors in the country. A cure with my remedy is speedy. It's safe and it's lasting. The intense torture, the burning, smarting and itching stop at once and you feel better right from the start. Send for my free treatment at once and see for yourself.

Why Men Desert Their Wives

Eighty Per Cent of the Wife Desertions and Divorce Due to Female Weakness

I should have taken better care of myself, I suppose. I was sick and suffering. No one but a woman can ever know how I suffered. I was irritable. I couldn't be to my husband the wife that I ought to have been. He, being a man, couldn't understand. We drifted apart. He sought his pleasures elsewhere. Finally there was nothing but the divorce court that could settle our differences.

That's the sad story that eight out of every ten women who have passed through the ordeal of the divorce court, as well as the countless thousands of deserted wives who are not divorced, know deep down in her heart was the real cause of her trouble.

A sick wife, a neglected home, and the publicity and disgrace of the court room to end it all. There wouldn't be half as much talk of the divorce evil in the world if only every wife and mother would realize her duty to preserve her health and strength.

No woman has the right to expect her husband to devote his leisure hours to his home and her when she is leading a dragged-out, hopeless, down-in-the-mouth existence that would discourage the greatest optimist on earth.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller's marvelous home remedy has done more to prevent divorce than all the messages to congress and conventions in the world. The woman who is bright and cheerful and well has a home that reflects her own good feeling and discontent finds no place therein.

Mrs. Miller's aid and advice is as free to you as God's sunshine or the air you breathe. She wants to prove to you her common-sense home treatment will cure you just as surely as it cured her years ago in her humble cottage.

If you are a sufferer from any female trouble, no matter what it is, send the coupon below to Mrs. Cora B. Miller at once.

PUT YOUR FAITH IN MRS MILLER

My word that my home treatment should unfailingly relieve you of female diseases or piles doesn't necessarily mean anything. But when my word and medicine is backed up by over a million ladies, that's evidence you cannot doubt. There is hardly a county or small village in the land that does not number some poor sufferer cured. I didn't force them to use my medicine. They took it of their own free will and it cured them. You can put your faith in that sort of a remedy every time. Just cut out the coupon, send it today and prove what this marvelous treatment will do for you.

This Noted Divine Says:

"I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Cora B. Miller. I most cheerfully and voluntarily testify that myself and family have been greatly benefited by the use of Mrs. Miller's home remedies and heartily recommnd them to the general public."—Rev. P. G. Roscamp, D. D., Presbyterian Minister.

Do not delay. Send the coupon today.

Free Treatment Coupon

This Coupon is good for a full sized regular 50-cent package of Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment. Just fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 7087 Miller Bldg. Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package at once.

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POST CARDS

25  10c

Fine art cards beautifully colored. Flowers, Landscapes, Pretty Girls, Love Sets, Birthday and other choice cards. All different. No comics. **The kind that sell for 3c to 5c each.** Large illustrated catalog showing 2500 latest cards at lowest prices—FREE.
HOMER GEORGE CO., Dept. 47 CHICAGO.

FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago

WALL PAPER
ANY ROOM IN YOUR HOUSE FOR $1.00 A ROOM
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES
NEW YORK WALL PAPER CO.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING, MADISON AVE.

CORNS
taken out by the roots by a few simple applications of A-CORN SALVE. Safe, easy, perfectly painless.
15 cents at your druggists or by mail.
GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia

25 LOVELY POST CARDS No two alike 10c. Beautiful Easter, gold and silver Embossed Motto, Valentine, Birthday, Sea Shell, Roses, Lillies, Pansies, Pretty Girls, Soldier Boys, Love Scenes, Actresses, Artists' Models, Animals, Charming Scenery, etc —all high grade in beautiful colors. Sure to please. Set of 25 for 10 CENTS; 3 sets 25C. Address J.COOK & CO., Dept. 4, Chicago.

25 Elegant Post Cards 10c
The very finest that you ever saw. Flowers, Landscapes, Copies of Paintings, etc. Our big catalog free with each order. American Embossing Co., Dept. 19, Chicago.

5 BEST POST CARDS FREE
Beautiful colored
Art cards that sell at 2 for 5 and 5c each. Large illustrated catalog FREE. Send 2c for postage. Homer George Co. Dept. 347, Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Rider Agents Wanted
in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed **1909 Models $10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new.....* **$3 to $8**
Great Factory Clearing Sale.
We ***Ship On Approval*** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow
TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. **Do not buy** till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D170 Chicago

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.
Empire Medicine Company, London, Ontario, Canada

AGENTS My Sanitary Coffee Maker produces pure, sweet coffee, needs no settler and never wears out. Saves coffee, money and health. Every wife buys at sight; new invention; exclusive territory. Send 15c. for 50c. size, postpaid.
DR. LYONS, 239 Day St., Pekin, Ill.

$6.20 For rare 1853 Quarter; $3600 for old dollar; $100 for old cent; $5800 for old gold coin and other big premiums paid for many kinds of coins dated before 1895 of dates and conditions required. **We buy every kind of used Stamps,** including those now in use. You can make **Big Profits,** perhaps a fortune; no interference with regular employment. Send postal for **Free Booklet.**
Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., E80, New York.

$5 A DAY MADE BY VETERINARY DENTISTS
We teach you the work at home in three months your spare time by Illustrated Lectures, and grant Diploma with Degree. Small cost. Easy to learn. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated book FREE. Write at once.
Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Dept 9, Detroit, Mich.

WE PAY $90 a Month SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address IMPERIAL CO., D 57 PARSONS, KANS.

JUST OUT Low priced 3-lb. Mop; turn crank to wring; hands keep clean. Women all buy, 150 per cent to A ents; exclusive territory given; Catalog free.
U. S. MOP CO., 538 Main St., Leipsic, O.

Men Wanted Quickly By Big Chicago Mail Order House to distribute catalogues, advertise, etc. $25.00 a week. $60.00 expense allowance first month. No experience required.
GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 257 WABASH BLDG., CHICAGO

$90 A month, $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co. Desk 4D, Chicago, Ill.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

Katrina

Katrina came to our school,—
Her seat is next to mine,—
She used to live in Germany,
Beside the river Rhine.

Her cheeks are pink as cherry blooms,
Her lips ten times as red,
But none of us could understand
A word Katrina said.

Her eyes are like my best big doll's,
Her hair is just the same;
I'm sure I never could pronounce
Her father's funny name.

She's such a different kind of girl
And from so far away,
You'd think she would feel sad and strange
And lonely all the day.

But no! Katrina always smiles:
She's made us all her friends—
When anybody's pencil breaks
Her own she always lends.

She fixes our hair ribbons straight,
She pins us when we tear.
I never saw a little girl
So useful everywhere.

She always comes to school on time;
Her desk is just as neat;
I'm sure I'm twice as careful
Since Katrina shares my seat.

It makes me have some new, new thoughts—
Some kindlier thoughts!—to know
That, tho I cannot speak to her,
I love Katrina so.
—Stella George Stern in May Lippincott's.

FIFTEEN YEARS OLD

Today the boy of our family announced that he is fifteen years old. So to help celebrate his birthday anniversary, "Pa" and "Ma" gave him a pair of slippers and Sister Sue had a new necktie for him. He was pleased with his presents of course, but to him the great thing was his attainment to the age of fifteen. He thought so much of it that the rest of us began to think with him that the age of fifteen really is an important era in life. Sue declares that a boy at fifteen is either a great comfort and a real delight to his family and friends, or he is the biggest nuisance on the earth, but Sis says that at fifteen most boys are a mixture of delight and undesirable qualities, a combination of childish faults and manly virtues.

We incline to the opinion of Sis, but admit the truth of Sue's argument that in different boys these elements are combined in very different proportions.

However, the family all agree that the manly boy, the boy that is pleasant to have around, does not scare or otherwise ill-treat the younger boys at home or at school. He obeys promptly. He is not saucy or impudent. When sent on an errand he returns at once. What he undertakes to do is done at the proper time and well done. He does not cheat in work or play. He does not spend three hours at a half-hour job. He is full of fun and enjoys a romp, but plays jokes for fun and not to make people cross, and he does not try to annoy others, either children or grown folks. He is not afraid of over-work, but always ready to lend a hand.

We occasionally hear of boys talking of wanting a job, of work being scarce, and so on, but the boy we have described is never out of work. There are more positions for him than there are boys of his stamp to fill them.

A GAME FOR A RAINY DAY

Do some of you go to school to a little school-house in the country? Do you often carry your lunch? When it is rainy, and you can not play ball or prisoner's base, do you have a dull time during the hour for lunch?

The editor of Up-to-Date Young Folks knows just how dull a rainy day can be at a country school for there is where she secured her own education, so she sends you this game for a rainy day. It is not really new but it may be new to you. It is called "Musical Neighbors" and this is how you play it. All of you who carry your lunch stand in a row and number one, two, one, two, and so on till all of you are numbered one or two. The number ones are blind-folded, and stand still. The number twos step away and begin to sing. As they sing, each No. two very quietly steps into the vacant place beside one of the No. ones. Each No. one listens very intently in the effort to recognize the No. two at his left. At a signal from the leader all stop singing and each No. one is asked to name his left hand neighbor. If he fails he is blind-folded again. If he guesses correctly his neighbor is blind-folded for the next game. In singing all may sing the same tune, or each may sing a different one, or some may sing no tune at all, just as you like or can.

This is a noisy game, and will rest you after sitting quiet all morning.

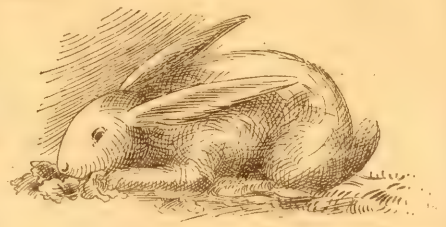
Kitselman Bros., Box 289, Muncie, Ind., sells farm and pultry fence very low—15 cents a rod up. Write them for free catalog. See their ad in this paper.

Hoxie, Kan., Jan. 5, 1909.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Editor—This is in reply to your ad in "UP-TO-DATE" asking for letters about boys' hobbies.

My hobby is collecting ears of white-haired rabbits and jack rabbits. I have about fifty scalps. I send a drawing of a rabbit.



I am a boy fourteen years of age and am on a farm thirteen miles from market.

I took care of forty acres of corn all by myself. It made forty bushels to the acre, and I got fifty cents a bushel for it. I have out one hundred and fifty acres of fall wheat, and will put out two hundred acres of corn.

I have a pony. She found me a good colt worth seventy-five dollars at weaning time. I raised a big mare that weighs seventeen hundred and ninety-five pounds, and a horse that weighs sixteen hundred and fifty pounds, so I can do a lot of work.

My father has stomach trouble and cannot work very much, so I take care of the farm mostly. I have learned to farm from UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It has taught me a good deal. I have a quarter and I have leased another quarter, and I broke it for two crops. I am making money right along, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taught me how.

Yours truly,
JAMES R. VAUGHN.

We selected this from a large number of good letters received from the boys, not because it was well written, for it had not that merit, but because the writer appears to be such a business man. We want to ask James if we have misunderstood him in any respect? Some of his statements lacked a word here and there, which we have taken the liberty to supply. Have we supplied the right one? Are you far from school, James? Do you work as hard at your books in the winter as you do on the farm in the summer? A good business man needs to know some arithmetic, and to be able to make a letter say exactly what you would say if you were talking instead of writing, is very necessary to success in any kind of business.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I received on the 20th, the cards you sent me, and was surprised to get such fine cards. They are just as good as you get in the city for a nickel apiece. I got the tenth subscription today.

ALOIS SPACHER, Jr.,
R. R. 6, Belleville, Ill.

To Whit-To Whoo Cried the Owl in the woods. As darkness closed around him Bang! went a gun To Whit-To Whoo-o The man with a STEVENS found him.



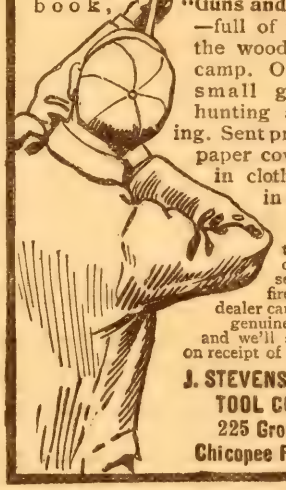
Your bird will drop every time, when you pull trigger on a Stevens Rifle or Shotgun.

It's easy to get a good and quick aim, because of the absolute accuracy of the Stevens sights, either peep or open; and because of the perfect balance of a Stevens—when you swing it to your shoulder, you find it steady and true to your aim. Then a Stevens is wonderfully far-and-straight-shooting, hard-hitting, and quick-firing. Stevens hold more records than any other make of gun.

Send for Stevens Catalog

describing all Stevens firearms —Rifles, Shot guns, Pistols. Then you will realize how thoroughly well made they are, how moderate in price. Yours for 5 cents for postage.

And you will want Dan Beard's book, **"Guns and Gunning"** —full of the lore of the woods and the camp. Of birds and small game. Of hunting and shooting. Sent prepaid, 20c. paper cover, or 30c. in cloth, stamped in gilt.



In nearly every town there's at least one dealer who sells Stevens firearms. If your dealer can't supply the genuine, write to us and we'll ship, prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL COMPANY
225 Grove Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

BAKER AND BATAVIA GUNS
SAFE STANDARD TIME-TESTED GUARANTEED
A copy of the Baker Gunner on request.
BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO.
BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

SEND US THE COUPON below. Fill in your name and mail for



DAVIS' Price on a Cream Separator

Direct from our factory at real **WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES. Save 20% to 50%**
You will surely want to buy one when you learn our low price and read our description of it. Read our ironclad **Guarantee** that it cannot be **Surpassed** in ease of running or close skimming, and further, that no machine is made of better material. Every part made in our factory. **Latest improvements.** Low supply can, enclosed gearing. The cone bowl made so perfect that it is not necessary to balance; it is a skimming device not equaled. Large catalog will be sent postpaid, **FREE.**

Davis Cream Separator Co
56R NO. CLINTON ST. CHICAGO

Coupon No. 152
Gentlemen:—Please send your free money saving catalog explaining how you can save me 20 to 50% on a cream separator.

Name.....
R. F. D.... Town.....State.....

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS.

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

DAILY PRINTED TRADES UNION COUNCIL 33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Spurred by the disappointments of last year, farmers are starting the annual crop of new co-operative associations.

This has been going on for many years and it will continue, with the usual disappointments until a practical, national plan of co-operation is adopted.

The organizations are most numerous among the producers of fruit and vegetables, but they are not confined to these lines. A week does not pass that we do not read of them being formed by producers of grain, live stock and other crops.

When we read in Secretary Wilson's report issued last December that "altogether the number of farmers co-operative economic associations must be fully 75,000" in the country we were inclined to be skeptical. But when we made a list of new associations started, as reported in only two papers, one issue of each, we were prepared to believe he may not have over estimated the number.

Following is the list referred to:

Judsonia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Ass'n., Judsonia, Ark.; American Truckers and Fruit Growers Ass'n., Boyton, Fla.; The Florida Fruit and Vegetable Protective Ass'n., Hastings, Fla.; Lee County Packing Co., Fort Myers, Fla.; Georgia Fruit Exchange, Atlanta, Ga.; Tomato Growers Ass'n., (a branch) Elkton, Md.; Farmers Exchange, Elmer, N. J.; Sunbright Growers Ass'n., Sunbright, Tenn.; Albany Apple Growers Ass'n., Albany, Oregon and The Farmers Co-operative Productive Ass'n., Booneville, Ind.

It needs no argument or proof to convince any thinking person that approximately 75,000 different associations competing with each other for the markets of the country cannot be much, if any better, than the individuals standing alone

* * *

Potato prices recently reached the highest point of the season. We have often printed in these columns that if the latter end of a crop sold higher than the other part, it was evidence that what was marketed earlier could have been sold for more money through controlled marketing. But this is not saying that the highest price at the end of the marketing season on a fair and equitable price point we want to make is, that all interests would be best served to decide at the beginning of the marketing season on a fair and equitable crop for the whole crop and then sell at that price. This can be done through an organization like the F. S. E. and which was clearly explained in March 15th number of this paper.

* * *

The Georgia Fruit Exchange has secured, according to a report from Atlanta, pledges covering 5,266 cars of peaches, from the growers. This is estimated as 91 per cent of the state crop.

The object this exchange seeks is to market co-operatively, but strange to say, it does not propose to set the price on the peaches but it is selecting commission houses in the large market cities and will trust the price making to them.

Perhaps it realizes that it would avail little for the association to name its price and insist on it, because, by its plan the Georgia peach growers know they will come in competition with the Texas growers and growers in other states on all the markets. Therefore, they probably argue, the best that can be done is to leave the price making with the commission merchants.

Consequently the prices will be made from day to day and based on the supply and demand. As the Georgia association selects a few houses that may handle its peaches and cuts all the others out, those other houses will naturally look to other producing fields and get their supplies from there. The result may be fiercer competition among the rival houses than heretofore and, should there be a large crop of peaches low prices are sure to prevail.

The plan is transparently weak. It looks to us like a shrewd move on the part of some of the commission houses to monopolize the handling of peaches from a heavy producing section. We do not charge any ulterior motives, but the Georgia peaches, contracted to a few of the handling houses, can be used a club to beat prices down.

The danger of this is increased if no provision is made that these selected houses shall not handle peaches from other states and we have not been able to find any such precautionary clause in the agreement.

But the weak parts of the Georgia plan would be strengthened if all the peach growing districts were included as by the Equity plan that this paper is putting in operation. By this plan the growers set the price and any person who wants peaches must go where the supply is represented and pay the price.

Steps have been taken to put the plan before the fruit growers and truckers in the Southern States. Through the State boards of agriculture we are obtaining the names of officers of all associations who will be communicated with, and, if they

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY

Publishers

227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*

JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

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Mr Subscriber:
Do you enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING?
Do you approve of its policies?
Do you get benefit from its teachings?
Have you faith in its future?

If you can answer the above questions in the affirmative, then why not become a part owner in what we believe will be the greatest newspaper in the country?

Newspaper publishing is a profitable business when wisely managed. Don't you think the people who are producing UP-TO-DATE FARMING understand their business? Or have you not thought about it?

If you have not, then look over this issue, or any issue. Note the timeliness, breath, depth, and soundness of its editorials and department matter. To your knowledge are they equaled by any other farm paper?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is admitted by press and public to be the best edited farm paper in the country. Does this count for anything?

We offer you an opportunity to become part owner of this paper. It is worth your while to investigate.

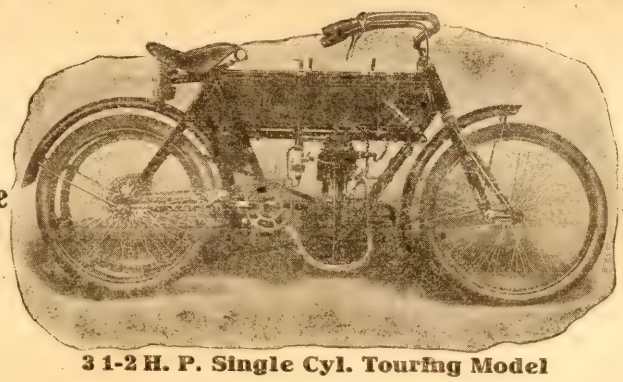
We have issued two booklets,—one is a "PROSPECTUS," the other is called "THE PRINT SHOP OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING." Both booklets wil be sent FREE on request. Ask for them. Address

THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY

Publishers Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

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If you have ever asked yourself this question, consider it answered

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WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG NO. 1

Send 25c. for our Practical hints and learn all about motorcycles.

N. S. U. MOTOR COMPANY

206 West 76th Street, New York City

can be sufficiently interested, state meetings will be called to affiliate them all in the national movement.

We seek the co-operation of every interested person. Send to the Farmers Society of Equity the names of all the local fruit and truckers associations you know of with the name and address of the secretary or president or both.

* * *

The following quotation was made from the Cincinnati Produce News. Transactions like this explain why farmers often make barely a good living while their produce is price to the consumers at prohibitive prices:

Medina, N. Y., March 11.—Some time ago, Hall, Wedge & Carter, of Chicago bought 7,500 bbls. of apples here for a little less than $2, afterward they sold the fruit for $3 a barrel to Ed. Polland. He held it a short while and sold it for $4 just as it lay to the Dye Cold Storage Co. The new purchaser after holding them a while longer sold for $5 to Bahrenburg & Beckwith. The present owners are selling the apples for $5.50. This deal even though it was divided among four speculators made a good profit for all of them and the apples meanwhile never left the cold storage.

* * *

"The Chicago Branch League of Commission Merchants has raised the admission fee from $50 to $200 a member." This was in a recent dispatch from Chicago and it is quoted here for those farmers to consider, who object to paying a couple dollars to be their own masters. They can see that there are people who think it is worth a good round sum to get into an organization that permits them to handle the dumpers crops.

* * *

The following advertisement taken from a fruit and produce trade paper, may be considered a leaf from the farmers' marketing system as practiced today:

TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.

"Sing a song 'o sixpence, pocket full of rye," Hall, Wedge & Carter is the firm for you to try.

Southern shippers of fruits and vegetables will find no better firm to ship to at this time than Hall, Wedge & Carter. They are in the right market, at the right place in the right market, and have the right men to sell stuff at the right price. They make right returns at the right time and thus get right with the shipper. Test the matter, southern shippers, and see if you have not been given the right kind of a "steer." We spare no effort to make transient shippers permanent ones. Try it once.

Mark up the stuff you have to barter
To that good firm,

HALL, WEDGE & CARTER,
CHICAGO

Try to imagine such an appeal for goods going out to manufacturers, or any class of producers, except farmers.

We don't say that this house is not as reliable as any in Chicago, but any shyster who wants to set up in business for a season can write as strong an appeal and will get consignments of farmers' goods. Under the present system, or lack of system, producers must consign many of their products and trust to the honesty of the handlers; or, we will say take "pot-luck." This "trusting" is not very encouraging when it is generally conceded that a strictly honest man cannot succeed in business today.

And below is another advertisement to show how the producers are connected with the markets at so much per lot:

NOTICE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Why not get good Southern connections and be in line with others?

FOR $5.00 we offer names and addresses of 250 first-class Southern carload and less than carload Fruit and Produce solicitors, taking in all important shipping points in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas, including associations.

Every name guaranteed correct. A rare opportunity to get in touch with those who can give you the business. Answer: B. E. S., 252 S. 56th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

From the Fruit Trade Journal we get this bit of news:

The one failure of the West Tennessee fruit belt last year was in cabbage, hundreds of acres having rotted in the fields because there was no sale for them. On account of peculiar weather conditions existing last year, the cabbage of Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee and Illinois were thrown on the markets at practically the same time, with the result that the market was glutted and no good prices were received. The farmers of this section will not abandon the raising of cabbage completely, but will put out about 50 per cent less than last year.

With the right kind of organization and system this problem could have been solved in one of two ways, if indeed the problem would not have been prevented by planting, in the first place, only for an adequate supply. To illustrate:

First, the entire demand of the whole country would have been known and where it existed. Then with scientific direction, which the system provides for, it is probable that all the cabbage could have been used at profitable prices. Second. But if there was an actual surplus after all the demand of every family in the country was supplied, this surplus would have been withheld from the markets and allowed to spoil at home. In this way no market could have been glutted and profitable prices would have been paid for all the legitimate demand would take.

The egg harvest is with us and a lot of people, who don't own any hens, have begun the annual attempt to coin money out of eggs via the Cold Storage Route. This is another stunt that catches coming and going, but which can be changed, to the great advantage of producers and consumers, by the farmers themselves.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture in its March report estimated the amount of wheat in farmers hands at 143,693,000 bu., against 148,721,000 bu. a year ago. A similar comparison of corn is, 1,047,763,000 bu. against 962,429,000 bu.; and of oats, 287,847,000 bu. against 267,476,000 bu.

The visible supplies of grain on March 13th were as follows:

Wheat, 44,763,000 bu.; corn, 14,-



$29.75 FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN $29.75
CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. **Our offer** enables you to do this at **our expense.** Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the **Low Down AMERICAN.** It also describes the surprisingly liberal **LONG TIME TRIAL** proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our **generous terms** of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our **New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator** is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every **AMERICAN Separator.** We can ship immediately. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our **New Low Down AMERICAN Separator.** Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1149, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. **CHATHAM FREE BOOK** tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. **Write nearest office** for New Catalog.

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This magnificent reference work, costing three quarters of a million dollars to produce, is a dictionary and encyclopedia combined. In fullness of definitions, number of words defined and accuracy, it is superior to reference works selling for five times the price. It has been recently revised and enlarged by a staff of American editors. Its five big volumes contain an inexhaustible mine of information on every subject, defining 250,000 words. Our bargain offer takes off two-thirds the price, and we pass the work on to you at less than one-third the price of any other first-class reference work. We send the complete set to your home for examination without charge, and if you decide to keep it, a first payment of 50 cents secures the set.



$5.00 Atlas Free

The Modern Atlas of the World sells regularly for $5.00. It contains more than 100 maps in colors. There is a map of each state, territory and country. It gives the population of all cities of importance. This invaluable Atlas is bound in red cloth and is 10x13 inches in size. We will send it to you, absolutely free, if your order for the Encyclopedic Dictionary is received at once.

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Mail the Coupon To-day

This is only a limited edition, and will not last long. You must reply promptly to take advantage of the bargain.

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There are five volumes, each one foot tall, and strongly and handsomely bound in three styles of binding. The set contains 5,000 pages and thousands of illustrations. It is up-to-date in every particular. It is absolutely reliable; the names of its editors are among the greatest in every field of research. As a dictionary, it defines 25,000 more words than any other dictionary. As an encyclopedia, it treats 50,000 subjects, covering the whole field of human knowledge.

MARK AND MAIL THIS COUPON

Up-to-Date Farming

The Werner Co., Akron, Ohio.

You may send me on approval for 10 days one set of the AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY, bound in the style indicated by having the "X" beside.

Full Sheep Binding. Regular price $64.00. I will pay for the same, if I decide to keep the books, as follows: 50 cents after I examine them and $2.00 a month until your special price of $25.00 is paid.

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Library Cloth Binding. Regular price $42.00. I will pay for the same, if I decide to keep the books, as follows: 50 cents after I examine them and $1.25 a month until your special price of $16.50 is paid.

You are to send the set of five volumes and the Atlas of the World, delivery charges paid. If not satisfactory, I will return books and Atlas within 10 days after delivery, at your expense for return charges.

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More Big Crops in 1908

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

60,000 settlers from the United States in 1908. New Districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to EACH SETTLER—160 free homestead and 160 acres at only $5 per acre.

"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a Kansas Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10 to $20 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Land of Manatee

Where Grapefruit Nets $2,500 per Acre.

Small farms are making Florida planters wealthy. Fruit crops net $500 to $2,500 per acre—Vegetables, $1,000. Delightful climate, no droughts. Write for booklet written by a western man which shows profits derived from various crops, and tells of rich lands procured reasonably. Sent free while edition lasts.

J. W. WHITE,
General Industrial Agent,
SEABOARD AIR-LINE,
Dept. F. T., Portsmouth, Va.

PUBLIC LAND

Irrigated. No floods or drouths. No crop failures. Free fuel. Fine climate. Southern Idaho. Easy terms. Ten years' time. Special excursions. For FREE particulars how to file, address The Idaho Land Company, 255 Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

For information as to lands in
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
along the
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Florida, write to
WILBUR McCOY
Agri. and Immi. Agent
Atlantic Coast Line Jacksonville, Fla.

Wanted
Information Regarding
A Good Farm
for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from OWNERS only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address
SOUTHERN PROMOTION BUREAU,
Box L886, Birmingham, Ala.

LAND DON'T BUST, BUY IT!
FOR SALE. 239 acres, 175 cultivation, 10 grass, good water, stock or dairy farm, 2 dwellings, 3-6 rooms, barn 60x80: close school, church: mail, phone service, 2 miles Beautiful county-seat, Frisco R. R. $8365. Other properties, 40 to 500 acres, well improved, $20 up. Easy terms: Tell your wants
R. S. PHILLIPS CO., Marshfield, Mo.

1500 Acres VALLEY Land adjoining the corporate limits of Dexter, all in cultivation, good improvements, rich, sandy loam soil, well drained—$52.50 per acre.
Clements & Blankenship, Dexter Mo.

Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 958 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Thousands of the worst cases have been permanently and quickly cured on our positive guarantee plan of
NO CURE——NO PAY
Write for "Curing Heaves"—It's FREE.
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POST CARDS AND ALBUM FREE
To introduce our large new 48-page illustrated catalog, we give a beautiful Album, fancy colored cover, black leaves, filled with lovely art post cards, *absolutely FREE.* Send ten cents to cover postage and packing. Only 1 Album to each customer.
HOMER GEORGE CO. Dept. 347, Chicago, Ill.

043,000 bu.; oats, 14,516,000 bu.; barley, 5,053,000 bu.

The visibles a year ago were: Wheat, 39,193,000 bu.; corn, 13,555,000 bu.; oats, 13,247,000 bu.; barley, 4,739,000 bu.

The changes in the week ending March 13th, this year, were: Wheat, decrease, 288,000 bu.; corn, increase, 582,000 bu.; oats, increase, 129,000 bu.; barley, decrease, 24,000 bu.

AN ECHO OF THE SPEER TRIAL

"Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

Garrett M. Walrod, editor of the Equity Farm Journal, in a speech at Auburn, N. Y., on March 13th, said, referring to Chas. A. Speer:

On the advice of his attorney, Mr. Speer took into the court his papers which contained the alleged libels. The articles were read and evidence was heard when the judge assessed against Speer the minimum fine. And this is all Everitt's reputation was worth.

If any person cares to go to the Gibson county, Indiana, court house at Princeton, Ind., and examine the record of the case, "The State of Indiana against Chas. A. Speer," or write to the clerk of the court, he will find Speer came into the court on December 14th, 1908, with his attorney and proposed to plead guilty to publishing criminal libels in his paper—The Fort Branch Herald—as charged in the information. No objection was made to the proposition and entry was made accordingly. No papers were presented to the court and not a word was submitted by either side. What the sentence was we do not know farther than what has been stated by the defense. We were only interested in a conviction, the punishment was a secondary matter as the law in Indiana does not provide an adequate punishment for assassins of reputations, characters and businesses. Speer did not have a witness with him in court.

The estimate of the value of a reputation as given by Walrod is not the estimate by the court, but the estimate put on it by the aforesaid editors, Walrod and Speer. As they have no good reputations to guard they naturally hold such things cheap.

We would not refer to this matter again, only that Walrod's version is different from what we formerly printed in this paper and some of our readers have asked, which is correct? Having now furnished this added evidence of the perfidy of these people we will repeat our warning to the public to not believe anything they say or print. This is the only safe course with such people because even the people of best judgment cannot always separate the false from the true. Also on the other hand we want to again remind all our readers that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has established a reputation for truth to the extent that it is universally said, where the paper is known, "if you see it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING it is true."



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *I am an advocate of home mixing of fertilizers, but have not been able to buy the ingredients at what I consider equitable prices. Please tell me where to buy and this information will probably be appreciated by many other readers of your paper.—R. B. Kiser, Pres., Creve, Va.*

ANSWER. Correspond with the following: For fertilizer chemicals, Commercial Guano Co., Savanna, Ga. For potash, German Kali Works, 93 Nessau St., New York; Nitrate agencies, 64 Stone St., New York; Wm. S. Myers, Director, John Street and 71 Nassau St., New York; Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. F. Walcott, Marlboro, Mass. For ammoniated potash, Jas. O. Draper Co., Pawtucket, R. I; New York Chemical Works, 102 Read St., New York. For ammoniated fertilizers, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Lister Agricultural anl Chemical Works, Newark, N. J. In each case state for what purpose you want it.

SOME MEETINGS

WEBSTER COUNTY (Ky.) COUNTY MEETING at Dixon, Saturday, April 3d. It is expected that Mr. Warrick will address this meeting, also, nothing preventing, Mr. Everitt will be present.

BELLAIRE, MICHIGAN. A county meeting on April 16th. The president, or secretary of the Michigan State Union will attend. The meeting is in charge of Frank Kidder, Wm. Henning and Mrs. James Howey, all of East Jordan. All farmers and their friends in Bellaire county are invited.

SUTTONS BAY, MICH. On March 30, a meeting will be held to organize the F. S. E. One or more of the State officers will be in attendance. All readers of this paper in Leelanau county are urged to attend. Also spread the call among your neighbors.

Organizer J. C. Williams of Henderson, N. C., announces a great rally of farmers at Henderson on April 10th. Mr. Williams has canvassed that section and writes, "the farmers here are determined to organize on the F. S. E. plan." As there are quite a number of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in that county (Vance) we urge them all to attend this meeting.

Echo local, F. S. E., East Jordan, Mich., is a hustling local. In their last meeting many important votes were given and good work done. New Officers were elected; Pres., Frank Kidder; Vice-Pres., John Hennings; Sec., Wm. Hennings; Treas., Loren Button.

Frank Kidder entertained the local in an interesting talk on topics of interest to the local which enthused the members very much. Also Mrs. Frank Kidder gave us a splendid address. Next meeting in two weeks. The following verses were written by Mrs. Minnie M. Hosler and read at the meeting:

Come farmers, join and by us stand,
And work for Equity throughout the land;
Let's show the world that we can stand
And gain our cause through Equity.
Hurrah for Equity.
Hurrah for the society.

Sounds Profane

When Adam in bliss,
Asked Eve for a kiss,
She puckered her lips with a coo,
Gave a look quite ecstatic,
And answered emphatic,
"I don't care Adam if you do."

RULE GOVERNING EXPIRED SUBSCRIPTIONS

A rule of the post-office department allows the publisher to send this paper three months after expiration to yearly subscribers, if he wishes to. This means; if your subscription expired the end of 1908 we may continue to send it for January, February and March. When we send it such time of grace we do it to give the subscriber every opportunity to renew and save us the trouble of removing the name and reinstating it again and no charge is made. Our subscribers will understand from this that the paper will always stop three months after their time expires and may stop before, at our option. Short time subscribers, of course, are not entitled to such time of grace.

Prompt renewals are very much desired.

AMERICAN FENCE



To get the most out of a farm, every square foot must be either tilled or else made to produce feed for live stock. A fence all around the farm, then cross fences, making more and smaller fields—permitting rotation of crops and change of pasture—are first essentials in making possible maximum earnings.

Here are two great fences—the best square mesh and the best diamond mesh. We selected these two styles years ago, after careful study and advice from many of the most experienced and successful farmers, the correctness of which has been verified by actual results in the field. These fences are the simplest in construction; are made of any size or weight of wire desired and perfectly adapted to all uses and conditions.

If you want square mesh, buy American; if you like diamond, buy Ellwood. You can safely take the verdict of the millions of farmers who have tested and tried out these two great fences. Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them. Catalogue for the asking.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

ELLWOOD FENCE

DEAFNESS CURED
By New Discovery



"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, DR. GUY CLIFFORD POWELL. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 4522 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free

EYE DISEASES FAILING SIGHT CURED.

FREE I will send a course of my famous Absorption Treatment for 15 days free, fair trial to any person who suffer with Eye Diseases or Failing Sight.

If your eyes smart, burn, blur, water, feel weak, pain, or have floating spots before them; if sight is gradually failing, if reading is difficult; see objects doubled; if you have Scums, Cataracts, Inflamation, Red Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, or are growing blind, write me at once—tell me all about your case. I will save you from blindness, I will cure you.

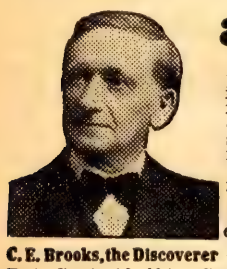
To prove that I can, I will send you a course of my famous Absorption Remedies (that is restoring sight to thousands)—will place it in your hands (all charges prepaid) to use on your eyes 15 days, absolutely free. If you are not satisfied, you have paid nothing, you owe nothing, and you will be under no obligations. I want everyone, everywhere, who suffers, to test my treatment at my expense.

I am taking this method of introducing my famous treatment because there are thousands of people gradually but surely growing blind; they do not know where to go for relief. I want to prove to them that I can cure them, and they can try this treatment free. Accept my offer today and cure your eyes.



Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 68 Des Moines, Ia.

Don't Wear a Truss



C. E. Brooks, the Discoverer

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. *Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.* No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 9928 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich

FREE STUART'S ADHESIVE PLASTER-PAD TRADE MARK REG'D. PATENTED SEPT. 12 1908

RUPTURE CURE. Stuart's Plaster-Pads are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book will be sent FREE.

Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

LOVELY POST CARDS FREE

Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

Michigan Ladies Society of Equity

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan.
Vice-President, Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant.
Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Traverse City.
Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, East Jordan.

WHAT IS THE LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY?

By Mrs. James Howey, President, East Jordan, Mich.

This society was started to be a helper and co-worker with the men's Society of Equity. Together, it is hoped to make them the greatest organized effort to accomplish a needed general uplift to agriculture, but the ladies society will make its special field the improvement of women's condition on the farm, her social elevation and intellectual improvement.

Farm women, perhaps more than any others have learned the art of doing several things at the same time. Living alone, as they often do except at meal times, they must be cook, laundress, seamstress, nurse, governess to the children, have the care of flowers and often of the vegetable garden, poultry and dairy and find time to attend to the husband's duties when he is absent and plan for and do their share in executing the family's social plans.

It is no wonder, as the years pass, and family cares increase, that the social and intellectual side of their lives are more and more neglected. In this condition, when the country woman meets her city sister whose early associates and education were no better, but who has kept her mind bright through contact with people in clubs and reading, she finds herself what we sometimes call, a back number. Then instead of beginning to improve she often becomes discouraged and shrinks still farther back from the world and the people and things in the world.

Knowing that this is true, can we wonder at the farm women who have daughters doing all they can to prevent them marrying farmers?

To these women the Ladies Society of Equity comes as a friend, counsellor and helper. It lures the busy farm women away from their cares a few hours each week or once in two weeks to meet her neighbors and friends. It will make each one of them a part of a great organization whose aim is the uplift of farm women and to secure mutual benefits in many ways, morally, mentally and financially.

We can scarcely conceive a limit to its possibiilities for bringing hope, sunshine and benefits into the lives of farm women who become members. And in the dark hours of trouble or bereavement over the loss of dear ones, which times will come to all of us, no person who has not experienced it can conceive the comfort, the inexpressable comfort of true, dependable friends in Equity.

Is not ours a much needed work and will not its accomplishment be glorious? Oh, sisters on the farms of America, let us all band together in the Ladies Society of Equity and then do all we can, unitedly, to improve our own condition and help our husbands, sons and brothers in their great battle for industrial freedom. Tell every farmer's wife and daughter in our greatly favored country to band together so we may live up to the opportunities God gave us and be one great Sisterhood.

ROSE LOCAL M. L. S. OF E. met at Mrs. J. W. Barnes, March 8th, with eleven members. Meeting opened with prayer and song. At that meeting arrangements were made for a party which has just been held and it netted $31 for our treasury.

Mrs. Bartlett addressed our meeting and gave us good advice and encouragement. She urged the members to be of good cheer and push the great Equity movement along. She said, "I have a large family to care for, but I am going to do all I can, so come along, farmers, and farmer's wives, and let us live up to the motto of our husband's society, 'Farmers to the Front,' and to the motto of our local, 'Bound for Success.'"—Minnie Hoster, V.-P., East Jordan, Mich.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

At a recent meeting of the Echo local union of the F. S. E. March 12th, at the home of Frank Kidder, the president, the Ladies Society was the chief topic of discussion. The result was the endorsement of the ladies movement.

Mrs. Della Kidder is busy making memorial badges.

At a supper the ladies local served, Brother James Howey and wife from another local, were present.

Next meeting March 27th at William Henning's home.—L. G. Button.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Salesmen wishing to earn from three to five dollars per day write for terms immediately. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Farm Lands

A farm bargain at home. Good 256-acre farm only $40 per acre. In Morgan county, Indiana, only 1 hour's ride from Indianapolis, only 1½ miles to railroad station, only ¼ mile to school. House, barn and other buildings; splendid spring water and cisterns; a great bargain. Wilson's Farm Agency, 316 Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

Fruit, Grain and Stock Farms for sale in Oceana Co. Write C. W. Morgan, Shelby, Mich., for lists.

Learn the facts about Baldwin County on the Gulf Coast—its delightful climate and fine opportunities for business, farming, dairying, early truck, fruit and for resort purposes—by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Ala., for three months trial. It tells what's actually going on. A sample free.

Look! Farms in the heart of Michigan. Send for free descriptive list. Isham & Chandler, Butternut, Mich.

Michigan Farms, southern counties, stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oceana County, Michigan. I sell farms in this Co., the best in the U. S., Fruit, Grain, Poultry, Stock. All sizes, easy terms. If the people of U. S knew the advantages to be had here, in 24 hours there would not be standing room. Write for list and literature. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Old Virginia Farms, Good Lands, low prices, mild climate. Free illustrated catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write. Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

"The Garden Spot of America is East Texas, Smith County is the center. Great opportunity offered the farmer with small means. Descriptive booklet free. Tyler Commercial Club, Tyler, Texas."

Wanted farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commissions. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minnesota

"I have parties desiring to hear of good investment opportunity where a few thousand dollars could be profitably invested. Write price and descriptions to T. M. Clark, Box 955 W. Buffalo, N. Y.

We can sell your property, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Tamworths, immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Pamphlet free. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

255 head 1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives, dehorned; must sell at once. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date movable fence panel. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Post Cards

A beautiful album, size 6x8 inches, 64 pages containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world, by mail 15c. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

40 choice comic Postcards 10 cents. American View Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Poultry and Supplies

Best stock and eggs of all leading varieties of Poultry. Catalog free. Wm. A. Derstine, Ideal Poultry Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

Eggs Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns. Price list free. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

Eggs Prize winning strains, single comb white and brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, both combs, light and dark Brahmas, white Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $1.00 15; $5.00 100. F. Prescott, Riverdale, New Jersey.

Houdans Buff Orpingtons, Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orleans, Ind.

Orpingtons Buffs exclusively. 15 eggs $1.00. Circular free. Isaac L. Sollars, Washington Court House, Ohio.

If you will engage in the pure-bred poultry business or if you have pure-bred poultry or eggs to sell, write to Miss Mary Berriman, Muncy, Pa.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, $1.00 and $1.50 each while they last. Over 200 to select from. Order at once. Write for show birds. W. W. Faigley, Lancaster, O.

Red Babies. Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit prize winners. Rose and single. Magnificent pairs, trios for sale. Catalog eggs, chicks, stock. Barred Rock, Black Minorca, Leghorn chicks, $10 per 100. Safe delivery. Edwin R. Cornish, Edwardsburg, Mich.

R. I. Red eggs from choicely selected pure bred fowls, $1 per 13 eggs. Vern Lafler, Middlesex, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, 15 for 75 cents. Mrs. Rozell Poisal, Clarksville, Iowa.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, Five First, First Pen, Two Silver Cups, Wis. State Poultry Show. Alb. Klein, Lomira, Wis.

30 breeds chickens, ducks, geese. Catalogue for stamp. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Wild Mallard Ducks, thoroughly domesticated. Beautifully plumaged and greatest layers of all ducks. $3.50 per pair. Eggs $2.00 per fifteen. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Produce Commission Merchants

Take Notice Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphio, Pa. Established 1875.

Schools

Wanted Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute. Dept. B37, Rochester, N. Y.

Seeds and Plants

Alsike Clover and Timothy seed, mixed just, right to sow. For sample address, Crane wood, Grand Meadow, Minn.

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass

For Sale: Cow Peas and Soy Beans, any kind, any quantity. Write for catalogue and free bulletin No. 54. Hickory Seed Co., Hickory, N. Car.

Ginseng Roots for planting $3.50 to $5.00 per 100 Golden Seal $1.50 per 100. W. N. Long Florence, Ky.

Strawberry Plants 30 of the best varieties. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue Free. BASIL H. PERRY, Cool Spring, Deleware.

Miscellaneous

Future—In love, business, success or trouble. Inquires birthdate and 10c, Prof. G. Rhaphel, Binghamton, N. Y.

Money Made quickly by smart men. T. Artol Co., 115 Nassau St., N. Y.

Patent for sale. Good proposition. Address M. F. Varnum, Amorita, Oklahoma.

Pictures of 42 beautiful girls, a picture of 397 babies and 12 Flower Language postcards all for 10c. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Staver Shoes. Black glazed kid, lace or oxford. Wide, easy, durable. To introduce, Women's, $2.00; Misses', $1.65, prepaid. F. A. Crocker, manufacturer, Lincoln Center, Maine.

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

HOW ONE MAN SOLD HIS FARM

A Minnesota Farmer Successfully Tries New Long-Distance Plan of Selling

Fourteen Men in Six Different States Want His Place

Makes sale without aid of real estate agent and doesn't pay a cent Commission

Cass Co., Minnesota, (Special Correspondence)—The farmers in this section are intensely interested in a recent experience of one of their neighbors. Mr. H. St. John, who owned a farm in Cass County, has succeeded in selling it at his own price, without the help of a real estate agent and without paying a cent in commission. He could have sold the farm fourteen times over as he had that number of men after it. In the course of a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. St. John said:

"Yes, I sold my farm without any trouble and for the benefit of others who desire to sell, I don't mind telling you just how it happened. I had tried all the usual methods of selling, that is by advertising in the local papers and through local real estate men, and had about given up hope of being able to sell, when I happened to come across the advertisement of a concern known as Leonard Darbyshire, Incorporated, of Rochester, N. Y., who make a business of finding buyers for anything one wants to sell. I wrote to these people for their plan and I received a letter from Mr. Darbyshire, the President of the Corporation, together with a copy of their booklet, fully describing a new and up-to-date method of bringing buyer and seller together. Their plan looked good to me and I sent them a description of my farm which they must have sent to prospective buyers all over the country because I received no less than fourteen letters from men who wanted my place, and these letters came from Iowa, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and other States outside of Minnesota. You can imagine that with such a demand I had no trouble in making a sale and I sold my farm to a man in Iowa at my own price, and what's more to the point, I didn't have to pay a cent commission to anyone. I cannot say too much in favor of the Rochester concern and I am delighted with the treatment they gave me. They did everything for me that they agreed to do and I never would have been able to sell so quickly without their assistance because it is hard to sell through an agent, and even if an agent does find a buyer, you have to pay a large amount in commission. The system of bringing buyer and seller together originated by Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, is the best I ever heard of, and he seems to be able to find buyers for all kinds of properties, no matter where they are located."

Mr. St. John's success in selling his farm was due to reading a booklet issued by Leonard Darbyshire, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. This booklet tells of a new and successful method of finding buyers for farms and real estate, business properties, automobiles, patents and in fact almost anything salable. The Corporation issuing this book are not real estate agents and do not accept a penny in commission on sales made by their assistance. Their plan of cutting out the real estate agets has met with remarkable success, and owners throughout the country are quickly availing themselves of this opportunity to sell quickly places which for a long time remained in the hands of real estate agents, who failed to sell, for the reason that the commission which the agent placed upon the property killed the sale.

It is said that Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, the president of this concern, is doing more to assist property owners to sell than all the real estate agents in America combined, and anyone wishing to dispose of anything anywhere at any price, would do well to write to Leonard Darbyshire, President. Dept., 1922 D, Rochester, N. Y., giving a brief description of the property for sale, and asking him to send a free copy of his booklet explaining his new method of selling.

Souvenir Postal Cards Free!

SCENES IN THE ROCKIES

Solely to introduce our new magazine of western stories and views, we will give away absolutely free of all cost a limited number of sets of four of the handsomest and most gorgeous souvenir postal cards ever designed. Printed in colors. Each card depicts a most realistic and natural view of Rocky Mountain scenery, famous the world over. Cards ready to mail, fifty famous subjects.

These cards are free—listen! To each person sending us 15 2-cent postage stamps for a full year's paid trial subscription to our big illustrated magazine of the West (said by some readers to be worth $3), we will send to you, by first return mail, a full set of these lovely souvenir cards in a lithographed envelope, postpaid. Three years' subscription and three sets of cards (all different), 60 cents. Clubs of five subscriptions and five sets of cards, or any number desired. Tell all your friends. Order at once. Stamps taken. Address, **TREMONT PUBLISHING CO. 55 Tremont Building, Denver Colorado**



Metal Hame Fastener

Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. **AGENTS 140% profit.** Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz $2.75. Circular and wholesale price free. **COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A INDIANAPOLIS, IND**

$1.00 GUARANTEED RAZOR $1.00

To introduce our new Shaving Powder we will send prepaid an absolutely guaranteed extra hollow ground razor with 25c can Shaving Powder for $1.00. Razor retails at $3.00. Money refunded if not satisfactory

VEGO SHAVING POWDER CO. 3512 Mapledale, Cleveland, O.

THE FIELD

CONNECTICUT

I received a sample copy of your paper and my interest was aroused when I read your statement that others set the price on farmers' produce and labor. There is nothing truer in the Bible than these words. There isn't any necessity for any commission to look for cause of the troubles of the farmers, your words explain them all. As long as the commission man, grocer, butcher, huckster, et al., set farmers' prices President's Commissions won't do any good. —Hugo Pope, Avon, Con.

OKLAHOMA

I consider UP-TO-DATE the architect of a new era in agriculture. It has laid a foundation broad enough and strong enough for all farming interests and on which a nobler and better agriculture will be built that will endure as long as the industry itself. Your plan is the only practical one and all who follow it will meet success.—W. D. Rutledge, Macomb, Okla.

MISSOURI

I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING several years and prize it as the most sensible, sound and helpful farm paper that ever came to my notice. I want other farmers to read it and send three new subscribers with my own renewal.—B. B. Frisbie, Kirksville, Mo.

We will stand for UP-TO-DATE,
It has done so much for us,
But what have others done?
True they've made a lot of fuss,
And they've told all kind of stories,
We know that they have lied.
To injure our dear leader
In every way they have tried.
They conspired against our union,
The paper they would own,
They would crucify the Savior
Who now sits upon the throne,
—Jesse Yeager, Rocheport, Mo.

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Gentlemen:—I received the $5.00 awarded me for my letter on "How I Got My Farm." I was surprised to get it and my wife and I send many thanks. We will prize this five dollars more than any we ever had before. Whenever we can get any subscribers for your paper we will be happy to do it. You have done more for farmers already than all others have. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has always been true to the farmers and it is very much to have true friends that we can trust in these times. Here's wishing you success.—L. N.McFarland, Cassville, Mo.

WISCONSIN

MR. J. A. EVERITT.

I cannot express in words my feelings of gratitude to you for saving our society when it was in danger. If you had done otherwise, or if you had laid down and died as the traitors expected you to, the society would be only a memory today and the conspiracy would have been successful. But thanks for your stand, and to our grand paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—our society is saved and we farmers may be saved through it. Our constitution and by-laws are better now than ever before, and all that remains for us to do is to go ahead and organize. Brother farmers! Let us put forth our best efforts and also get every one of our neighbors, and acquaintances to help.—O. X. Davenport, Osseo, Wis.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is worth to farmers forty of any other papers I ever saw, and I guess I've seen them all.—Mrs. L. C. Alford, Cameron, Wis.

PENNSYLVANIA

I saw in your last paper the Farmers Society of Equity has issued a new booklet of 40 pages giving the Equity System complete. My husband belongs to a buy-cheap union here and he is trying to get the members to adopt the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity because he thinks no other plan is right. Please send him the booklet.—Mrs. John Ratcliff, Schwenksville, Pa.

DEAR MR. EVERITT.

I congratulate you on the March 15th paper. I am especially pleased with the article on the President's Commission and I think you have made it plain that the adoption of the Equity plan is necessary in addition to certain recommendations of the commission to make it practical to the farmers. It is a distinct loss to the country that the chairman of that committee did not hold your views exactly, so that your ideas would have been officially endorsed and the country thus benefited thereby.

MONTANA

I held a meeting in the Billings court house Saturday evening, (March 13), and organized a F. S. E. union of 13 members. Will have another meeting in a week and then expect to report 40 or 50 members. Other meetings will follow now in close succession.—C. E. Barngrover, Billings, Mont.

The Farmers Society of Equity has started here and there is a great interest. What we need is literature to supply the demands for education. Please send a supply. We have one local in a Hollander settlement, can you send literature for them?—J. A. Ray, Huntley, Mont.

The F. S. E. is moving right along in our section and I am pleased to report another new local and subsequent members to others and $27.00 in payment for the same. Send more literature, blanks, etc., for more reports.—Henry J. Mitchell, Sec.-Treas., Huntley, Mont.

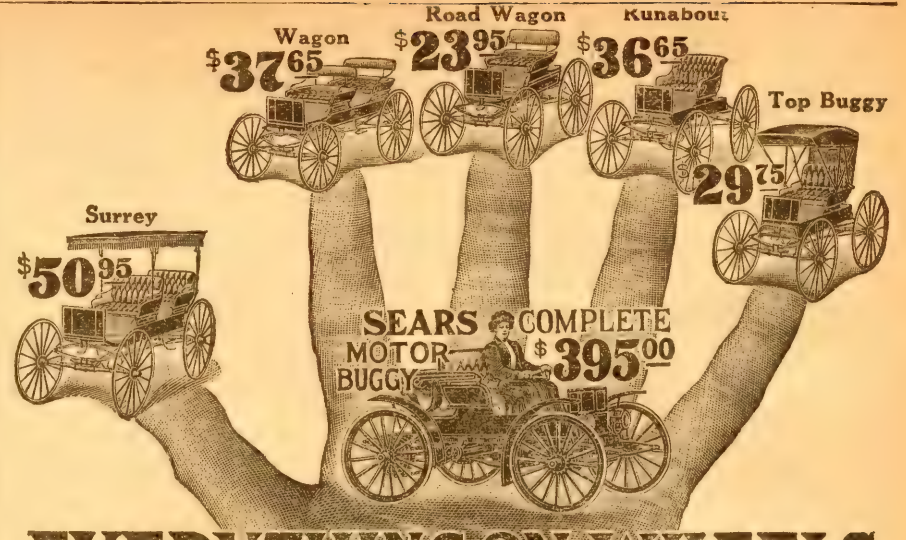
TENNESSEE

From the bottom of my heart I bid the people who are making the F. S. E., God speed. I would be glad to meet them. As I cannot hope for that, I am doing all I can for the cause and for our paper. Here's wishing you may have fair sailing in the future and a glorious future for our society.—Mrs. M. E. Crawford, Paris, Tenn.

MICHIGAN

To the Michigan farmers in particular and to the farmers of the whole country in general:

The Farmers Society of Equity is getting



EVERYTHING ON WHEELS RIGHT IN YOUR HAND!

TAKE YOUR PEN IN HAND

and write for any or all of these interesting free books:

Our latest Vehicle Catalogue, describing and illustrating more than 80 styles of the best buggies and vehicles ever offered at prices $20.00 to $35.00 lower than their equal can be purchased elsewhere.

Our Catalogue of Farm Wagons, Trucks and Business Wagons, illustrating and describing fifty styles in the best, most practical, most durable wagons, greatest value possible to obtain anywhere.

Our Sears Motor Buggy, complete and ready to run, for $395.00—all you need is gasoline. The best, simplest and most practical motor buggy. For $395.00 we ship the Sears Motor Buggy complete with top, lamps, fenders, roller bearing axles and rubber tires, all ready to run.

Save Time and Freight Charges

as we ship buggies direct to you from warehouses in Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind. Our new Vehicle Catalogue explains all about our latest warehouse proposition.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO CHICAGO

Ask for Catalogue No. 467C. Tell us whether you are interested in Buggies, Farm Wagons, Pony Vehicles or Motor Buggies.

Good Active Men Wanted

Either a progressive farmer or a retired farmer to act as our representative. One in each county. An Honorable position—we require references and Bond. Good pay—Write for particulars. The Universal Trading & Supply Co., Dept. E., 35th & Morgan Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Start Your Boy Right!

We will send you FREE one Wade & Butcher razor, the kind your father used, comes ready to shave with and guaranteed for five years. One gold trimmed shaving mug, One cake Williams shaving soap, One bristle shaving brush, silver trimmed, one oil finished leather razor strop, One venetian hone, guaranteed to hone any razor in two minutes. The above will be sent to you without cost subject to inspection. If you are satisfied pay the Express Co. **$1.50.**

American Importing Co., 3039 Monroe St., Toledo, O.

24 Gold Embossed Easter Cards FREE



Here are six beautiful embossed, gold finished, Easter Cards from the set Something that will express your friendship, and yet be of a strictly Easter nature. These cards are imported and are rare and expensive. They are strictly high class, embossed in gold and silver. Printed in many colors. You will feel proud to send them to anybody, for they cannot be bought in stores for any price. You can either mail them to your friends or make them a gem of your post card collection.

We will send you 24 beautiful cards as a reward for a new subscriber or for your renewing your subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for another year—provided that you return the coupon at once. Money back if wanted.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

.....(CUT OFF HERE).....

Easter Card Coupon

April 1st

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

I enclose 50 cents for your paper one year from .....

.....Send the 24 Imported, Gold Embossed Easter Cards as a premium.

Name ..... R. R.....

P. O. .....State.....

State if New or Renewal Subscriber



FREE

Flower Seeds and Plants

Yes We Mean FREE

Just send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will send you a free package by return mail. We will also send you a large list from which you may select more if you wish them.

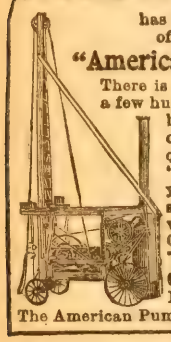
We have nearly half a million of the finest year old **Rose, Carnation and Chrysanthemum** plants and a great variety and quality of the choicest **flower seeds** for **free** distribution. Don't hesitate. Just write today and you will receive the package by return mail. If you will enclose 4c postage we will include 10 beautifully colored "Floral Post Cards."

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$1500 to $5000 a Year

has been made by hundreds of people operating the

"American" Drilling Machines



There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 59 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard.

Complete New Catalog **FREE.**

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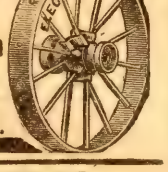
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PLANERS, SHINGLE MILLS AND CORN MILLS
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 850, Bridgeport, Ala

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon



Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.
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Make More Money?

More than many a man makes at a trade? Do you want to make extra money in your spare time? We want Agents for the

RADIUMITE SELF HONING STROP



A new discovery, covered by 16 patents. The most popular and quickest selling specialty ever put out. Anybody can sell it at sight. Big value for the money. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Fine **RAZOR FREE** with every Strop. Let us show you how to make from $3 to $10 a day. No experience necessary Outfit free to workers. Write today.
R. THOMAS MFG. CO., 808 Barney Blk., Dayton, O.

Mesmerism and **CLAIRVOYANCE**, one of the best written books yet published on these subjects, including Hypnotism and Mind-reading. One copy 12c, postpaid, 3 for 25c. Stamps taken.
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CATARRH
DEAFNESS CURED.

FREE A course of my famous Absorption Remedies and two splendid Instruments will be sent to every sufferer of Catarrh, Deafness, Head Noises or Ear Diseases, to use for 15 days, free.

No matter how long you have suffered, or what form of Catarrh you have, or who has pronounced your case incurable; no matter how deaf you are, I want you to accept this offer. Allow me to send you a course of my remarkable treatment for you to give a fair reasonable trial on your case. I have cured thousands of cases of Catarrh and Deafness; many who had suffered thirty years. No doctor on earth could help them. If the structures of the ears are not injured, I can cure you. I want to prove it at my expense.



Write me about your case—try my treatment. If you are not satisfied, it costs you nothing, nor does it place you under any obligations. I place it in your hands (all charges prepaid). Write me today. Accept my offer.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, Dept. 68 Des Moines, Ia.

a foot-hold in every state in the Union. Its principles are so good, its plan so sound, simple and practical, its objects so worthy and its needs so evident, that nothing can prevent it from sweeping our broad land. The quicker it does this the sooner will we realize the benefits that it alone can give. Therefore the call is to all our farmers to rise up and help.

Our forefathers fought and won our independence and gave us political freedom, but the American farmer is not industrially free today. He is held in bondage by, and made to pay tribute to, boards of trade, commission houses, speculators and exploiters of many kinds.

Nearly 8,000,000 farmers in the United States who take for their wages what a few thousand handlers of their products care to give them. Why is such an immense army so weak? I will tell you. It is because it is not properly organized and officered. But organize them and give them wise leaders and they will put to route every foe.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has said: "Farmers! get ready to control the 1909 crop of potatoes. Get the price you should have and guarantee equitable prices to the consumers." The Farmers Society of Equity furnishes the plan and in the March 15th number of our paper it was all stated so plainly that the school boy could understand it and it is so sound that in fifty years from now it won't need to be changed even so little as to turn the tail of a comma. But UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and the headquarters of our society can't run this machine unless you, brother farmers, now fall in and be the spokes and cogs in the wheels. No sir! If the potato growers want this thing to come to pass this year 1909, they've got to wake up and make it come to pass. Assert your manhood and show the world that while farmers have been in leading strings in the past they are going to lead the procession, in the future.

Michigan can do it alone if we stand together to a man but we want the help of New York and Wisconsin and in fact we seek the co-operation of every potato farmer who raises to sell.

If our potatoes are pledged now while we are planting and cultivating them, who will make the price next fall? Why, the farmers, of course. Oh, but that will be glorious when our society—the Potato Growers Department—will say, the price is so much, and every grower will echo the price when the buyers come out to buy. Then it may be said:

The sons of toil in choral concert sang
The roaring winds with halleluiahs rang.

Let us organize. With a solid front to present and hosts behind us the walls that the speculators, gamblers and exploiters have built around us will fall down and we will march out to freedom. Great will be the victory.—James Howey, V.-P. Michigan State Union, F. S. E.

Please forward 50 copies of Constitution and By-Laws. Our local has 35 members now and 7 applicants. Everything looks bright in this section for the Farmers Society of Equity. I learn that one of the former state officers who had been a strong supporter of the bolters has joined the F. S. E. What do you think of that? We have incorporated locally here under the laws of Michigan to control and ship our crops. We will pledge our crops. We get from 10 to 20 cents a bushel more for potatoes now than before organizing.—Perry Fouch, Old Mission, Mich.

KENTUCKY

I attended quite a widely advertised meeting at this place yesterday. It was called by the opposing side. Their speaker, Mr. Allen, spoke for an hour when they called for recruits on all terms they could think of. They offered to organize with five members. The organizer of the F. S. E., Mr. Warrick, was present and finally there was a call for him. He arose quietly and with a smile started his address by telling a very appropriate story which caught all the boys. Then he opened out with hot shell and shot and punctured the former speaker's arguments with pepper and ginger more than they could carry. But there was no way to dodge and it was a literal fact that the people in this neck-o-the-woods got their eyes opened last night. Many farmers sat with mouth and eyes wide open and plainly showed their astonishments as Mr. Warrick unfolded the truth to them. He is an encyclopedia of facts and knowledge on the subject.

I want to say that I feel so good that I can't refrain from writing you. Your Mr. Warrick carried your banner high to the breeze and the ship of Equity sailed to the front in fine shape without a single puncture. I, as a Kentuckian, am proud that you sent him here to enlighten us. We only hope you will leave him with us all summer.—Carl Owen, Utica, Ky.

Enclosed is report of a new F. S. E. local at Alone P. O., also of members joining other locals. I now think I will be justified in giving my entire time to the society work, therefore ask you for a district organizers commission. When I receive this I will employ a good man to do advance work and can multiply results. Also we want to arrange for a grand rally in May and we want Mr. Everitt to attend.—J. H. Quigley, Nabob, Ky.

FLORIDA

Your literature and blanks of the F. S. E. came just in time. I have called a meeting for March 27th. I was at Clearwater Monday and found a strong sentiment in favor of organization. So strong is this sentiment that a party of about eighteen growers have decided to go to California on a tour of inspection to learn what they can about co-operation among fruit growers. The outlook for organizing here, on the Equity plan, is good, and I am going to strike while the iron is hot.—S. J. Crow, Safety Harbor, Florida.

KANSAS

Having noted the sentiment expressed in correspondence coming to this office and in personal conversation with Kansas farmers, I now report that it looks to me as though there will be a rare opportunity, under favorable conditions, to begin a campaign of organization in this state next fall. During the summer our farmers are too busy and besides, the prices of grain and stock being high, the farmers will be hard to interest

I enclose report of locals organized and members dues herewith.—C. W. Peckham, State Sec., Haven, Kan.



$5.25

20 YEAR GUARANTEE

23 Jeweled Watches

23j oweled watches are the best, but few can afford to buy them. Our great Engine Special watch patterned after the 23 jeweled R. R. watches that cost $50 to $100 has locomotive on dial and works, micrometric patent regulator, breguet hairspring, genuine and ornamental jewels in gold settings giving it the appearance of a genuine 23j oweled watch. Solid ore-silver, strong heavy 3 oz. dustproof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. **FREE EXAMINATION.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory pay express agent $5.25 and express charges and it is yours.
R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Up-to-Date Farming	**50c**	**75c**
Twice-A-Week Republic	**50c**	FOR ALL THREE FOR ONE YEAR
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All three of these excellent papers sent to one address, or different addresses, if desired, for only 75 cents. To the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING nothing need be said about this big semi-monthly. This is a fair sample of every issue and speaks for itself.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC

is published every Monday and Thursday, the subscription price is 50 cents a year. It is the biggest, best, oldest and cheapest metropolitan semi-weekly in the entire country. It is from 8 to 10 pages every issue, contains accurate and up-to-the-minutes *market reports*, the best obtainable. All the news of all the earth and the truth about it always. No matter where you live you ought to read this greatest of all metropolitan semi-weeklies. Serial, and short stories and something to interest every member of the family.

FARM PROGRESS

is a big semi-monthly farm and agricultural paper, of inestimable value to every farmer, truck gardener, bee keeper,, hog, sheep, cattle or poultry raiser, and, in fact, to everyone engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Besides the practical side, there are special features of interest to the housewife; excellent stories, puzzles and entertainment for every member of the household. The subscription price is 25 CENTS A YEAR. No better, bigger or more fascinating farm paper is published anywhere, at any price. *Farm Progress is the leader of them all.*

REMEMBER, ALL THREE PAPERS FOR 75c

If you are already a subscriber to any of these papers, have your time extended another year, or, better still, send a year's subscription to some friend or neighbor.

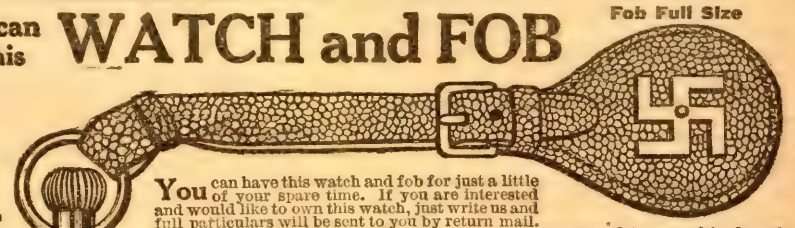
Remit by post-office or express money order; stamps also accepted. Make money orders payable to and send all communications to

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC, ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—If preferred, subscriptions may be sent direct to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

YOU can own this **WATCH and FOB** Fob Full Size

Send No Money **FREE**





You can have this watch and fob for just a little of your spare time. If you are interested and would like to own this watch, just write us and full particulars will be sent to you by return mail.

The little work you have to do will be to take a printed card to your friends and let them read it. That's what the work consists of. The whole story is told right on the card which we send you. You ought to be able to earn this watch in less than two hours' time. The illustration printed in this advertisement is an exact likeness of the watch but not quite so large. It is known as **Special No. 20**, and is made by one of the largest watch factories in this country. It is a beauty. The case is gun metal finish and will not tarnish; more durable than thin **gold** or **silverine** case; the works are first-class. The watch is medium size, has **stem wind and stem set, beautiful white dial, second hand** and in every way a complete and satisfactory timekeeper. Many persons wear this watch while working in shops or fields in preference to their **solid gold** ones. It will keep as good time as one costing ten times as much, and less likely to break. You can get this watch for just a little of your spare time. It is not for sale, **we give it to you** absolutely without a cent of your money. If you answer this advertisement at once and distribute the cards as we direct, for your promptness **we will also give you** one of the handsome **Swastika Watch Fobs** illustrated above. These fobs are all the rage and worn by bankers and other business men as emblems of **good luck.** Better write us right now while you are thinking about it and in a very short time the watch and **Fob** will be yours. Send your letter, with name and address plainly written, to

3-4 Size

The CUSHMAN CO., DEPT. 123, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE LANKFORD COLLAR



THE LANKFORD COLLAR is a *Pad* and *Collar* combined. Being open at the bottom, it rolls back and forth on the shoulders in hauling, thus preventing friction. It is made of heavy sail duck, reinforced with leather bearings, stuffed with clean, specially treated cotton fiber. It absorbs sweat, keeps the shoulders from galling, and never packs or hardens. Write at once for booklet on the "Lankford" humane collar.

COUCH BROS. MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga., Dept. D, Memphis, Tenn., Dept. D

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!



Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. **See what you get**—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Lominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant; 53 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards—the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

The Welcome Guest, Dept. 96 Portland, Maine

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send it to us with 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends.
CHARLES ALVIN, Box 3693, K 83, Philadelphia, Pa.

1/2 DOZ.

Souvenir Postal Cards of the loveliest and grandest scenes in the Rocky Mountains for 12c in stamps. All different subjects. 12 cards 20c, 24 cards 35c; 50 cards, all different scenes for 60c. Finished in colors

Dandies. **TREMONT PUBLISHING CO.,**
56 Tremont Building, Denver, Colo.

Stomach Troubles Quickly Cured

My Peptopad for the Cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Etc., Sent Free to All

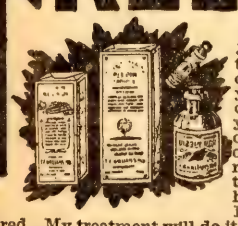
Free Relief to Every Man or Woman



I want you to write for one of my powerful $1.00 Peptopads for the cure of all stomach ills. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Acute Gastric Catarrh, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Pains at Pit of Stomach, Constipation, Bowel Pains, etc. No matter what form of stomach trouble you have, let me relieve you free. This offer is extended to any man or woman. I will do just exactly as I say I will do. No charge whatever for this powerful stomach draft. Wear it; eat and enjoy your meals without pain or distress. If you are really a sufferer just send 10 cts. to pay packing and mailing expenses, and one of my $1.00 Peptopads (Stomach Drafts) will be sent to you free. Write Dr. G. C. YOUNG 463 National Bank Bldg. Jackson, Mich.

Catarrh Medicine FREE





Just write me a letter or even a postal card and say that you have catarrh. I don't care whether your case is mild or chronic. Regardless of what you have already tried, no matter how long you have been afflicted, I say you can be cured. My treatment will do it quicker and better than anything you can get. To acquaint you with my method of treating this disease, to prove to you that a cure is possible, I will gladly send you, Free in connection with my vaporizer, all the medicines your case will require for the first month.

Send No Money My offer to you is fair and square, you obligate yourself in no way. You will be put to no expense by writing for my free proposition. I simply wish to give you an opportunity of getting one month's medicine free as shown in above picture, and to show you how easy it is to be cured. Write today; take advantage of this liberal offer.

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
460 FLYNN BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA

CATARRH MEDICINE FREE

If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you **absolutely free** a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your **individual** requirements and complications.

We have cured many who have tried various so-called Catarrh cures with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address, **NO MONEY** —and without cost you will receive a 32 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
785 RIDGE BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

John Smith If your name is John Smith, send your address on a post card to JOHN SMITH, care SPARE MOMENTS, Dept. 1922, Rochester, N. Y., and you will receive information which may interest you.

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir—I have been interested in your UP-TO-DATE FARMING paper for a year and think it should be in every farm home and every farmer should read it and get posted and join the Farmers Society of Equity. It would be for their benefit, and would bring sunshine to their home and family. I have done my best to get many to join and will continue to do so.

As one great drawback here, when we had our meeting a year ago we had a very poor speaker who could not explain matters as they should be and many left the hall. But all in all, I am going to stay by the Farmers Society of Equity for I think it is the only way and the next thing for the farmers to do, is to organize.

I see by our UP-TO-DATE FARMING paper it is much larger than a year age and I wish it to continue growing.

You will find enclosed fifty cents for my subscription for another year, I have also sent you names of well to do farmers in our locality whom I would like to see join us.

Yours respectfully,
C. H. SWEET.

White Rock, S. D.

As I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, I think it is the best paper on earth. As I am also a reader of a half dozen other journals, I know whereof I speak.

The Farmers' Society of Equity is just what the farmers need here in Crook county Wyoming.

I want to see the day when the farmers will organize and stay together as other people do. I am with you and will do all I can to help in the work.—H. H. HASKINS, Forest, Wyo.

We have a subscription order without a name or address. Perhaps the sender will see this and supply the deficiency so we can execute his order. In his letter he says: "Mr. Everitt. A word of encouragement will not be out of place. I believe you are doing more for the American farmers than all the other so-called farm papers put together and with the institutes, the agricultural colleges and the agricultural department of the government thrown in. Your articles, "Practical Cold Storage," are leading in the right direction. Some day farmers will be organized like labor and other interests. I would like to see it though before the present farmers are dead.

He Missed It

"What is the matter, my child," said the kind hearted man to the crying boy.

"Pa fell down stairs and nearly killed his self."

"O, don't cry; he'll get well."

"That ain't it. I didn't get to see it and Bill did.

GOOD NURSERY STOCK CHEAP

If you are in need of anything in the nursery line it will pay you to send to the Galbraith Nurseries, Box 21, Fairbury, Neb., for their big catalog at once. They have an immense assortment on hand and are making some exceptionally low prices for this spring's delivery. They are also very generous about paying the freight and giving premiums of extra vines and shrubs. Just drop them a post card and see how much more you can get for the same or less money than can be obtained elsewhere.

FAT IS OUT OF STYLE

To paraphrase Caesar's remark, the directoire gown came—was seen—and has conquered. So fat ladies are reduced, so to speak, to the necessity of either reducing at a very rapid rate or eliminating themselves from public view until the fashion dies out. Otherwise they risk being ridiculous.

Since many fat ladies will not eliminate themselves, however, but, per contra, will insist on wearing the curveless gown, no course is open to this well-meaning scribe other than to tell them how they may eliminate the fat.

What is there, then, that reduces fat safely? What pleasant inexpensive article is there on druggist's shelves that can reduce a pound a day without causing wrinkles or stomach ache? What can the pharmacists offer as an improvement over scanty victuals or ten mile walks without breakfast? Is there anything pleasant to take and inexpensive to buy that will reduce one uniformly, quickly and innocently thirty pounds a month? Here is the answer: Either write the Marmola Company, Dept. 168, Detroit, Mich., or ask you local druggist for Marmola Prescription Tablets, and for 75 cents they or he will give you one large case of these safe reducers, containing so generous a quantity of tablets that sometimes one case only is needed to produce the desired results. Can you match that for a simple solution of your problem?

NATIVE FLOWER SEEDS FREE

A Packet of Fifteen Varieties of California's Daintiest Products Being Sent Out for Introductory Purposes.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In this seed distribution there are contained fifteen varieties, each of which would be a treasure to any home garden. Some of these are rare and difficult to obtain. They include the wonderful Matilija poppy, by many considered the queen of all flowers, with its profusion of yellow centered blossoms, six to nine inches in diameter; the superb California poppy, whose Spanish name is "Copa de Oro"—Cup of Gold, the brilliant and graceful Shooting Star, and twelve other packages of California flower seeds, fifteen in all.

The regular price of these seeds at retail from the large seed growing firm from whom we obtain the supply is $1.35, but in order to introduce to you the lovely Calfiornia home and garden magazine widely known as The Western Empire, we will send you the entire fifteen varieties, postpaid, and a full year's subscription to our paper for only 50 cents, stamps or coin. Address Western Empire Magazine, 88 Times block, Los Angeles, California.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE
Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address, R.F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Postals HUNDREDS of the grandest mountain scenes in the Rockies, done in rare colors. Scenes of Indian life, ancient cliff-dwellers, etc. Works of art. Surprise your friends with something radically DIFFERENT. 5 Samples, 10c; 1 dozen, 20c; 50 cards, 70c; or 100 magnificent scenes of Western life and scenery, (all different), $1.25. Take your choice. Stamps taken same as cash.
GLOBE PUB. CO., Sta. Z, DENVER, COLO.

Farmers' Handy Wagon

Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of farm work, and the cheapest you can buy. It is low down, has wide steel wheels and wide tires, and will last a lifetime without repairs. Can be depended upon to haul any kind of a load. Guaranteed in every respect.



STEEL WHEELS for farm wagons—any size to fit any axle. Send for our free booklet before you buy a wagon or a set of wheels.
EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 68 AH, Quincy, Ill.

SUNNY Florida

FARMS.

Why not locate in Manatee County, (West Coast)? Ten acres net as much as a hundred in Northern States. Delightful climate, abundant rainfall, convenient markets.

VEGETABLES NET $1000 ACRE.

Outdoor work the year round, several crops a season. Lands reasonable. Write for full information.

J. W. WHITE,
GENERAL INDL. AGENT, SEABOARD AIR LINE, DEPT. F. T.,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.



Low Fares To Montana

Crop figures for 1908 prove that **Montana** is an excellent field for profitable farming. Secure a farm of your own there now.

Fertile land at reasonable prices. Homestead lands are still plentiful in Montana close to the new towns on the

Chicago
Milwaukee & Puget Sound
Railway

Low settlers' fares to Montana on April 6, 13, 20 and 27.

$20.50 from Chicago to Miles City, Forsyth, Musselshell and Roundup; $20.75 to Lavina; $21.20 to Harlowton; $21.65 to Moore; $21.85 to Lewiston. **Low fares from and to other points on these dates.**

F. A. MILLER
General Passenger Agent
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
Chicago

Makes Fat Vanish



We have such marvelous records of reduction in hundreds of cases with the Kresslin Treatment that we decided, for a limited period only, to give free trial treatments. **A reduction of five pounds a week guaranteed.** No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, and no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without exercising, dieting or in any way interfering with your customary habits. No starving, no wrinkles or discomfort. **Perfectly harmless.** Easy and quick results. Don't take our word for this; **we will prove it to you at our own expense.** Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart troubles leave as fat is reduced. Write to-day for **free trial treatment** and illustrated booklet on the subject; it costs you nothing. Address Dr. Bromley Co. Dept. 393 E 41 West 25th Street, New York.

GALLOWAY SAVES YOU $50 to $300

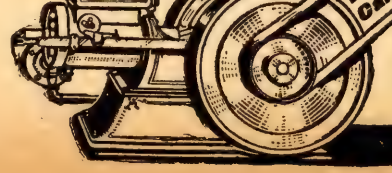
SAVE from **$50 to $300** by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22 horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. **Sell your poorest horse and buy a**

5-H.-P. Only $119.50



The Way To Big Profits—You Can Make $5 To $10 Per Day

Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co.
505 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



A Set of 15 Beautiful Four-colored Gold Back, Bright Finish Post Cards, consisting of a series called Beauties of Friendship, or The NewLanguage of Flowers

Free

It will be impossible to tell you how beautiful these cards are. You must see them to know. We are proud to say that we are the first publisher in the country to offer them and give them absolutely free to our readers. We cannot give you a conception of them without you seeing the cards themselves. The illustratien will serve to give you some idea of them.



A TOUR OF THE WORLD FREE

This is probably the finest and most instructive set of post cards ever made. You can tour the world in 15 minutes. It took a noted traveler and photographer two years to make the same trip. Every card in beautiful natural colors and also containing a description of the picture. You see the United States, Jamaica, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Greece, France, Germany, Egypt, Switzerland, Ceylon, Australia, China, Japan. All famous places. Read our Big Free Offer how you can get this set of 50 fine post cards absolutely free.

OUR BIG FREE OFFER

We will make you a present of this set of beautiful four-colored gold back flower cards as described above. They are given you to show your friends. You have friends who would like to have a set of these cards, and if you will ask seven of your friends or neighbors to hand you 10 cents each for a trial subscription (8 issues) to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and 5 cents for the cards (15c in all) and send this amount to us, we will send them each UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as above, and mail them a set of these beautiful, gold back, bright finish flower cards. For your kindness we will give you your choice of three different sets of cards. No. 1, a Trip Around the World, consisting of 50 subjects like description to left. No. 2, a series of 50 high-grade art cards consisting of rural scenes, Indians, animals and reproductions from famous paintings. No 3, a series of 50 cards consisting of birds, fruits and flowers.

Everyone who receives these cards is actually surprised and astonished at their beauty and excellence, and they will spread the news among their friends and neighbors like wildfire. Sign the coupon. Do it now, this minute. Mail it to us right away. Don't let anyone get ahead of you. Don't miss a chance like this to get these beautiful post cards free. They outshine any other flower, or Language Flower Cards as much as the sun outshines the moon. You must hurry. Send the coupon at once. Think of the beautiful post cards free.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Please send me 15 beautiful Friendship Flower Cards. I will ask seven of my friends to give me 10 cents for four months subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and 5c for a set of the 15 post cards just like mine (15c in all). I will then send you the seven names and addresses, and $1.00 of the amount they give me, retaining 5c for postage and money order fee, and you are to send me prepaid my choice of a Trip Around the World, 50 high-grade art Cards, or 50 of the Bird, Fruit and Flower Cards for my reward in getting up this club. The cards will be mine whether I succeed in getting up a club or not, but I agree to do my best. Enclosed find three 2-cent stamps (or 5 cents cash will be accepted) for postage and packing.

My name is .....

My address is .....





Beautify Your Homes With Beautiful Pictures FREE

Why We Make This Offer

1. Because we are extremely anxious to double the circulation of our paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—in the next 60 days.

2. To reward our friends who will now help to accomplish our desire to double our circulation.

We know many homes are plain and unattractive indoors because the inmates cannot afford to ornament them. We are going to make it possible for every home where UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes to have just as many beautiful pictures as are needed—some for each room. To this end we have secured a large number of pictures like shown above. There are eighteen different ones, each one an interesting subject and very beautiful. You will say so, too, when you see them.

EACH PICTURE IS

16X20 INCHES

LAY OFF THE SIZE WITH YOUR RULE

You Must Have the Pictures to Appreciate Them

It is impossible to describe these pictures so you can understand how interesting and beautiful they are. We even caution you to not base your judgment on the above photographic prints because they are shown here in one color only, black. In the pictures all the colors, shades of colors and tints of the original paintings are used. We ask you to take our word for it that THEY ARE VERY BEAUTIFUL. Also they have merit because of being reproductions from some of the best artists. You must see them in your home day after day to fully appreciate and enjoy them.

Description of Two Subjects

The pictures above are known as "The Fortune Teller" and "Sunset," and are very briefly described as follows:

"THE FORTUNE TELLER." A great and popular picture by Roseland who is one of America's most famous artists. The depth of feeling, brilliant coloring and softness in this picture are characteristic of this celebrated artist and create a great impression wherever shown. The "Fortune Teller" is one of his most interesting works. The young lady so intent upon knowing whether her lover is true and the old Mammy, in her sincerity, make a picture which is very enjoyable. This picture is a great favorite with everybody.

"SUNSET." This picture presents a combination of land, river, woods, valleys and hills with the golden glow and delicate color tints of a beautiful sunset such as all lovers of nature worship, but which can only be seen when all the conditions are favorable and which are possible only in a few rare places. This picture will be an adornment to any home, cottage or mansion.

Space prevents us from describing the other sixteen, but their names are as follows:

"Fond Hearts," "In the Fold," "The Evening Hour," "The Season's Luxuries," "Fruit," "A Forest Fire," "Sunrise," "The Shepherd's Flock," "The Old, Old Story," "Evening on the Prairie," "The Old Homestead," "Passing Ships," Kittens at Play," "A Shady Spot," "A Quiet Place," and "Summer."

These Are Our Offers

15 Free Show UP-TO-DATE FARMING—this paper—to five of your friends and get their four month trial subscriptions at 20 cents each. Send us the $1.00 you collect and we will send you ten pictures, your choice, and will send to each of your subscribers one picture, his or her choice. All will be mailed direct so you will have no trouble.

Do you understand? Each of the trial subscribers will get this paper 4 months (8 issues) and the paper will stop then unless renewed, each will also get one picture, his or her choice, and you will get ten (10) pictures as your reward.

6 Free Or, if you have not the time to make up a club, send us one yearly subscription at 50 cents and we will send you six pictures free, your choice. This subscription may be your own or a new one. If you are now paid in advance we will extend your time another year.

2 Free Or, if you want to see the pictures before you make up a club or subscribe for a year, send just one new four months' subscription at 20 cents and we will send you the two pictures illustrated above—"The Fortune Teller," and "Sunset."

We Guarantee Satisfaction or Will Refund Your Money

We want you to help us double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and you want some of these pictures. Try it, and if you conclude you don't want them just let us know and money will be returned. Everybody ought to read this paper.

YOU RISK NOTHING, so cut out the coupon and send to double our circulation. Circulation Dpt. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

.....(CUT OFF HERE).....

PICTURE COUPON—APRIL 1

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is ..... for which send UP-TO-DATE FARMING to names as below for the time stated and send me the pictures I have selected. I understand that if I am not satisfied with everything you will refund my money at once on request and this order is given with this condition.

Attach more paper for list of names.

This order was sent by

Name .....

R. R..... P. O.....State.....

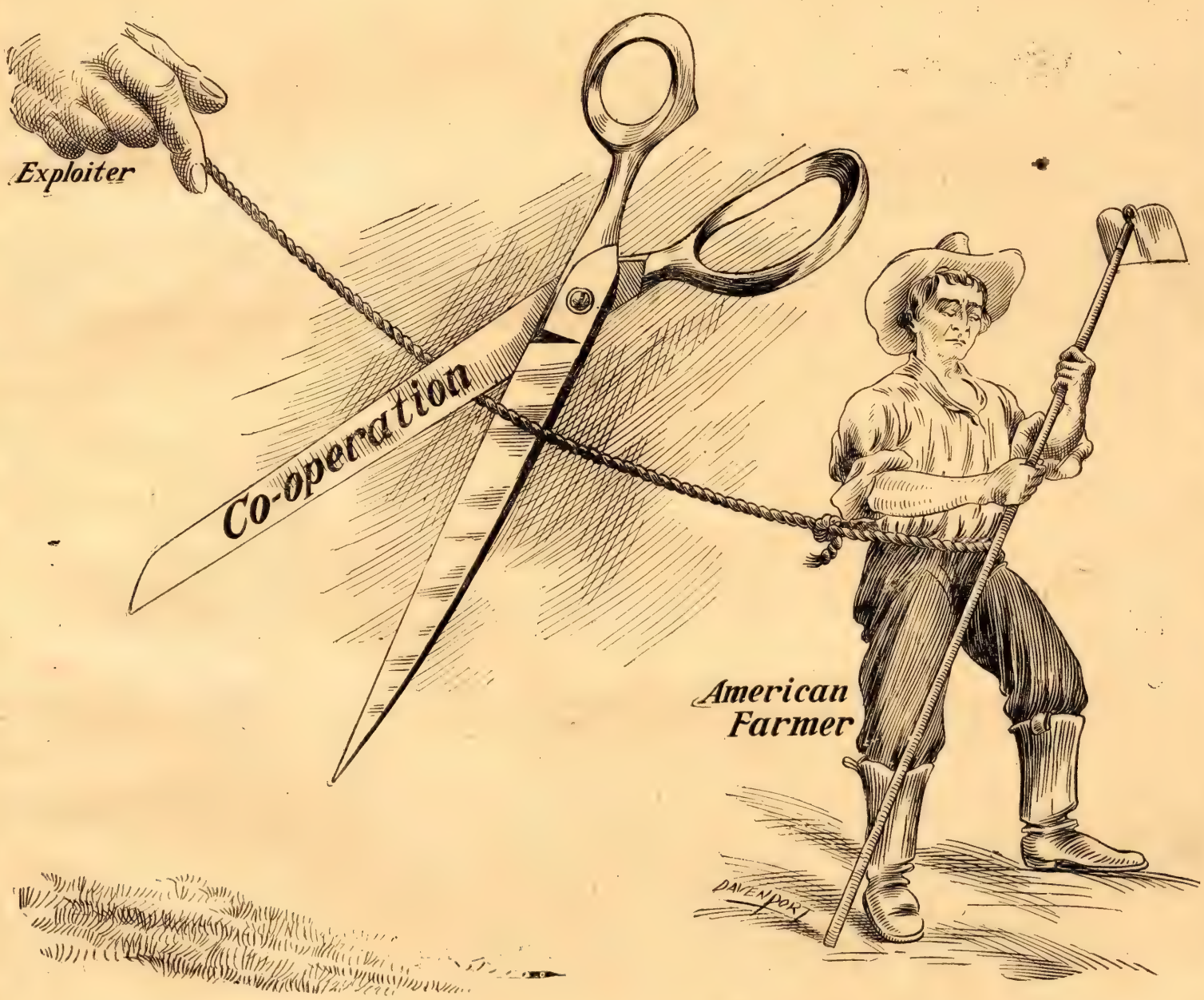
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Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA APRIL 15, 1909 | Number 8



Only through Co-operation can the American Farmer be freed from the exploiter of his products and secure for himself the full reward for his labor. Also then, and not before, may consumers of farm products hope to secure the necessaries of life free from the mountains of profits often exacted by greedy handlers.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

Here are the Season's Greatest and Best Rose Offers



The "SWEETHEART" Set
Everblooming Bedding Roses

CAROLINE MARNIESSE. Absolutely hardy. There is scarcely a day from the last of May till the middle of October when it does not show a quantity of buds or flowers. Pure white, slightly tinged with pink, produced in clusters, very double.

CATHERINE MERMET. A very beautiful Tea Rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large globular flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong, healthy grower and a good bloomer.

GOLDEN GATE. A rose of surprising beauty, extra large, very double and full and delightfully fragrant. Rich creamy white; beautifully tinged with golden yellow and bordered with clear rose, a constant bloomer.

HERMOSA. An excellent rose, blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; color beautiful clear rose, a constant bloomer; hardy; one of the best; a favorite bedding variety.

MAMAN COCHET. This superb rose is the queen among roses and one of the best and most beautiful varieties ever grown. The flowers are of enormous size, and of great depth and substance. Color rich, coral pink, elegantly shaded with rosy crimson, makes superb long pointed buds; should be included in every collection.

MARIE GUILLOT. A pure snowy-white rose, large and full flowers; a constant bloomer, one of the best for planting in the open ground, always in bloom.

METEOR. Remarkable for its large size, constant bloom and brilliant color, bright, rich velvety crimson, very vivid and striking.

PEARLE DES JARDINS (*Pearl of the Gardens*). Rich golden yellow. Buds of immense size and flowers globular. Very fragrant.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. For general cultivation, unsurpassed. Color is a beautiful, rich, creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly shaded clear peachy red, with a rose center; flowers are very large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant.

PAPA GONTIER. A splendid rose; extra large, finely formed buds and flowers, strong, robust grower; constant bloomer, rich rosy red; very full and sweet.

UNCLE JOHN. A very pleasing constant blooming rose; never out of bloom during the whole growing season, pretty buff yellow flowers, shading to white and pink, large, full and fragrant.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY. Bright, rosy pink shaded salmon. Largely used for cut flower purposes, on account of its continuous blooming and large flowers on long, stiff stems.

OUR OFFER: We will give any 6 everblooming roses for each new or renewal subscription at 50 cents, or will give one for each 4 months' trial at 15 cents.

THE "SATISFACTION" SET
of Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Roses of this class produce the largest and most beautiful flowers and the varieties offered below are all perfectly hardy; they are not suitable for house culture, but should be invariably planted out of doors. They improve greatly in quality and quantity of bloom under care; should be well pruned each spring.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Well known as one of the grandest and most beautiful constant-blooming roses; immense buds and flowers, rich glowing crimson, exceedingly sweet.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN. Splendid large flower; very double and full. The color is a beautiful deep crimson, passing to rich, velvety moroon, sometimes almost purple. Flowers are large, very double, sweetly scented and very freely produced.

JOHN KEYNES. Fine, deep, reddish-maroon; of strong, vigorous habit of growth; flowers are of fine shape and very freely produced. Exceptionally hardy and free from disease.

JULES MARGOTTIN. Bright carmine, very free flowering; of strong growing habit and ironclad in hardiness.

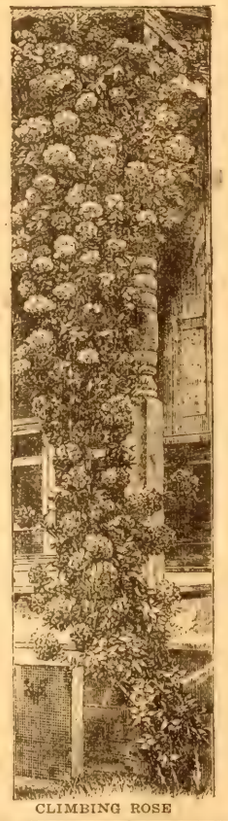
CAPRICE. A fine striped rose of remarkable beauty. The flowers are large and elegantly formed, quite full and double. Color, deep clear pink, with wide stripes of pure white, very handsome and attractive. It is a good strong grower, entirely hardy, good regular bloomer, quite admired.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Flowers are large, semi-globular, full and of good substance; color bright scarlet-crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant. Should be planted more generally, as its ease of growth, freedom of bloom and fine flowers make it a mast desirable rose.

VICTOR VERDIER. Bright rose with carmine ,center, a very fresh pleasing shade; very free blooming, bush strong growing with scarcely any thorns.



OUR OFFER: We will give and 5 Hy. Perpetual roses for each new or renewal subscription at 50 cents, or will give one for each 4 months' trial at 15 cents.



CLIMBING ROSE

ALL THE BEST RAMBLER ROSES

Perfectly hardy. The wonders among roses. Words fail to describe their beauty. Every home should have them. Better start them this year.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This wonderful climbing rose, introduced some twelve years ago, has made a record for itself unequalled by any other rose. Every season it gains in popularity and it appears destined to remain at the head of the list of hardy climbing roses. A vigorous grower, making shoots 10 to 20 feet in a single season, and when in bloom commands admiration by the gorgeous display of its brilliant crimson clusters of blossoms, each cluster a bouquet in itself. Upwards of 15,000 blossoms have been produced by a single plant. It succeeds everywhere. The blossoms remain on the plant for a great length of time without losing their brightness. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Has successfully withstood, without protection, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below. The flowers are borne in clusters, after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler, and a bright lemon-yellow, changing to creamy white.

WHITE RAMBLER. This charming new rose of the Rambler variety is a wonder. It climbs rapidly, is entirely hardy; produces immense clusters of pure white roses; perfectly double, of delighful fragrance and of an immaculate white.

HELENE RAMBLER. Buds a beautiful crimson, turning to soft violet-rose with base of petals yellowish white as flower opens. Strongly resembles the Crimson Rambler, blooming in immense clusters, which carry from 40 to 50 individual blossoms.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER. Pure deep crimson. More intense than the Crimson Rambler. Does not fade, bleach or wash out, but holds it color to the last. Blooms two weeks earlied than the Crimson. Flowers 2½ inches across and perfectly double, borne in large clusters, completely covering the bush.

OUR OFFER: We will give any 5 Ramblers roses for each new or renewal subscription at 50 cents, or will give one for each 4 months' trial at 15 cents.

THE BEST CLIMBING ROSES

The following varieties are highly valued for training over arbors, trellises and verandas; also as screens for unsightly objects, such as old buildings, fences, walls, etc. They grow 10 to 12 feet high, and are entirely hardy. They are then loaded with splendid roses,, and are among the most beautiful of all flowers.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the best climbing roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS. It is justly called the "Pink" Crimson Rambler, and is a beautiful companion to this well known favorite. This lovely rose is the latest addition to our splendid list of Hardy Climbing Roses. The flowers are of large size, usually about one and one-half inches across; are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty and are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled and crinkled; the buds are remarkably pretty, being pointed in shape and of just the right size for the buttonhole. The flowers are very sweetly scented, a characteristic not possesed by most other roses of this class.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES.—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe, large, compact and globular, very double and full; blooms in clusters, one of the finest.

OUR OFFER: We will give any 5 Climbing roses for each new or renewal subscription at 50 cents, or will give one for each 4 months' trial at 15 cents.

THE "BIG FOUR" SET OF HARDY RED ROSES

The cream of a large assortment of red varieties. All of vigorous growing and free-blooming habit and very hardy.

ALFRED COLOMB. Justly celebarted as one of the very finest; extra large round flowers, very double and full; color clear cherry red, passing to bright, rich crimson; very fragrant.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. A grand old rose which every one knows at least by name and reputation. Rich, crimson-scarlet in color and especially handsome in the bud. Although introduced nearly fifty years ago, it is still unrivaled in poularity and of great value for garden planting.

GEN. WASHINGTON. Soft, glossy scarlet; flowers large, broad and open in shape, but very double; especially desirable on account of the quantities of flowers produced in the fall when many other varieties bloom but shyly.

ULRICH BRUNNER. The thornless rose. Brilliant cherry-red, a very attractive color; flowers of fine form and finish; petals of great substance; plant very vigorous, hardy and free from disease.

OUR OFFER: We will give any 5 Hardy Red roses for each new or renewal subscription at 50 cents, or will give one for each 4 months' trial at 15 cents.



BABY RAMBLER

Yes, we have it, and it is creating a sensation among lovers of new roses. It can't help but bloom. An absolutely hardy, everblooming cluster rose, much like the well-known Crimson Rambler, but of dwarf growth. Will bloom all the season from June first till frost. They can then be taken into the house and will bloom all winter.

A bed of Baby Ramblers makes the most beautiful sight imaginable. Everybody will want it, and our plants are fine. Will be in great demand—don't delay in ordering.

OUR OFFER: We will send three Baby Rambler roses for each new or renewal subscription at 50 cents.

COUPON FOR SEASON'S GREATEST ROSE OFFERS

Publisher, Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Enclosed is $..... for which send UP-TO-DATE FARMING ..... years and the roses I have selected to

Name ..... R. R.....

P. O..... State.....

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Inc.)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 15, 1909 | Number 8

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED

The most serious problem of the time seems to be the problem of the unemployed. Scarcely a city in this great and prosperous country but is thronged with the unemployed, living more precariously than are the unemployed in far less civilized lands. Charity and benevolence the taxed to their utmost to prevent actual starvation, and even then the gaunt wolf sometimes creeps in through cracks in the doors of wretched hovels.

Mrs. Lavinia Hauke Engle, of Washington, D. C., herself a Maryland farmer, and one of the most practical thinkers of the time, has given this subject no little attention, and in discussing it becomes at times excusably sarcastic. She does not believe the unemployed in the cities are so because there is no remunerative work for them to do, but because they are in the wrong place and have false notions as to the kind of work that should be offered them. She calls attention to the great and almost entirely unsupplied demand for labor on the farms and in the farm homes all over the country, and believes the most practical work the charitable institutions could do would be to turn the faces of the unemployed toward the country, whence many of them came. But we cannot refrain from interjecting the thought that many of the unemployed in the cities would not make very desirable farm hands, nor very desirable help in the farmers' homes. The habits contracted in the cities, the methods of work in the shops, etc., the regularity of the hours and the constantly recurring routine, for both men and women, make farm work seem to them awkward and anything but satisfactory. Yet many of them, no doubt, would adapt themeslves to it, and soon become useful help both in doors and out.

Mrs. Engle thus expressed herself recently to the Woman's National Daily:

"If the present price of labor further increases, as it bids fair to do, the price of bread, meat, milk and vegetables must increase also.

"If the farmer's wife cannot secure help with her housework she will have neither chickens nor eggs to sell.

"We country people can manage to raise enough 'garden sass' for our own use. We can grow enough to fatten a few hogs and head of cattle for our own tables, but we cannot raise enough to sell, except at a figure that enables us to pay a fancy price for very inferior labor.

"I wish I could make you charitable people who are weeping for the 'starving unemployed' realize how very real is the need for their hordes to be turned back to the country from which so many of them came.

"Does it not seem that instead of making city life more attractive to the laboring classes it would be wise to discourage them by every possible means from swarming to the already over-crowded cities?

"Why do the poor ever drift cityward?

"It certainly is not to find work.

"It realy seems as if the mass go there for the pleasure of 'warming themselves over a sidewalk grating' while they watch the motors of the rich roll by.

"Suppose I went to one of these much-pitied men 'on the grating' and offered him $20 a month and board to come 10 miles into the country and work in my five-acre truck garden, and to bring his wife along and I would give her $12 or $15 a month to do my housework?

"Would he accept the invitation?

"Not he. He would thrust his unwashed hands down into his empty pockets and emphatically inform me that he 'Hain't lookin' for no farm job.'

"If by some good chance this couple do manage to find work at the meager price and by the slavish toil so feelingly referred to by our philanthropists, out of it they must pay for room, board and fire.

"Crowded into some cheap, noisy tenement, sweltering the summer and badly heated in winter, they still reject with scorn wholesome food, healthful surroundings, with equal pay—on a farm.

"Is it a park he is wanting?

"Here is one waiting for him to take possession. Woodland, stream and meadow. And never a bluecoat to cry 'Off the grass.'

"Is meat a luxury? Here he can grow tired of chicken.

"There is not a laboring man out of work today who deserves the sympathy so lavishly bestowed upon him. He would rather starve on his sidewalk grating than earn a decent living out of the sight and smell of the rich man's motor. He is enjoying himself. Let him alone.

"And yet, if the present conditions continue there will certainly result a still further increase, not only in the cost of living for the workers in the cities, but in the expense of feeding the 'unemployed' who loaf on the sidewalks.

"If you don't look out, the cost of charity will become so high that the 'father of that hungry family' will be compelled to get off that 'warm grating' and hunt for a job."

The above are rather scathing words, and sarcastic, perhaps; but they sharply outline a somewhat pathetic situation. Thousands out of work and actually struggling against unhoused suffering and starvation, with honest and honorable work, fair wages, abundant food and comfortable housing only a few miles away!

If the problem of the unemployed could be solved in the way suggested, it would relieve the congestion of poverty in the cities, do much to diminish crime, lighten the load now resting so heavily upon the shoulders of Charity, relieve a labor famine in the country, and enable farmers to furnish a more abundant supply of food and clothing material for the outside world.

What a field for organized farmers to work! So many opportunities continually present themselves that the greatest problem of all is that farmers do not more rapidly organize.

NOT SO GREAT A PROBLEM

In conversation recently with a very intelligent farmer, but one, it must be admitted, who has not long been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the position was taken that, while the accomplishment of the purpose of the Society of Equity was very desirable, it involved so many contingencies as to make it practically impossible; that production was as broad as the country itself, and that many producers were at the mercy of the market and had to accept the first price offered.

This is the stumbling block of almost all who have not followed our arguments of the past five or six years, but it disappears when the real relation between production and consumption, and the market, is understood.

It does not require the holding of all of any one commodity to control the market, nor indeed, of any very great quanity of it. All must have noted the effect even a comparative failure of any crop has upon the price. There is no very great surplus of anything produced and it is seldom that the crop of one year runs far beyond the harvest of another. Could the entire production be held off the market, as the uninformed believe must be done to control the price, not merely controlled marketing, but a famine, would be the result. Each day of the entire year has its demand, and a constant daily stream must flow from the fields (or from places where the surplus has been stored) to appease hunger and meet actual necessity. To stop this stream would be a calamity, and would work infinite harm to both producers and consumers. The plan therefore, that the uninformed think is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the Society, is not necessary at all. In fact, could it be done it would produce a shock that would paralyze business and create inevitable suffering. Hence the thing whose difficulty of accomplishment these good people think is in the way of doing what we contend for, is not only not in the way, but it must not be done even if it could be.

Take corn, for instance, as the greatest of our cereal crops. The product of this crop last year was 2,592,320,000 bushels. Suppose none of this crop had been marketed, that every bushel of it had been held on the farms even for a single month; aye, in less than a month there would have been a corn famine, and the overfilled cribs would have been raided. UP-TO-DATE FARMING never advocated anything of that sort. There may be some, there may be many who cannot hold, as doubting ones claim, but there are not more in that condition than enough to supply the constant stream so imperatively needed, and that stream, coming in needed volume, does not glut markets or break prices.

An analysis of the crops is interesting in this connection. Of the great corn crop mentioned, only 467,675,000 bushels, according to the Department of Agriculture, is shipped out of the counties where produced. The balance is used on the farms that produce it, or, at least, in the county where it grew. Only that which is shipped abroad is to be taken into account in regulating shipments to control the markets, and of that only the excessive shipments, the shipments beyond the daily requirements, injuriously affects the price.

The same is true of the wheat crop. The total of the wheat crop of 1908 was 664,602,000 bushels. Of that quantity only 367,607,000 bushels left the counties that produced it. In this case all the shipment necessary to control is that part of the three hundred million bushels that would pile up as an excess upon the market.

The oat crop of 1908 was 754,443,000 bushels. Of this great crop less than a third, 210,923,000 bushels, was shipped out of the counties where it grew. Would control of the excess shipments of that two hundred million bushels be a serious task?

It is the same way, in slightly varying proportions, with every crop grown in this country. A greater proportion of cotton, wool and tobacco is shipped than of other crops, because cotton, wool and tobacco are raw materials that go to factories to be converted into finished products; but in those cases the daily demand is greater than of crops that are consumed. The surplus is more eagerly taken and stored for periods of meager shipment. So the same rule applies.

What shall we say, then? Does not the difficulty of the problem disappear in the light of these facts and conditions which even the most ignorant must concede? If certain crops grow almost everywhere there is a demand everywhere. If some are in straightened circumstances that apparently compel them to sell early, let them sell. The daily demand requires it. If none were in that condition, many would have to sell daily anyway. It is not proposed to shut off the supply, but merely to regulate it so as to compel steady and equitable prices. If farmers fail to do that it is not because they cannot, but because they **will not.**

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

If a Square Below is Marked Please Read This Very Carefully

DEAR SUBSCRIBER:

We sincerely hope you have enjoyed reading this paper and that its teachings have benefitted you and will continue to do so. If you live on a farm or have farm interests, we don't see how it can be otherwise. Or if you live in town or city and may not be directly interested in farming, and have carefully read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, you must have been benefited.

Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

These are the reasons why it has a large circulation in towns and cities as well as in the country. It is read by many of the foremost people of the nation.

We can, therefore, consistently appeal to you, whether you are farming or not, to renew your subscription now. We hope to have it promptly before your name is removed from our list. If you are a member of the F. S. E. you should pay your dues promptly and thus renew the official paper.

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THE NATIONAL DEFICIT

The United States is a great country, of endless resources and almost inestimable wealth. Its people would not accept a second place to any people in any of the qualities which make a nation powerful or its people great. But it is a business truth that any man, men, or institution, whose income does not exceed the outgo is or are on the certain road to bankruptcy and ruin. In his first message to Congress President Taft felt it his official duty to declare to that body and the world, that "by July first, next, the excess of expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal $100,000,000." The actual facts for the preceding year are that the excess of expenditures over the income from all sources was $59,656,362. The fatal tendency of the nation's business management is shown in the declaration of the president that the year to end next summer will see this deficit almost doubled. Any private enterprise, individual, company, corporation or trust, that would show such business conditions, would promptly go out of business or change its business management.

In case of the government, however, both are impracticable. Besides, the people, the reputed sovereigns, have but recently decided to continue the same management, whether wisely or unwisely we cannot say, for we cannot be sure that any better management was offered. But one of two things must be done if the United States be saved from bankruptcy and ruin. These words may seem unappreciative and unpatriotic, but the same business rules apply to nations that apply to individuals or corporations. The alternative, therefore, is to reduce the expenditures or increase the revenue.

The revenue must come from taxation of some sort. A nation like ours has no asset but its people, and whatever revenue it receives must be drawn from the people. Have the people heretofore been freely drawn upon? The feeling is that they have. There has been much complaint of high taxes, not of direct taxes alone, such as are levied by the municipalities, counties and states, but of indirect taxes, those levied by the general government. A widespread sentiment has found expression among the people, and been voiced by all political parties, that the tariff taxes are, and long have been, too high. The party that was continued in power by the election of last November was pledged to a revision of the tariff, understood by the people to mean a reduction of the tariff; and President Taft's avowed purpose in convening an extra session of Congress was the redemption of that pledge. The tariff, an instrument for the protection of great American interests, and incidentally to raise revenue, was found, it was claimed, to carry too much protection, involving the people in too heavy taxation, but that it failed, as seen in the deficit, to raise enough revenue. The President, therefore, has set the Congress to work to reduce the protection and increase the revenue. It was to emphasize the necessity of the latter that the President warned Congress of the deficit to be expected next June. Just how taxation is to be reduced and the revenue derived from it increased $100,000,000 a year is a problem we must leave to "experts."

The remedy we would rather apply is a reduction of the expenditures, and we are glad to note that some in authority are speaking of that remedy. We do not wish such a nation as the United States to be niggardly. We are great, and we should not hesitate to undertake great things. But greatness is not to be measured by money. Lavish expenditures are as indefensible in the great as in the humble. Until it can be shown that our enormous expenditures are beneficial to the country, its people, or the world, the millions those expenditures are so rapidly multiplying into are not evidences of growing greatness, and until that can be shown there is no excuse for an increase of revenue.

For instance, we pride ourselves on being a nation of peace—a nation at peace with all the world, and of such a character that no nation dare attack us. But the peace we boast costs us practically as much as war. Representative Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, reported at the close of the recent Congress the following appropriations: Army, $101,197,470.34; fortifications, $8,170,111.00; military academy, $2,531,521.33; navy, $136,935,199.05; pensions, $160,908,000.00; total, $409,742,301.72. Nearly half a billion dollars expended on the military side of the government alone in time of profound peace! Shall we call it the price of peace? This is an increase of more than fifty millions a year since 1900. The entire military expenditures of the government during the 119 years of its existance is placed at $12,585,164,548, an average annual expenditure for the 119 years, of $105,757,685. The cost of the same items during the last year was nearly four times that. We would not weaken our military prestige, but statesmen may well afford to consider these items.

And there are other items which ought to be scrutinized. It is known that politicians seek popularity by securing appropriations of interest to their constituents, whether of interest to the country at large or not, and that the maxim, "If you'll help me I'll help you," secures many appropriations. When a single Congress can appropriate more than a billion dollars, it is getting into reckless finance, and is bidding high for deficits and increased taxation. The American people are willing to pay almost any sum to maintain their greatness, but they are becoming restless under deficits created in partisan struggles to gain party advantages. The nation is greatly in need of broad statesmanship.

The Key to Rural Peace *and* Prosperity

"No man lives for himself alone," the Good Book sayeth. Neither does any class. The prosperity of any community depends upon the properity of the integral parts of that community. Farmer A may be prosperous and Farmer B may not. The community is that much short of prosperity. "The poor ye have always with you." True, and we cannot hope to have every family thrifty. But we may see to it that no act of society holds or pulls any one down. Let every public act tend upward. Give each a chance. Sustain those things that build up and make better. Whatever adds to one home or one farm improves the attractiveness of the neighborhood, and increases the value of all.

Does that apply to the business interests as well as to the farming interests? Most certainly it does. Farming is business. Raising stock is business. Erecting houses and building fences is business. Fertilizing fields is business. It is all business, and any of these things done in an unbusiness way is unworthy of the progressive farmers of this growing age.

And it reaches to the business of the towns and cities. One seldom sees a thriving neighborhood without a thriving town adjacent. The thrifty farmer is not satisfied with the old fogy merchant and the tumble down village. Prosperity in the country goes hand in hand with prosperity in the town. The up-to-date farmer likes to sell his stuff to and buy his supplies from the up-to-date merchant, in his own up-to-date town; and the up-to-date merchant is never so happy as when he is meeting the requirements and at reasonable, not excessive profits, supplying the needs of his own home patrons. There is a community of interests and a social friendliness that makes that kind of home business the pleasantest of all business.

True, there are some narrow souls in all communities, grasping merchants that seek to make a stake in every sale for fear they may not make another, little men that send abroad for things the home farmers could supply them; and there are selfish farmers who are always looking beyond the home interests for their imaginary greatest good. But these do not enter into the calculation. The prosperity and happiness of the community does not depend upon them. Were there none but that kind of farmers and merchants there would be no prosperous communities. Progress would crawl into a shell, and moss would grow over the lives of the people.

The key to prosperity is for each to make his own business the best of its kind, and when he has something to bestow to place it as near his own home as possible.

SHALL THERE BE MORE LAWLESSNESS

Once more there comes from the tobacco sections rumors of the destruction of tobacco beds, etc. Up-to-Date Farming believes that sellers and buyers of any commodity ought to be good friends and on the best of terms. Their mutual interests ought to make them so. If there were no growers of commodities the buyers of them would find nothing to do; and if there were no buyers of commodities the growers would have on their hands only so much surplus trash. These two classes ought to understand each other and be friends. Observing the requirements of Equity would make them so.

We fondly hoped that when the growers and buyers of tobacco in Kentucky came to an understanding last fall, and a satisfactory deal was made for the tobacco on hand, that the period of warfare was over, and henceforth there would not only be mutual prosperity, but there would be peace.

But honesty, fair dealing and friendliness must manifest itself on both sides. It will be remembered that the buyers averred they had put prices so low because the growers had produced too much; that to prevent runious rivalry the buyers had to take more of the raw commodity than they could use, and they put prices down to discourage excessive production; that they would willingly pay prices claimed by the growers if the growers would hold production within the limits of their requirements.

That seemed reasonable and the organized growers agreed to it. But that contention does not comport well with the rumors coming from Missouri that the tobacco trust has taken tracts of land in that state, secured expert growers, and propose to grow Burley tobacco on their own account. If the buyers have done that it is a shameful breach of faith, and forfeits the confidence and respect of the Kentucky Burley growers who accepted the contention of the buyers and prepared in friendship to meet the conditions.

But many growers themselves are stubborn and and perverse. These naturally excite the ire of those who wish to reduce tobacco growing to a business proposition. But we earnestly hope acts of lawlessness will not grow out of that vexation. We have little sympathy for those who will not accept reasonable regulations in their own interest and that of the entire community. But the only safety the only peace and prosperity, is in the observance of law. Cannot the recalcitrant, the unreasonable and unfair, be dealt with in some other way? If they will not harken to reason and accept kindly persuasion, cannot public condemnation and social ostracism, without violating the law, have the desired effect, and bring them to their senses? We appeal for law and order as the first essential of good citizenship.

TARIFF REVISION

We have refrained from much discussion of the tariff bill now before congress, because that question almost invariably takes a partisan turn. Unfortunately in American politics one party stands ready to oppose what the other party does or proposes, seemingly, more anxious to make political gains than to unselfishly serve the public. Yet, as we have often intimated, it is found in the windup that the special interests control the tariff legislation.

Our attention is called to one point, however, that deserves notice. Several issues ago we called attention to the tariff on lumber, which enabled our mills to denude the remaining forests of the United States and send the lumber, so much needed in this country, to Canada, and sell it there cheaper than it could be bought here, and cheaper than the Canadian mills could furnish it. Hence there was a general demand for a reduction of the tariff on lumber.

The bill now before Congress reduces the tariff on lumber, but the reduction is on rough, not dressed lumber. The public does not buy rough lumber, but the great milling corporations do. This reduction, therefore, enables the mills to get rough lumber from the Canadian forests, which they may dress and then sell to our people at as high a price as ever, for the tariff on dressed lumber, it seems, remains the same. And not only so; they may ship it back to Canada and again sell it below the price they charge their own people.

America does need patriotic statesmen—statesmen as broad as the people that elect them, and that will serve the public interest as well as the special interests that in some way control so many.

Once more we urge farmers to look after the matters in which they are so vitally concerned. There are a few items whose change would seriously affect them. The tariff on the few things they buy is not so important to farmers as the tariff on the things they sell, especially those products with which importations may compete. Removal of the tariff on wheat, for instance, would open the fields of Canada into the American granary, and the same could be said of other crops. It is wise, perhaps, to keep free from party politics in these matters, but it is wiser yet to do as others do and watch our own interests.

LIGHT BREAKING.

Our good friend, The Farm Journal, commenting on the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, says one of the most encouraging features is that farmers are co-operating in their business, and sees no reason why, if half the farmers of the country are already enrolled in the ranks of dairymen's, fruit, wool, cotton and other associations, the other half should not join them for self protection.

Light is surely breaking even in the dark places. All that is needed to make farm life the most attractive and best on earth is that same organized co-operation, not for buying only, but for selling also—for selling principally, for the buying will take care of itself.

How I Got My Farm

No. 2.

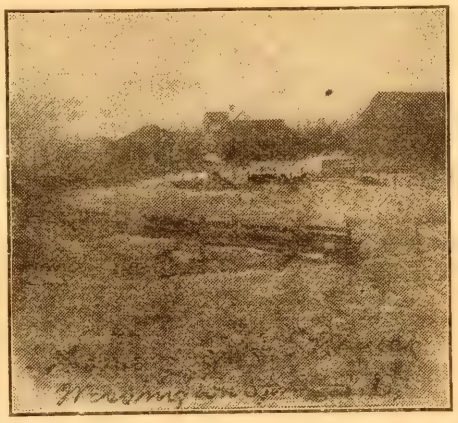
Interesting History of an Old Maryland Plantation

On the 19th of April, 1758, my great grand father, John Shower, a resident of Germantown, Pennsylvania, located in Carroll County, Maryland, near what afterwards became the site of Manchester. He there pre-empted a tract of land comprising 722 acres, one rood and sixteen perches. The manner of pre-empting then was very different from anything known to the people of today. A large part of this land was covered with the primeval forest, and Indians roamed in it at their pleasure. One family of Indians, named Macanoppy, lived on friendly terms with the Shower family, and the children of the two families often played together. But a crime having been committed by some of the Indians, this friendly family took fright and disappeared. No one knew what became of them, nor where they made their subsequent home.

Shortly after his arrival, John Shower built a two-story log dwelling, and a few years later erected a frame addition and boarded up the whole house. This building stood about 130 years, but it finally had to yield to a modern brick dwelling. He also erected a log Swiss barn, but that was destroyed by fire in 1809. Being a blacksmith by trade, he built a large blacksmith shop, and some of his customers came a distance of fifteen miles. He also planted an orchard of apple and peach trees. Two pear trees were planted near the house, and fruit was gathered from one of these trees when it was 122 years old.

John Shower died of apoplexy, April 10, 1810, in his 80th year. At his death, his son, John Adam Shower, came into possession of the plantation. The new owner engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, especially in the cultivation of tobacco, which he carried on a large scale. He was the first person in the vicinity to use lime as a fertilizer, or as a soil corrective, and this was in 1818.

John Adam Shower was commissioned a captain in the second company Maryland militia, that marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. After his death, which occurred August 27, 1833, his large estate was divided among his three sons and two daughters. My mother, Catherine, was one of the daughters. She married George Everhart, and received as her portion 130 acres of land, about 45 acres of which was heavily timbered. There were no buildings of any kind on this land, and my father, who was a merchant residing in Manchester, had the land farmed. He planted about 150 apple trees, nearly all of which are now dead.



During my younger days I worked on this farm, performing all kinds of labor. I recall with pleasure the many happy days I spent in the harvest and hay fields, and roaming over the farm with a gun in quest of game.

During the latter part of my father's life, on account of old age, the farm was neglected, and weeds and briers and bushes grew up. After my mother's death the heirs sold 20 acres of the woodland, and I bought the remainder, 110 acres, for $3,407.75. There were still no farm buildings on it. By this time the land was poor and run down, the fences all out of repair, and the meadows, which formerly yielded large crops of hay, were grown up in weeds and brush.

In April, 1901, I planted 160 York Imperial and 150 Ben Davis apple trees. In the following November I planted 200 Missing Link apple trees. In April, 1902, I planted 100 Missouri Pippin trees. After I had finished planting my orchard, my nearest neighbor said: "I would not have allowed that pretty field to be thus spoiled for $500." I replied that it was my field, and time would show whether or not I had acted wisely. The trees began to bear the sixth year, and last spring nearly all had blossoms, but an untimely freeze destroyed the fruit.

I may remark incidentally, that my share of the inheritance was $275; this I was obliged to pay out as security money. I built a bank barn 36 by 60 feet, with a wagon shed attached, at a cost of $800. I also bought a stone toll gate house across the pike from the farm, for $450, and spent $300 repairing it. I have blind-ditched portions of the land, and reclaimed it from the undergrowth and swamp. Fences have been repaired, and lime and fertilizer applied, and now we raise excellent crops. This farm has belonged to the family for 150 years, and in all that time I am only the fourth owner.

O. T. Everhart.

Note.—Oliver T. Everhart is a physician of Hanover, York county, Maryland, has been in active practice for 52 years, is prominent in educational work, and also in farmers' institute work—a recognized authority on farm topics. He has written a history of the Everhart and Shower families, and has completed several other interesting books.—Editor.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

IMPORTING POTATOES

Kentucky papers tell us (we have seen it mentioned elsewhere) that potatoes are actually being imported from Europe and sold in Kentucky at prices charged there for American-grown tubers. The statement is that a syndicate of eastern merchants bought up all the surplus of the potato crops of Ireland, Scotland and Belgium, held them till the opportunity offered, and are now distributing them wherever the local price is as much as two cents per pound or $1.20 per bushel.

Potatoes in the countries named are grown very cheaply. Labor is but poorly paid, and intensive farming is the rule. No farmer has more than a few acres, and the land is fertilized to its highest productive capacity, so that the yield per acre is much greater than it is in this country.

Imported potatoes must pay a tariff, but it seems that can be done at present, and the potatoes bought and shipped across the ocean, freighted from the seaboard to such interior points as Lexington, Ky., and sold in competition with the home-grown article.

We do not entirely understand how it can be done . Here is another question for American farmers to study, discuss and settle. American farmers are under patriotic obligation to supply at an equitable price, American need for all crops grown here. When they fail to do that they cannot complain at importations to supply the deficit. But when our own farmers fully supply that need at prices which cannot be called excessive, then it is unpatriotic to bring such commodities from foreign countries.

So many subjects present themselves for thought and discussion, we do not see how any farm meeting can be dull.

THE AMERICAN POTATO CROP

Apropos of the mention elsewhere of the importation of potatoes into this country from Europe, we may say the American supply is by no means exhausted. A Michigan paper is authority for the statement, somewhat earlier in the season, that there were then in farmers hands in Maine not less than 10,500,000 bushels of potatoes, and that correspondingly large quantities were being held elsewhere.

The secret of good and steady prices for farm products, is controlled marketing, and controlled marketing depends upon keeping the crops in farmers' hands until satisfactory prices are received for them. But there is such a thing as holding too long. Equity has never taught that controlled marketing should be used as a weapon to force excessive prices. When fair prices, prices that pay reasonable wages, are offered, that is the time to sell, whether it be potatoes or cotton, wheat or corn; or even live stock.

USE OF FERTILIZERS ON CORN

G. S. Richardson gives Successful Farming a bit of his experience in the use of commercial fertilizers on corn land. He used 200 pounds to the acre, at a cost of $2.50, and claims that he increased the yield 20 bushels per acre by it. He used a fertilizer that analyzed 2 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 8 per cent potassium.

He applied the fertilizer by means of a distributor attached to the cultivator, and put it on at the second cultivation. This put the fertilizer on as a top dressing, just ahead of the shovels so that it was well scattered and mixed with the freshly-turned soil. Mr. Richardson found this method much more effective than any other. He has tried drilling the fertilizer in the rows at planting, but never derived any perceptible benefit from that method.

THE COCKLE BUR

This is one of the best known weeds on the farms of the Mississippi Valley. Indeed, it is not confined to the Valley States, but is a farm pest from New England to Nebraska, and perhaps even further west than that. It grows luxuriantly in rich soil almost anywhere. In fact, its growth is one of the best evidences that the soil is rich—it does not flourish in poor ground. It is said to be an excellent crop to turn under. We knew one case where a farmer went to a distant field that was thoroughly set with cockle burs, and gathered a wagon bed full of the burs, which he took home and sowed on a 40-acre field to turn under as green manure.

The cockle bur rejoices in rich bottom land. The seeds (burs) are spread by overflowing water, also by clinging to the wool or hair of animals, and even to the clothing of people. We have known a simple freshet to thoroughly seed a bottom field. We have also known fields cultivated in corn so thickly set with the burs that had grown up after the last cultivation to waist high or higher as to make it almost impossible to gather the corn, and the mane and tails of the team would become matted with the burs. Cattle pastured in the stalks during winter also become matted with the burs.



Cocklebur

Sheep and cockle burs are incompatable on the same farm. The wool becomes so matted as to be practically worthless. But if sheep run in the field all the season, they eat the young plants, and unless the field be too large for the flock, or too badly infested, the plants will not be allowed to mature burs. Other stock will eat the young plants, also, and one of the best ways to rid a field of the burs is close pasturage.

Cultivation fights the cockle bur at a disadvantage. Each bur has two germs, and farmers believe when one of these germinates the other waits for the result. If the plant be destroyed in any way, the other germinates. If not, the other waits until the next year and then puts up an independent plant. Of course this is only a popular idea. But the plant is exceedingly persistent, and it times its growth to the season. It is a common saying that the cockle bur never gets frostbitten. If it is undisturbed in the spring, and has a full season's growth, it grows large and spreading, and bears a heavy crop of burs. If it gets a start later it makes a smaller growth, but is sure to mature burs. It is a popular fancy that it never sets a bur which it cannot mature.

The botanical name of the cockle bur is Xanthium Stramarium. It has been discovered that this pest may be destroyed by spraying when young with a 20 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron.

LOOK TO THE SEED

No matter what you plant or how, look to the seed. To plant indifferent seed is to invite failure, in spite of what other care and viligance may be employed.

It is a great mistake to suppose "anything will do for seed." We have heard farmers say in planting potatoes that would not be used for any other purpose: "O. they are good enough for seed; simply put a few more to the hill." If farmers could realize how different it is to make anything produce something better than itself, the seed would certainly be differently regarded. What is the little differences in cost between the best seed and the worst when compared with a good crop of superior stuff and a bad crop of inferior products? Planting inferior seed is never justifiable when better can be obtained.

SELECTING SEED CORN

One would naturally expect to find the best seed corn on the best ear, and the best ear of any variety is of the proper length and circumference of the type, cylindrical in form, rows uniform and straight, with no faulty grains and no open spaces between; nose entirely covered with grains and butt ends surrounded with a circle of grains with a well defined basin where the stem was attached. The grains throughout should be uniform in size, shape and thickness, and also in size shape and indentation of the germ. The nose grains are smaller and more cylindrical in form, while the butt grains are inclined to be triangular and chisel-shaped. We never use either the nose end or butt end grains for seed.

Some varieties of corn have larger cobs than others. In selecting seed choose ears that have cobs of the typical size. Be sure that every grain has a bright, glossy appearance.

PRICES INCREASED

According to the Department of Agriculture the average of prices in the United States of the ten great farm crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, flaxseed, cotton and hay, was, on March 1, nearly five per cent higher than on January 1, and 2.2 per cent higher than on March 1, a year ago. It pays to hold even for the average increase, and controlled marketing is all the American farmer needs to place his business on a sure and steady paying basis.

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SOMETHING NEEDED TO STIMULATE BETTER FARMING.

Germany is only about twice as large as the state of Colorado, yet Germany produces eight times as many potatoes as does the entire United States. It is little wonder that potatoes are being imported into this country from Europe. Every farm product that comes across the waters into the United States cuts down to that extent the American farmers' market. We have always contended that America ought to supply American needs, and with proper encouragement and support it would do so.

As an object lesson we may compare with Germany. That country is reported to produce 2,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes, while the whole United States is credited with only 250,000,000 bushels. Germany produces 250 bushels per acre; the United States produces 85 bushels.

Should we produce more potatoes? If the country needs more we should. The fact that potatoes are being imported is proof that we need more. Can we produce more? Undoubtedly we can, whether we can spare more acres to that crop or not. If Germany can produce 250 bushels per acre, so can we; and all we need to encourage such production is a certain demand and steady prices. We cannot say we need higher prices. Equitable prices are profitable prices, and these we have had, in the main, for several years. Steady prices—prices free from speculative hording and juggling, is the crying need. That depends more upon distribution than upon production or demand. The demand is all over the country; shipment tends to the trade centers. There is seldom a year when market centers may not be found glutted and stagnant when no great distance away may be found unsatisfied demand.

To secure better distribution requires a little knowledge of markets and demand, more co-operation both in production and in selling and shipment—more universal organization. This accomplished, better farming will immediately follow. The acres that now produce less than a hundred bushels will produce two hundred, and the land will get better all the time, as in Germany. And the extra production will not entail ruined prices as in haphazard increases with no system of marketing. We plead for that knowledge, that organization and that co-operation among farmers in America that will adapt increase to more universal supply and better incomes. Give that to agriculture in America and the farmers, themselves, will do the rest.

TILLAGE BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING

We are convinced that the average farmer is in too great a hurry to get the seed in the ground. He thinks he cannot afford the time in the spring to give the ground more than a partial stirring, and that sometimes when the ground is in bad condition; and then he sticks in the seed. Besides, what is the use of working the ground when there is nothing in it to grow? He thinks he must first get the seed planted, and then he has something to work for.

If we could so arrange it, and induce our help to believe that way, we would rather the larger half of our cultivation was done before planting. The object of cultivation is not so much to induce the plants to grow, as it is to put the soil in condition for them to grow in, and to keep down foul growths. Both of these objects can be attained better before the seed is in the ground than after. There is nothing then in the way and the work of tillage can go on smoothly. Implements can be used more to the purpose, that will stir every bit of the ground, and yet cover more acres in a given time. And it is done before the heat of summer is on the fields, and the work is not so hard either on man or beast.

Yes, we allow that seed must be planted in due time for the crop to mature, but a crop will grow more rapidly and mature more quickly when the ground is put in the best condition to receive the seed and encourage prompt germination and afford it facilities for growth.

We, therefore, take this position: Breaking is not enough. Breaking and harrowing is not enough. We would like to break and harrow and roll. Then we would like to let the ground lie awhile to encourage the weed seeds to germinate. After that we would like to disk and harrow and roll. Then we would be willing to plant. Late seasons with ground too wet might interfere with such a plan, and really throw the planting late; but what might be too late in the ordinary practice of breaking and planting, might not be too late with the ground put in thorough tilth.

Of course there must be some cultivation while the crop is growing, but with the ground in the condition above recommended there need not be so much of it. The purpose is to keep the ground in proper tilth, which is much more easily done when it is put in that condition before planting; and also to prevent a crust from forming on the surface. Such a crust affords an avenue for the escape of soil moisture. Stirring for that purpose ought to be after rather than before a rain. Corn will stand drought much better in a field with a pulverized or even dusty surface than it will in one covered with a crust, such as too often forms after a shower.

Growing corn does not need to have its roots disturbed to make it grow. We have heard old time farmers declare they would not allow a man to plow in their fields who could not show corn roots on the point of his plow. We would not want such plowing at all. What would be thought of the feeder, who after each feeding, brought away some of the animals' teeth with him. There is greater similarity between plants and animals than average people suppose. At all events, the roots and rootlets of the growing plant are its feeders, and broken or destroyed, the plant is injured. Do most of the tillage before planting.

All of our readers who are thinking of buying anything in the buggy or harness line should write the ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO. at Elkhart, Ind. and ask for one of their 1909 catalogs. It is an interesting book and will certainly be the means of saving you some money on your purchases. Their success has been wonderful, but it only goes to show that honest goods and honest prices are always appreciated.

FENCE BUILDING TIME

An interesting booklet has been issued for the benefit of farmers, telling all the facts about wire fence weaving, showing how they can buy wire at wholesale rates and, with a machine sold at moderate cost, weave their own fences, thereby effecting a saving of one-third over buying ready woven fence. This booklet is full of fence building facts that should interest every farmer. Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can secure a copy by addressthe Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

We have received a most interesting and valuable booklet from the International Harvester Co. It is the Farmers' Almanac and Encyclopedia. There is just about as much inofrmation between its two covers as could be gotten in an 84-page book. There is something worth knowing in it for everyone. A free copy will be sent if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and write the International Harvester Co., Chicago.

Sportsman, Attention!

Stevens Rifle and Pistol Telescopes are more and more coming to be recognized by sportsmen as indispensable in hunting and target practice, and the leading shooting organizations are now permitting their use in rifle tournaments.

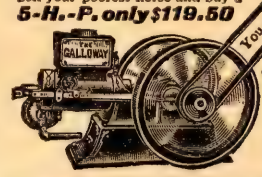
As the Stevens telescope can be fitted to any make of rifle by means of the Stevens telescope mounts, all sportsmen, no matter what make of rifle they shoot, should write for the new illustrated and descriptive catalogue of the new improved accessories now furnished by the Stevens Company. The company's new "Ideal Detachable" mount is the best thing ever produced along this line. It admits of attaching a telescope to, or removing it quickly from, a rifle barrel, in a few seconds, as often as desired and with perfect accuracy; is absolutely simple in application and admits of the finest adjustment for both elevation and windage.

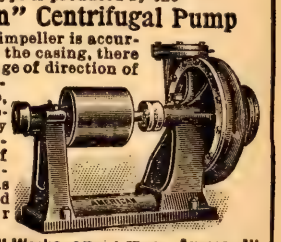
The Stevens company has just perfected a new Side Mount for high power repeating rifles which will stand any amount of shooting with heavy charges without getting out of perfectly accurate adjustment. This old established house is too well known to need our endorsement; nevertheless we advise everyone who shoots a rifle to write for the Telescope Acccessories Catalog just issued by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, 225 Grove St., Chicopee Falls, Mass. It is filled with information every rifle man should have.


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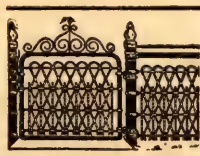
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With or without self-feed positive pull back without spring.
A complete line of power balers, hay, paper, wool, shavings, cotton hull and compress presses.
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Consisting of one pair 14 in. horse hoof trimmers and shoe pullers, one clinch cutter, three S wrenches to turn nuts on 9-16 1-4, 5-16 3-8, 7-16, 1-2 bolts, one punch to take off section knives and other work, one cold chisel forged from black diamond tool steel. Worth ten dollars to every horse on the farm to have its feet trimmed at the proper time. Your money back if not pleased. Price $2.25 per set, express prepaid on two sets.
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REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper you saw. Therefore We TO their Advertisement Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.



OFF AT A TANGENT AGAIN

Mr. E. L. Vincent, with whose writings at least the older readers of UP-TO-DATE are familiar, though under a nom de plume, tells the readers of the Farmers Voice how easy it would be for dairymen to increase the value of their herds and their own income and wealth at the same time. To emphasize the argument he quotes the Dairy Department of the Pennsylvania State College as follows:

"Suppose every man in this state, by the use of first-class feed, pure blood and better care of animals increases the net value of his cows by $10, the 1,000,000 cattle of the state would be worth $10,000,000 more. And that is comparatively one-fourth the entire value of the dairy products of the state."

In estimating values all these scientific people ignore price. Ask them what determines price, and they almost shriek, "Supply and demand!" In the very next breath they will figure out, as the result of their experiments, an immense increase of the supply, and without a thought of the demand or price, estimate at prevailing prices, the great wealth they have added to the country, especially to the farm part of it. They are the most inconsistent people on earth, or they do not believe what they say of the law of supply and demand.

In the sense considered, the value of the dairy cow depends upon the quantity and quality of the milk produced. To add $10 to that value is to add that much to her production. Add that much to the million cows of the state, what would be done with the milk, and what would it be worth? That the demand is already pretty well supplied the price is proof. Milk can scarcely be marketed at the price now paid. If the demand were not supplied more would be paid for it. If each cow were induced to give ten dollars' worth more, who would want it? What would be done with it? What would be the effect on the value of the quantity already produced and sold almost without profit? Instead of adding ten million dollars to the value of the dairy stock of Pennsylvania, would it not more likely bankrupt the dairy business by over supplying the demand and destroying the price?

We like our scientific investigators and patient experiments, but we want them to be consistent. The only thing that prevents their ruining agriculture is failure to accomplish what they undertake. If their efforts resulted in anything more than figures, the world would be burdened with surplus products, and producers would be impoverished because prices would carry no remuneration.

When dairy or any other products are increased, consumption must be increased in the same proportion or there will be stagnation. To add $10 to the value of a cow's product means to add about one-fourth. The dairy boomers, therefore, should put it this way: Increase the milk flow one-fourth and induce the people to eat four meals instead of three. Ten dollars may then be added to the value of a cow, and $10,000,000 to the wealth of a state that has a million cows. The increase of the value depends more upon the additional meal eaten than upon the increased flow of milk.

But let the experiments go on. They do good. Once in a while the public absorbs a good idea that leads to progress. An individual now and then is benefited, and a kind of mental unrest is created which induces thought, and in some results in inprovement. There is little more danger that the universal gains figured will be achieved than that people will be induced to eat four meals a day. Still those who preach the law of supply and demand should consider the effect increased supply without increasing the demand must have not only upon the price, but upon the aggregate value.

OF INTEREST TO WOOL GROWERS

As the time for the annual wool clip approaches, it is up to farmers to consider the market and the influences which affect prices. It is broadly hinted in trade circles that the wool producing territory is to be apportioned among the buyers, so that buyers will not compete with each other, and prices offered by one will be offered by all, thus making as complete a buying monopoly as if there were but one buyer in the country.

The very suggestion of such a thing is repugnant to the independent spirit of American institutions, and it bodes evil to wool producers. Such an apportionment was practically put in effect last year, and the price went from 28 cents to 16 cents per pound.

Producers of wool, or of any other crop, cannot tolerate such conditions. They are thus placed at the mercy, not of the supply or demand, but of the click of an instrument in New York or Chicago, and of the greed behind it. Such efforts can be counteracted in only one way. Organization brought the power that created the conditions. Organization alone can bring the power to overcome them. Through organization the buyers declare they will pay only such and such prices. Through organization the producers must say they will accept only a certain price upon which they have agreed. The farmers have the wool; the buyers must have it or go out of business. Which must be the winner in such a contest?

TARIFF ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

W. D. Gerken, a Wisconsin subscriber, sending us some dairy statistics from his State, says profits on such products are too small. He suggests that there should be a higher tariff on dairy products so that competition from foreign countries could not press American farmers so closely.

Mr. Gerken reminds us also that tuberculosis is an indoor disease, and that it need not be so much dreaded in the open; that it is mostly contracted in factories.

MACHINE SHEEP SHEARING

In a good many communities where sheep are raised it is no longer unusual to see them all being shorn by the hand power shearing machines.

This machine is rapidly taking the place of the old hand shear everywhere. It does a much smoother job, gets more wool, and the wool is longer in fibre. The extra wool from a small flock pays for the machine, very often the first season.

The Stewart hand power shearing machine is generally considered the best one on the market. The Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 224 Ontario St., Chicago, make it, and offer it to sheep owners on the basis that it must please them or it can be returned at the expense of the manufacturers.

The Pilling Garget Remedy.

The Pilling Garget Outfie has saved hundreds of cows affected with that scourage of the Dairy. It is very "Easy to Use," requiring no Veterinary knowledge. It's cost is only $4.00 delivered at your door, and after once using it you would not be without it for any price.

All of the Pilling Cattle Instruments are "Easy to Use," and should be in the hands of every cow owner. Why not send today to G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., asking them for pamphlet Q.

A LITTLE TALK on DISCS

TRADE Sharples MARK 29 Yrs

We have often called attention to the fact that **Tubular Cream Separators** are entirely different from other cream separators, are in a different class, built on scientific principles; built to wear; built to skim clean; built to give general satisfaction; which means built without discs, and without the wabbling disc bowl, the difficulties in keeping the bowl in balance and the uncleanable, cream tainting features of the common disc bowl.

The Universal Prestige of Tubular Separators

is largely due to the entire absence of the objectionable features common to all disc separators, and this in connection with perfect mechanical construction, and exclusive conveniences found only in Tubular Separators, is sufficient reason for the sale of Tubulars so far exceeding those of any two competitors. IT'S THE NATURAL RESULT.

We Have Made This Statement Often

All "bucket bowl" or "disc" separators built by our numerous competitors, old and new, are in the same class; have the same characteristics, whether good or bad, and one is just about as bad as another. Now comes our old "disky" competitor and advertises a patent infringement suit against a catalogue house separator which has been built and sold for a number of years. Our old friend seems to have just discovered that we were right when we said the catalogue house disc separators were just the same as his disc separator. He now admits that the catalogue house separator is identical with his disky construction and asks the United States Circuit Court to make the other fellow stop building them and his agents stop selling them. Our old friend is in bad straits; he has worked every scheme imaginable to bolster up the reputation of his very common "disc" machine, he has gone the limit in questionable advertising, he has employed a small army of salesmen to bluff the game through, and now he has had to ask the Court to help him out of his trouble. The real trouble is that the farmer has found out what our disky friend now admits; the catalogue house separator is as good as the old disc separator and the farmer is wise enough to buy the one that he can buy the cheapest. Anybody can build a disc separator cheap, and if the farmer or dairyman is willing to endure the inconveniences of a disc separator he should buy one that is sold cheap. Several of the new disc separators are more modern, more convenient, and more satisfactory than the much advertised "old original" and sell for half the price. No wonder our old friend needs help.

If a farmer or dairyman appreciates convenience, safety, economy, durability, perfect skimming, easy running and freedom from repair bills he should buy a Tubular, **and that is what most farmers are doing.** For full information write for catalogue No. 136.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Can. **West Chester, Penna.** Portland, Ore.
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MORE COWS AND MORE CALVES

There is not a question but there is need of more cows and the raising of more calves on the farms. The fad for cultivation and the modern strain for increased production have virtually eliminated pastures from the average farms and have cut down live stock production to a beggarly figure. Car load after car load of cows entirely unfit for market are being constantly shipped to the packing cities, and veal calves are going in by the score until milch cows are actually scarce in the farming districts, and to pick up a bunch of ten or a dozen thrifty yearling calves in a township is next thing to an impossible task.

If this tendency continues the result is going to be serious. The cultivation mania is impoverishing the land. It is defeating the very end aimed at, big crops, and it is cutting out the surest and easiest source of farm profits, cows and calves, and beef steers and heifers.

Besides, the neglect of livestock growing, or to put it more truthfully, its abandonment on the farms, is well nigh threatening the meat supply of the country. We earnestly wish farmers to keep posted as to where the most active demand is, and the promise of surest profits. The grain trade is most nearly supplied and dullest. There can be no doubt about that. The cotton crops must wait for takers at precarious prices. The hay crop is usually abundant and at the mercy of shippers. The tobacco crop is an unprofitable incumbrance in the hands of the growers, except when the power of organization compels equitable prices.

Live stock alone is being sought among the farms without being found. Powerful price-makers may lower prices, but the fact remains that meat and milk are needed, that the quantity demanded is constantly increasing as the supply diminishes, and prices must assert themselves. Farmersought to quit selling their cows. The slaughter of veal calves should be discouraged. Acres now impoverished by cultivation, should be given a rest in pasture, and easier farming, easier profits, and less strenuous lives be brought to the entire farm household. This is good advice, and farmers who take it will be both richer and happier. And there is little danger that this line of farming will be overdone within the lives of the readers of this article.

CORN STALKS AND PAPER

Without the official figures before us we do not care to say how much wood is used every year in the manufacture of paper. We have seen it stated somewhere that paper enough to supply a single one of our great dailies requires a quantity of wood sufficient to denude acres of forest land. Certain it is that the diminishing wood supply has been for years a source of anxiety to paper manufacturers, and the future paper supply has been a serious question.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been experimenting in the manufacture of paper from cornstalks, with such promising success that it is said a contract has been made with a large wood paper plant in Maine to give the matter of making paper from stalks a practical test. The mill undertakes to run off all grades of paper in commercial quantities from cornstalk pulp the same as from wood pulp, and it is said the Department experts and the mill managers feel confident they will be able to do so.

About the only problem yet unsolved, according to word from Washington, is the value and disposition of a by-product that comes from the stalks in reducing them to pulp. This by-product is a molasses substance, and it can no doubt be converted into a valuable feedstuff. It evidently contains all the feed elements of the stalks in concentrated form, relieved of the fibre, which is the part needed for the paper, but which contains none of the nutritive elements. The Department experimenters claim that if this by-product could be sold at two cents per pound it would pay all expenses up to the time of removing the pulp from the digester, and insure paper as cheap or cheaper than it can now be obtained. A value of two cents a pound for the by-product can scarcely be reached; there are too many and too much of cheaper feeds. Cotton seed meal seldom reaches $30 per ton, and best hay rarely goes to $20. Corn itself at 50 cents a bushel is not quite a cent a pound or $20 a ton.

But, though the product referred to cannot be expected to sell for two cents a pound, it cannot fail to be a valuable feed, and it will be in demand at a price commensurate with that of other rich feeds. An evidently similar product, a low grade and unsalable molasses from the cane sugar houses, has for a number of years been in use in the south as a profitable feed for horses, cattle and hogs. It seems to us that whatever profit can be derived from the by-product ought to tend to make paper cheaper, for it must be as easy to reduce cornstalks to pulp as to reduce wood.

At all events, these experiments will be watched with very great interest as the possible awakening of a new industry, the utilizing of a vast waste product, and the relieving of the threatened paper supply. But, as usual, the benefit such an industry would be to the farmers is greatly exaggerated, as was the manufacture of denatured alcohol. The consumption of cornstalks in the manufacture of paper cannot have much effect upon the value of cornstalks in the cornbelt. Almost any county in such states as Indiana, Illinois or Iowa, could furnish more stalks than any mill could use. Besides, conditions in the care of preparation of the stalks for market will be such that the prices offered the farmers will not be very profitable; and the new feed product extracted therefrom, coming in competition with the feeds derived directly from the farms and already on the market, may counteract most of the benefit farmers will get from the sale of the stalks to the paper mills.

But the manufacture of paper from cornstalks is an advance step in the line of human progress; it makes a waste commodity useful, and relieves a distressed situation. That is enough to arouse public interest, and cause everybody to wish the experiment may result in the most complete success. The ancients wrote on papyrus. The moderns may write and print on cornstalks—or on what had been cornstalks. Let the world continue to move.

How to Cure Heaves

A book issued by The Newton Remedy Company, of Toledo, Ohio, contains a great deal of valuable information, and will interest all owners of horses. A copy will be mailed free to any address upon request. It tells how to cure horses. Write & mention this paper.

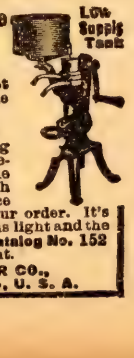
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If you knew our low price on a **DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR** you would want to buy one. Why not write for it before you buy a machine of any kind from anybody?



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The one purpose of every thinking buyer of a cream separator is the making of the most and the best cream possible, whether for home butter making, creamery patronage, or any other use to which cream is put.

It is possible to "claim" almost everything for the various makes of cream separators, but the one indisputable fact that would-be competitors do not even attempt to get around is the unquestionable superiority of the DE LAVAL machines in the making of the best butter.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all higher awards in every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

Beginning with the first great annual contest of the NATIONAL BUTTERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION in 1892 and ending with the 1908 contest, not only the HIGHEST but every anywhere near high award has been made to users of DE LAVAL separators and more than nine-tenths of all exhibits scoring above 90 per cent. in quality have been DE LAVAL made.

The first prize winners and their scores at every convention of the National Buttermakers' Association since its organization in 1892 have been as follows:

1892	Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa	Score 98.
1893	Dubuque, Iowa, C. W. Smith, Colvin's Park, Ill	Score 97.
1895	Rockford, Ill., F. C. Oltrogge, Tripoli, Iowa	Score 98.
1896	Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thomas Milton, St. Paul, Minn	Score 97.82
1897	Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa	Score 98.5
1898	Topeka, Kan., Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn.	Score 98.
1899	Sioux Falls, S. D., A. W. McCall, Creston, Iowa	Score 97.
1900	Lincoln, Neb., H. T. Sondergaard, Litchfield, Minn	Score 98.
1901	St. Paul, Minn., E. O. Quenvold, Owatonna, Minn	Score 97.
1902	E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay, Wis	Score 98.5
1904	St. Louis, Mo., L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn	Score 98.5
1906	Chicago, Ill., A. Carlson, Rush City, Minn	Score 97.
1907	Chicago, Ill., A. Lindblad, North Branch, Minn	Score 97.5
1908	J. C. Post, Hector, Minn	Score 98.

(There were no conventions in 1894, 1903 and 1905.)

In the great 1908 contest 504 of the best buttermakers in the United States competed, with first, second and third, and all important awards, being made to users of DE LAVAL machines.

At each of the big Chicago National Dairy Shows DE LAVAL butter has made a CLEAN SWEEP of all highest prizes, and at the December (1908) Show, when instead of butter there was a cream contest, under the supervision of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, first and second prizes in both classes were won by DE LAVAL cream.

Going back further, DE LAVAL made butter received the GRAND PRIZE at the ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR and as well at the last PARIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

In all the hundreds of important state and country contests the world over for twenty years the superiority of the DE LAVAL separator in the making of fine butter has been conclusively proven.

THE EXPLANATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE IDEAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATING BOWLS AND THE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DE LAVAL MACHINES MAY BE OPERATED AND USED.

A new 1909 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in this as in other features of separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

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107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREG.

HOGS AND PROFIT

"There is no profit in hogs." One need not go far in any direction from any starting point to hear that expression. But it all depends. Hogs may be grown in such a way that there is no profit in them; and they may be grown in such a way that there are few animals on the farm more profitable. The hog that is permitted to "rough it" until it is two years old to weigh 200 pounds, the old way, carries no profits in modern farming. Neither does the hog that is fed corn from pighood to market.

But the hog that is grown with judgment, that has nourishing feed to keep it growing all the time—that begins life very early in the spring, has rich slops when too young or too early for pasture, then good pastures of red or white clovers or rich grasses, with grain enough to keep it doing its best, pushing it to two or three hundred pounds at ten or eleven months old, pays a fine profit.

The above program does not include winter feeding, for there is not so much profit in that. We would, therefore, not feed any but the breeding stock through the winter. It takes planning to raise hogs profitably as well as it takes to make any other business profitable.

And we would not always use the same pasture lot. Hogs are great pasture fertilizers, and we would shift the pastures for that purpose if for no other. But a fresh pasture is better than a long used one. Many of the richest plants become killed out or die out, and the strength of the pasture is weakened. Early pigs with rich, fresh pasture and thrifty treatment besides, grow rapidly and make good returns.

THE HORSE AND HIS POSITION

We have several times argued that there is little danger that the horse will be crowded out by the automobile or anything else. The census bureau of the Department of Agriculture gives some interesting figures. In 1898 there were in the country 13,960,911 horses, worth $34.26 each, or an aggregate of $478,362,407. In 1909 there were in the country 20,640,000 horses, worth $[illegible].64 each, or aggregating $1,974,052,000.

An analysis of these figures shows a condition entirely different from the rule in ordinary production and value. Here we have an increase of nearly 5[illegible] per cent in the number of horses, with at the same time a increase in value nearly three times as great. The rule is as quantity increases values diminish. This departure from the rule can only be accounted for on the ground that the demand for horses is not satisfied, and that a still greater increase in production will meet remunerative prices.

CORN STAYING AT HOME

The figures of the Department of Agriculture showing the exports of corn are surprising. During 1908 there were exported only 37,577,717 bushels, while during 1907 there were exported 83,200,872 bushels, and in 1906, 102,518,817 bushels. The rapid falling off in corn exports is not very satisfactorily accounted for, but the steadily maintained price is positive proof that it is not falling dead on the growers' hands. It is needed and used at home at fairly remunerative prices. Corn is still king, and the crop in this country may be safely increased.

INFLUENCE OF FEED ON MILK AND BUTTER

It is said on good authority that if oil meal is fed in large quantities to milch cows the butter produced from the milk is liable to be soft, and will melt and run down when exposed to very little heat. On the other hand, butter from cows fed largely on cotton seed meal has a tendency to be hard, and takes a much greater degree of heat to melt it. Such cream or milk also requires a higher temperature in churning.

Of course, the above effects are observable only when the feeds mentioned are the principal feed. Neither oil meal nor cotton seed meal produces any visible effect when fed only in small quantities in connection with other feeds.

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The United States Separators have **handsome frames,** cast in **one solid piece.** They have **waist low supply cans.** The **gears** are all **enclosed, dust proof** and **self oiling.** The **bowls** are **most simple** in construction and **easily washed** thoroughly in all parts in from two to five minutes. No long goose neck pipe in the United States to get foul and difficult to clean.



Dairy women as well as **experts consider** that the **United States** is now the **easiest cleaned, turns easiest, skims cleanest** and **wears longest.**

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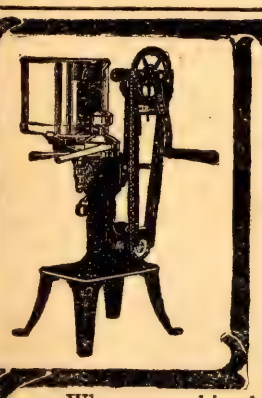
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Everybody knows that the Cream Harvester will save labor, save time and get more butter fat out of the milk than you can get by hand skimming. These are direct benefits. They are the most persuasive reasons why every dairyman should have a cream separator.

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I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are very close skimmers. The saving in cream alone by using one of these machines goes far each season toward paying for the cost of the machine if you keep a number of cows.

There are two styles of I. H. C. Cream Harvesters, the Dairymaid and the Bluebell.

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This machine is chain driven, and it is made in four sizes—350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. Because of the simple and direct application of power from the crank to the bowl, it is exceptionally easy running and is very easily kept in order. The strongest points about this machine are its close skimming, convenient operation and simplicity, which makes it exceptionally durable. The supply can and crank are waist high, an ideal location to make the work easy. When you get a Dairymaid you can be sure you are going to get all the butter fat in the easiest possible way.

Bluebell Cream Harvester

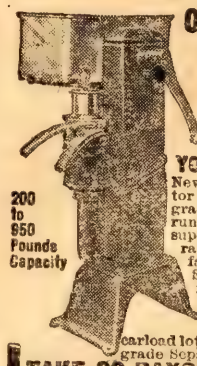
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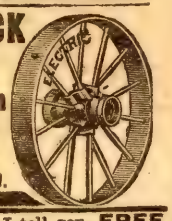
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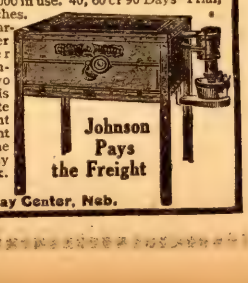


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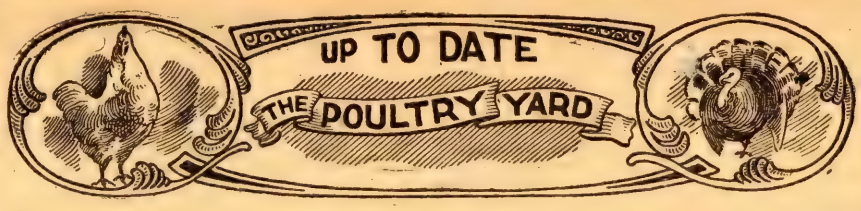
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VARIETIES OF POULTRY—THE MEDITERRANEANS

The so-called Mediterranean breeds are all small and we shall mention only two families of them—the Leghorns and the Hamburgs. The Leghorns are natives of Italy on the shores of the Mediterranean sea. The Hamburgs are thought to be from Turkey, also on the Mediterranean, and it is supposed they got their name from having reached the outer world through Hamburg, whose name clung to them.

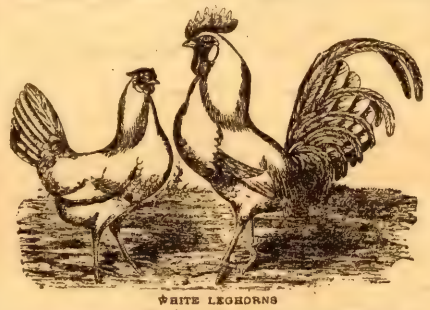
The Leghorns are commercially far the most important of these two families of fowls. Though originally belonging to a southern climate, they now occupy a very wide range, and seem entirely hardy in almost any latitude. As egg producers they have no rivals, and are considered persistent layers nearly all the year, though in winter they need comfortable quarters. They are extensive rangers and great foragers—are better adapted to the open farm than to the closed run.

The chicks mature very early; the cockerels often crow when six weeks old, and pullets have been known to lay at less than five months. But the Leghorns are small. Grown roosters weigh from four to six pounds, hens three and a half to four.

There are several popular varieties of Leghorns, among which we may name Rose and Single Comb Browns, Rose and Single Comb Whites, Black and Dominique.

White Leghorns

The White Leghorns have been longest known in this country, and are perhaps more widely disseminated than any other variety of that family; though the Browns are extensively known, and are considered fully as valuable either for eggs or young



WHITE LEGHORNS

chicks. Some prefer the Browns because they do not show dirt like their white relatives do; and the Rose Combs of both varieties are becoming more and more popular, especially in the higher latitudes, because the combs set closer on the head and are not quite so easily frozen.

The Hamburgs are even smaller than the Leghorns, four and a half to five and a half pounds being the standard weight for adult males and three and a half to four and a half for females. These birds have a remarkably graceful carriage, and their plumage, being elegantly marked, glossy and beautiful, makes them among the most attractive fowls in the entire list of poultry. As layers they yield first place to none, not even to the Leghorn, and, though smaller themselves, their eggs are larger than those of the Leghorns. The principal varieties are the Black, Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled, Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled, and White.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs

This is a most beautiful bird. The general carriage of the rooster gives him a most conceited appearance, which in fact is true of all the Hamburgs. The tail is borne high, and carried in a graceful arch. The comb is a distinct rose, rather square in front and well peaked behind, full of spikes and free from a hollow in the center. The ear lobes are white, without red edging. The legs are small and blue.

The head, hackle, back, saddle, breast and thighs of the silver penciled cock should be entirely white; tail black, glossed with green, the sickle and feathers have a narrow white edging the whole length, the more even and sharply defined the better. The wings are principally white, but the lower wing coverts are marked



SILVER-PENCILED HAMBURGS.

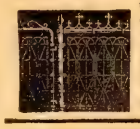
with black, showing a narrow indistinct bar across the wing. The secondary quills have a glossy black spot on the end of each feather, which gives the wing a black edging. A reddish brown patch sometimes appears on the wing, and that disqualifies from the show ring. It often appears in old birds that did not show it when young.

The ground color of the hen is pure silver white; the back, breast, body, thighs and tail having every feather evenly barred with black; wings the same, excepting the primaries, which are clear white. The ear lobes should be white, fitting close to the head; the beak sould be silvery white and rather strong.

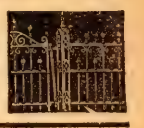
The main difference between the Silver Penciled and the Silver Spangled is that in the latter the markings are spangled instead of pencilings. Both, indeed all the Hamburgs, are beautiful birds.

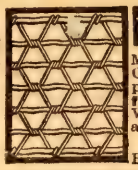
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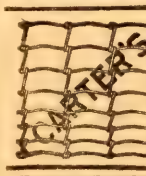


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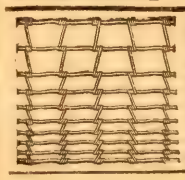




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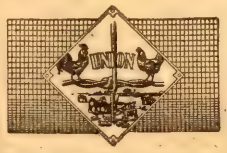
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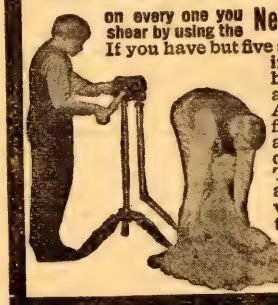
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Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a rig on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.
Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-bu size.

H. Guthberson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the —— before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 139 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

PREVENTION OF GAPES

As is generally known now gapes in chicks is not a disease but a symptom. The gaping is an evidence that a worm or worms, a strange double-headed worm, has found a lodgment in the throat of the chick at the base of the tongue, and is there eating away, or rather, sucking away the life of the chick. The constant irritation produces the gaping. Sometimes these worms make their way up into the nostrils, when sneezing is induced, worms occasionally being thrown out in the act of sneezing.

Relief may be given the chicks by entangling the worms in a looped horse hair inserted in the throat and drawing them out. But prevention must be depended upon rather than remedies. We know of no practical remedy that can save an infested flock.

The worms breed in the earth of the poultry yard, and the chicks take either the eggs or the newly hatched worms with their feed, or as they pick in the yard. Neither the worms nor the eggs can survive an application of lime. Every poultry yard should have a dressing of lime before a chick is hatched in the spring, and that dressing should be followed by another, and another, at intervals of a few weeks until the return of frost in the fall. The dressing may be a very light one, so light, in fact, that it can scarcely be seen, but it will be effective. Such treatment is a guarantee against gapes, and it is of great value to the poultry in many other ways. Do not neglect it.

MAKING A SETTING HEN'S NEST

A writer in the Journal of Agriculture gives an excellent plan for making setting hens' nests. Cheese boxes are good to make them in, and can usually be procured at the grocer's for five cents apiece—sometimes for nothing. They are circular and shallow, both desirable, as the circular is the natural form of the nest, and being low the eggs are not broken by the hen jumping into the nest. Place some slightly moist earth in the bottom, then fill in with finely cut hay or straw or chaff, packing it very firm, and sprinkling some kind of lice powder among it. After each hatch burn all the material, and refill.

Set the hen after night. No matter where the nest on which she is broody, take her after night, dust her with lice powder, and move her to the new nest, in which the eggs have already been placed. Place something over her on the nest.

Provide in the same room a box of road dust for a dust bath, and also provide water and feed. On the following evening, after roosting time, uncover the hen, and she will remain on the nest during the night. In the morning she will come off, eat, take her dust bath, and return to her nest. The trouble is over. Almost any number of hens may be set in the same room in the same way, and all will do well. It is understood, of course, that the room is closed so that the hen cannot leave it at first when she comes off for food and drink.



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are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

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Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana



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$500.

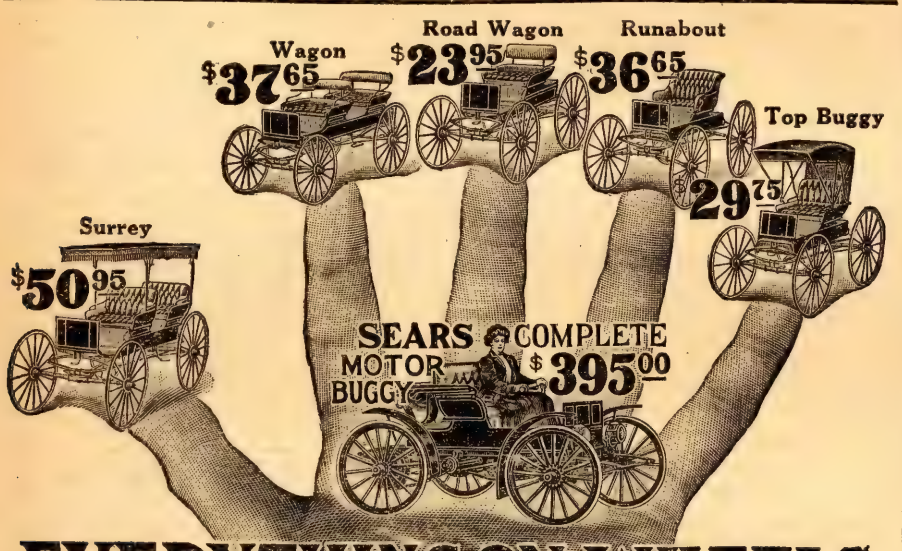


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The "Economy" fully meets the requirements of the Farmer, Banker, Physician, Business Man, etc. Suitable for country or city—rough roads no obstacle. A great hill climber—goes anywhere at speed of from 4 to 20 miles per hour. Absolutely reliable and requires no experience to operate. Every "Economy" is fully guaranteed. If you are interested in a Motor Buggy, we have the best proposition to make you that you have ever heard of. Write us at once for catalogue and full particulars.

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Our Sears Motor Buggy, complete and ready to run, for $395.00—all you need is gasoline. The best, simplest and most practical motor buggy. For $395.00 we ship the Sears Motor Buggy complete with top, lamps, fenders, roller bearing axles and rubber tires, all ready to run.

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as we ship buggies direct to you from warehouses in Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind. Our new Vehicle Catalogue explains all about our latest warehouse proposition.

Ask for Catalogue No. 467C. Tell us whether you are interested in Buggies, Farm Wagons, Pony Vehicles or Motor Buggies.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

BETTER SALES OF EGGS

A great many of our farmer readers who live not too far away, and with direct transportation to a city, may get a much better market for their eggs by securing a contract to supply some hotel or eating house, and ship the eggs direct. Many such establishments use two or three cases a week, and many farmers who keep from 150 to 300 hens could supply a case or two a week.

To meet such a trade and secure an advantage on the price, it is necessary that the eggs be fresh and clean. Have nice, clean nests, gather the eggs sure every day, and if any happen to become soiled, wash them clean. To make good an occasional shortage, eggs may be obtained from neighbors. But it must be known that such eggs are fresh—were layed and gathered on the day obtained. The essence of the contract is that every egg is to be fresh, and it is for that guarantee that the buyer pays the extra price.

Cases also must be kept new and clean. The cases may be plainly labeled to both receiver and shipper, so that when emptied they may be returned. Return charges are insignificant.

WHAT IS A TRAP NEST?

A correspondent asks what is a trap nest. It is simply a nest in a box so arranged that it will catch the hen when she enters to lay, without seriously frightening her. There are many devices that will do that, and any person who, in the old days, set traps to catch birds, can readily arrange one.

We prefer a comparatively long box, at least three times the space occupied by the nest, which should be in the end opposite the door. We like a slatted door because of the light such a door admits. The door (shutter) should be suspended at the top and swing easily downward, closing the opening so completely that the hen will not try to force her way out when she returns after having deposited her egg in the nest. It should, of course, swing from the inside, and it should not only keep the hen that sprang it in, but it should keep all other hens out.

A good device for setting the nest is a small wire attached to the top of the box at the proper position, so bent as to form a rest for the door so as to hold it at the proper height, and then passing low enough beneath the door that the hen cannot miss it as she passes to the nest. A light touch will carry the wire with her and release the door, which immediately drops and closes the opening. If the wire is bent so as to reach back a sufficient distance for the hen to be well from under the shutter before she springs it, the fall of the door will disturb her less.

A trap nest must be watched more closely than an open nest. The object is to determine the laying qualities of the hens. So soon as a hen has laid a record should be made of the fact, the hen released, and the trap set for another occupant. Such record is important in determining the best layers, with a view to culling the flock and producing better layers.

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in America, on famous Columbus Buggies—at prices that save you big money. Lowest factory prices offered by anyone, shipped on one month's approval, 2 years' guarantee. Get new free catalog.

Columbus Carriage & Harness Co. Station C40 Columbus, O.

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Though it costs me 8c to mail every one of these books, yet I'll send you one free because I want you to know about my Celebrated Split Hickory Buggies—made-to-order—sold direct from my factory to you at home on 30 Days' Free Road Test—guaranteed two years. Over 100,000 Split Hickory Vehicles now in use giving splendid satisfaction.

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Big saving on over 100 other styles and full line of Harness. My 1909 Book gives description and prices on over 125 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—tells how they are made—and why they are best to buy—shows you more Vehicles to choose from than you could see in 10 big store rooms. May I send you this book free? Will you write today? Address me personally—

H. C. Phelps, President, The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio



Split Hickory Vehicles Sold Direct from Factory to Home. 30 Days' Free Road Test—Two Years' Guarantee.

Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today-Free

WEIGHT OF EGGS

Almost everything is bought and sold by weight, and eggs will no doubt soon be added to the list. Eight average eggs weigh about a pound, and that would make a pound and a half to the dozen eggs. At 24 cents per dozen, therefore, eggs are worth 16 cents per pound, and a pound of eggs contain more nourishment than a pound of meat.

GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

FARR'S HARDY PLANT SPECIALTIES. An exhaustive resume of the best Irises, Peonies, Phlox, etc. It is beautifully gotten up, and is authoritative. *Free.* Bertrand H. Farr, Reading, Pa.

With the advent of May the farm-garden season is pretty well underway, although in the Middle and Middlewesten states the season this year has been late, there being snow flurries as late as April 1; but, such temporary cool spells do not deceive the experienced gardener, who knows that nothing will be injured thereby which is still in the ground. The greatest danger to the garden, as regards the tender things, will be toward the middle of the month, when, a cold rain, setting in late in the afternoon, which fails to clear away before sunset, the temperature falls, and, by four o'clock the next morning, there is danger of a frost nipping the tender vegetables which you may be coaxing on for an extra early crop.

This danger of early crops being damaged we have with us every year, as it can happen any spring when the circumstances are just right, and all should be prepared for it, as nothing so discourages the gardner as to lose those pets of the garden—the first early vegetbles—on which she has worked so hard.

When there is any sign of a cold wave coming during the night—and there always are signs—cover the plants with newspapers, laying strips of board along the edges to hold the papers in place. A good way to shield small plants, such as beans and peppers, if not more than eight inches high, is to slant a bard over them, so that it wil be open to the South, but closed toward the North.

You may be nursing along a row of early potatoes which may be just above the ground when the warning of a frost chills the air. An easy way to protect these is to take small berry baskets, crowd a piece of paper in the bottom, and turn one over each hill or potato plant. On each lay something, a stone or piece of brick, to hold it in place.

While speaking of this subject of temperatures, how many of my Garden Department friends know, and practice, the art of hurrying along early vegetbles by slanting them on the row? When planting anything in rows which it is desired or necessary to hurry for quick ripening, make the rows **elevated** east and west, from six to eight inches above the surrounding soil. If in the large farm garden or field, this can be done with the horse-scraper, and finished with the shovel and hoe. When done the elevated row looks like "a."



When ready to be planted, go along the rows with the hoe, and where the plants are to be, chop out a slice on the south side of the row, a foot wide, and place the plant in the center. The row where the plant is placed will look like "b," and will face the south. This will make a difference of a week to ten days with such plants as sweet potato, early potatoes, early tomatoes, and many others.

I presume that all who sent orders for premium seeds and plants have received them safely, and that they gave the amount of satisfaction that we desired they should? If not, will you please tell us in what they failed, in order that we can apply the remedy?

There is considerable work to be done in the orchard this month, and it should not be neglected. I have jogged your memory as to the spraying needed. The orchardist who does not spray had better cut down his trees and farm the space in grain or produce, for if you do not do so yourself, it is impossible to compete in fruit selling with those who spray intelligently.

As the warm weather increases in the month of May, there is danger that the bees which have had their first taste of the abundant spring crop of honey, will get restless and want to swarm. Well, let them. That is their nature. But, you have as many extra hives on hand as you think you will likely need set on stands, and have ready brood frames with full sheets of foundation in a safe place, so that at the first sign of swarming you can put them in the proper hive, and set it where it will be close to the hive from which the swarm is expected to issue. By a little close watching the bees can be gotten when they first issue. In order to make this more likely, plant a small tree limb close to the hive, in front—about four feet away—on which the queen is sure to light when she issues with the swarm. This limb can be pulled up, and the bees shaken in front of the new hive, and the bees will run in, and if you are sure that the queen is hived, you will be safe in putting the new hive on the old stand, exchanging two or three of the brood frames with capped brood for the empty ones, and you will soon have a busy colony. If the honey flow is on, give them plenty of room in the super, so that they do not get crowded. To insure against a second swarm, insert a young queen of this season's rearing, taking away the old one, and they will rarely swarm the second time. **Watch for robbers, wax moth, and foul-brood.**

Do not be in a hurry to set out the bedding plants which you have grown in the house, hot-bed, or cold-frame, as there is nothing gained by putting them out before the ground is well-warmed; but, rather, it will give them a set-back to put them out too soon. Neither is anything gained by planting tender annuals where they are to bloom before the soil is warm. Better make sure of a fine display by curbing your impatience to plant, and you will be just as far on by the time these flowers should come into bloom.

I wonder if there are any up-to-date farm gardens which have not a strawberry patch? If so, it is a great mistake, as there is nothing on the farm which can be made so profitable as strawberries, if they are grown by the latest approved modern methods. You should not bother with trying to grow your own young plants. One who makes a specialty of it can do it better and cheaper than you, and you can use your space to better advantage growing the fruit. If you set a bed out this spring, do not do so until the ground is warm, and then plant them far enough apart that they can be worked either with the horse, or man-driven cultivator, as the great secret of fine, thee-inch berries, is **intensive cultivation**—after they have been planted in good rich sandy soil. But the soil alone will not do it. If they are worked with the cultivator, followed by the hoe, twice a week at least, and all the runners and buds kept off this season, they will have fine large crowns by fall, filled with fruiting buds. In the fall set another patch, and (August is better if your work will allow the time) this will give you a

THE "CHAMPION" SET OF GRAPE VINES

8 ONE OF EACH FOR STRONG GRAPE VINES **FREE**



This collection consists of eight of the very finest varieties of grapes grown. These are just the varieties for every home in the land. For covering an arbor they add inestimably to the attractiveness and value of any place. If you have not an abundance of grapes on the place now order this set. Grapes are the easiest fruit to grow and at the same time among the most prized. With our offer there cannot be any good excuse for putting the matter off longer. Plant them this spring, they will bear almost before you realize that a few months have gone around and continue to bear as long as you live.

CHAMPION (blue). One of the earliest to ripen, practically free from rot or other disease, strong, compact bunches, quality fair, size medium. It succeeds anywhere, and is good for covering arbor.

WYOMING. (Red.) A popular market sort. Berry small; quality good, very productive and hardy, resembling Deleware somewhat; valuable for home use or market.

WORDEN. (Black) A valuable black grape, ripening from three days to a week before Concord. Berry large, of good quality; thin skin; very productive; vine a strong grower. The most popular black grape grown to-day. It comes in early enough to avoid the rush of Concords, thus brings 1 to 3 cents per pound more.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Blue.) A large, black grape, ripening a week earlier than Concord; good grower; berries large, good quality, and makes a moderate yield; very valuable as an early grape.

NIAGARA. (White.) The most popular white grape in existence. Fruit large and very productive; a good grower; ripening same season as Concord; equally good; valuable in every way.

BRIGHTON. (Red.) One of the best red grapes in cultivation. Bunch large and compact; a strong grower and very productive; quality good.

CONCORD. (Blue.) An old variety; does well wherever planted; good size; productive.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. (White.) The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when ripe. Very few seeds, juicy, and almost transparent. Berry size of Concord and two weeks earlier.

OUR OFFER: We will give the 8 vines, all delivered free, for two one-year subscriptions at 50 cents each, or one subscription two years, $1.00. Or any three for a one year's subscription at 50 cents. Names may be new or old. Or we will give one vine for each new three months' trial subscription at 15 cents.

This is a chance to get a grapery for a few minutes' work in getting subscribers for the best farm and home paper in America. Get to work at once to get your club.



IDEAL GARDEN COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES

If in doubt what to order to have a satisfactory garden, select from this list, or better yet, secure all the seeds. Every variety will give satisfaction. They are not novelties, but tested and proven varieties.

The packages are full size. Where not named, an exeprienced seedsman will make the selection.

BEANS—Best Green Pod.
BEANS—Best Yellow Pod.
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BEET—Imp. E. Blood Turnip.
CABBAGE—Earliest of All.
CABBAGE—Late White Dutch.
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CELERY—Winter Queen.
POP CORN—White Rice.
SWEET CORN—Stowell's Evergreen.
SWEET CORN—Best Early.
CUCUMBER—Choice Early.
CUCUMBER—Choice Late.
GOURD—Nest Egg.
EGG PLANT—N. Y. Imp. Purple.
KALE—Dwarf Curled Scotch.
LETTUCE—Imp. Hanson (Head.)
LETTUCE—Everlasting.
MUSK MELON—Rocky Ford.
MUSK MELON—Tip Top.
WATER MELON—Fine Early.
WATER MELON—Indiana Sweetheart.
ONIONS—Yellow Globe Danvers.
ONIONS—Pickling.
PARSNIPS—Best.
PEAS—Early Variety.
PEPPERS—Yellow Mango.
PEPPERS—Red Mango.
PUMPKIN—Best for Pies.
RADISH—Best Turnip Sort.
RADISH—Long Red.
RADISH—Long White.
RADISH—White Chinese Winter.
SQUASH—Essex Hybrid Winter.
SQUASH—Best Summer.
TOMATO—New Coreless. Late.
TOMATO—New Early Jewell.
TURNIP—Red or Purple Top.
RUTA BAGA—Improved.

OUR OFFER: Here are 40 varieties of vegetable seeds that can be relied upon. We will give 10 packets, your choice, for each new, or renewal subscription at 50 cents, or will give the entire collection for a club of three subscribers—$1.50. Or will give three packets for each new four-months' trial subscriber at 15 cents.

WORLD'S WONDER POTATO

Outyields Older, Heavy Yielding Varieties fifty to sixty Bushels Per Acre



This new potato is from a seed ball of Carman No. 3. In color is white, nearly round, grows large and solid. It is of better quality than Carman and Sir Walter Raleigh and out-yields them 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Also is more uniform in size and shape. Blight proof. Ripens in medium season.

THE WORLD'S WONDER is truly a wonder. The tubers grow to very large size but always solid. Vine growth is strong and stocky, the stalks often being as large as a man's finger. For main crop variety they will be more sought after by growers than any other potato introduced for years. he shapely, bulky tubers will be the pride of every grower, dealer, shipper or cook who handles them. *Every potato grower for home or market who embraces this offer and get a start of WORLD'S WONDER will thank us for calling his attention to this, the most valuable sort for years.*

OUR OFFER: We will send one pound of these potatoes, postpaid, as a premium for one new or renewal subscription.

Fig Type Strawberries

Are supreme, with sugar and cream, to eat out of hand, to ship or to can, as a dried fruit for sauce, or to eat out of hand one year from the picking, or ten. Catalog Free, send today, H. J. SCHILD, Ionia, Mich.

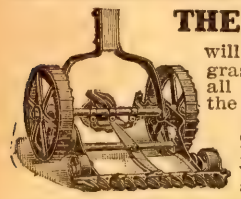


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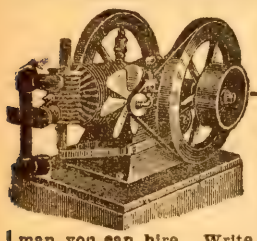
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will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois



Why not have a Gas Engine to do your work?

It will grind away all day while you are doing something else, and it is the cheapest help you can hire. It will not cost you more than 25c to 50c a day to run it and will do more work than any man you can hire. Write for terms,

THE AIR-COOLED MOTOR CO.
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Billion$ Grass

SEED COSTS BUT 90c PER ACRE

Most wonderful grass of the century, yielding from 5 to 10 tons of hay per acre and lots of pasture besides. It simply grows, grows, grows!! Cut it today and in 4 weeks it looks for the mower again, and so on. Grows and flourishes luxuriantly everywhere, on every Farm in America.

Big seed catalog free or send 10c in stamps and receive sample of this wonderful grass, also of Spelta, the cereal wonder. Barley, Oats, Clovers, Grasses, etc., etc., easily worth $10.00 of any man's money to get a start, and catalog free.

Or send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen by you before.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

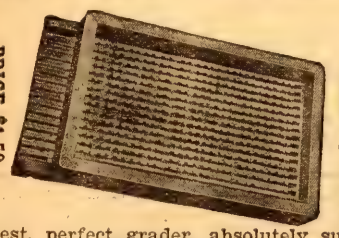


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THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 19, Osage, Iowa

The Planter Patent Seed Corn Grader



PRICE $1.50 Delivered any Point in U. S.

DOUBLE SCREEN

Simplest, perfect grader, absolutely substantial, satisfaction guaranteed. Endorsed by all corn growers and planter manufacturers.

For sale by your local dealer or write us. Insist on the grader with the corrugated bottom screen. Mfg. by

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Just to boom our big illustrated family magazine we will send by return mail prepaid a beautifully engraved book of views of the Rockies and our great monthly magazine a year on trial for only 25 cents. Clubs of 3 and 3 books (different) 60 cents. Stamps taken. Offer limited—send at once. WESTERN MAGAZINE, Block 19, Denver, Colorado.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send it to us with 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. Charles Alvin, Box 3693, K 14, Philadelphia, Pa.

succession. Next August I will tell you how to handle them for fall and winter. In the meantime set out the first patch this spring. It is not worth while trying to re-juvenate an old patch; better plow it under, and make another some where else. I am going to tell you how to grow those three-inch berries—not an occasional one, but hundreds of them.

It is a far cry to next fall, but I want to merely remind you that in the late summer I intend to offer some wonderful bargains in fall-planting bulb premiums, such as Narcissus, Daffodills, Hyacinths, Crocus, Chinadoxa, and Freesia. Do not arrange to buy any, as I will show you how to get them, by the hundreds, for a little work for me.

Now that the garden season is under way, no doubt, you have many times come across some good way of doing things which would be of value to your brothers and sisters of the UP-TO-DATE Garden Department family. Will you not please write your experiences out briefly, and send to me. Pass the good things along.

Use the "EVERY-NEED" Premium Coupon freely when you want anything. Why buy the garden necessities when you can get them free—merely a few hours pleasant work for me.

WONDERFUL GRAPEVINES

There is a great accumulation of plant food in the vicinity of our dwellings, no matter how careful we may be, says M. Crawford in his essay. The roots of the vine will find these sources of fertility, even if they be fifty feet away from where it was planted. I have seen a farmer who made no pretentions to horticultural knowledge, raise a ton of grapes on an Isabella vine in one season. It was first trained on the end of his house and finally it took possession of a number of trees growing in the front yard. It was pruned neither summer nor winter except that some of its shoots were cut off with the scythe when they hung in the way. I have seen six tons of Catawbas grow on an ace of light, blowing sand, and as good a crop on stiff clay. I have eaten of the fruit of a vine that produced seven bushels the fourth year and twelve the fifth. I knew a man who sold $50 worth of grapes from one Delaware vine in a single season. I once planted fifty small Concord vines four feet apart and gave them good but not extra care, and the third year, while only on stakes, they produced 400 pounds of fruit. I have known vines to yield over sixty pounds apiece the third year. I once set with great care an Iona vine four years old that had been transplanted and root pruned three times. It matured forty-five feet of bearing wood and six clusters of fruit the same season, and twenty-five pounds the year following.

By the time that this issue reaches my readers the garden making season will be in full swing. I hope that everyone of my Garden Department family will bring to the work the zest acquired from their winter's rest, and couple therewith the resolve that your garden this season will be a hundred times better than ever. That will be the vindication of this Department. I will have accomplished much if I inspire my readers to enlarge, improve, and beautify their home grounds and implant in the breasts of at least a few a love for the garden, where it never before existed. In order to make the garden the best ever, use the best methods, best seed, plants and implements, and do not be afraid of a little work, as nothing has ever been accomplished since the world began that was not the result of some one's labors. In the making of your flower beds, see that they are properly drained. This means more than appears upon the surface. Your husbands and fathers see to it that their fields are well drained, using terra-cotta tiling if necessary. Follow their example, and you will get as good results. See to it, also, that the garden, both flower and vegetable, is dug deep. It should be your aim to make the soil at least three inches deeper each season, by taking up part of the subsoil (unless it be of rock) and incorporating it with the mass, working the top soil down to the bottom. Eventually you will get a soil two feet or more deep, and your success as a gardener will be correspondingly great. Use plenty of the necessary fertilizers; do not let the men use them all in the fields. If you have not been able to get good crops of beans and peas in your garden, it is deficient in nitrogen, and should be inoculated. If you cannot put it out of service a year to grow a crop of clover, have it inoculated with nitrogen bacteria, which you can get *free* by using one of our "Every-need" coupons. There is nothing which conduces to a good garden more than good tools. Go over the lot on hand, and if any of the following are defective or broken, or not on hand, order them at once: Hoe; large and small rake; scuffle-hoe; garden fork; long-handled shovel; hand-weeder; dibble; wheel hoe with necessary teeth; lumber needed.

Spraying Calendar.

APPLE. Second application of Bordeaux-arsenical mixture just before blossoms open. Watch for canker-worm.

CELERY. Watch young plants for blight, rust, etc., and give half-strength Bordeaux mixture.

CHERRY. When blossoms are dropping, give Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.

PLUM. Same as Cherry.

GRAPE. Just before flowers swell, give second application of Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.

PEAR. Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux mixture. When leaves are expanded, kerosene emulsion for *psylla*, if needed.

QUINCE. Same as Pear.

IMPORTANT. If not already done, spray at once all trees affected with San Jose scale with lime-sulphur mixture. If you have no sprayer send in the "Every-need" coupon, and I will tell you how to get one, *free*.

It is my intention to interest my readers of the Garden Department in the keeping of bees on the farm. Every farm home should have a colony of bee-hives, filled with the best Italian bees, not alone for their food value to the farmer's table, but for their economic value to the farmer's wife. There is nothing about the farm garden which will pay as much in clear profit in a year, considering the amount invested, and the small amount of work required to keep them up, as honey bees. It is really a sinful waste of the means for legitimate profit, put right at the farmer's hand, when the trees and flowers are permitted to bloom without their honey being carried to your hives by your own bees. This is the very finest of occupations for the farmer's wife and daughters, and it is a singular fact that women handling bees are rarely stung, owing to their more gentle handling of them than most men. The spring is the best time to establish an apiary, especially for the person unacquainted with the practical care of bees, as colonies procured then are more easily kept in good order than if purchased in the fall. Every farmer who grows fruit needs the bees to fertilize the blossoms. Start with one or two colonies, or nuclei, of Italian bees, in eight grame hives, in good condition. Write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for "Bulletin No. 1, New Series, Division of Entomology," and he will send it free, and it will guide you in starting. Anything that may puzzle you, put up to me to answer.

Have you been benefitted by our premiums this spring? They were offered for your benefit. If they do not suit you, tell me why?

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

THE LAND CONTAINS WEALTH

Beneath the surface the extent of those resources should be determined in every neighborhood. Under any farm or any rugged hill, there may be found great quantities of mineral which should be mined. People are in need of coal, oil, gas, pure water, etc., and laboring people need the employment. A group of farmers and prospectors should combine in an effort to have a permanent development organization in every township or school district. By organizing a corporation for this purpose the burden of loss would not fall on anyone alone and the sure profit in some cases would go to the stockholders in equal measure. Our readers should correspond with the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., in regard to procuring drilling machinery, and ask for catalog. Mention Up-to-Date.

WRITE THE ADVERTISERS

Whose announcements you find in Up-to-Date Farming. You will profit thereby and it helps both the Advertiser and the Publisher.

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Complete course in Veterinary Medicine with examination and diploma in three months. When graduated you have a good paying profession in your own locality. The only college in the United States teaching Veterinary by mail.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE D8, Chicago

A Hame Fastener Made of Metal



Cut shows Fastener ½ size.

Nothing connected with hitching up a work horse is so bothersome as *fastening the hames.* You know this. And it's been that way *for years.* Tug and pull and stretch—and after awhile you have it.

Now this can be done *as easy as anything* with Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Just slip the tongue in the proper hole, press up—*and its done.* "*Fastened in a twinkle.*" It *automatically locks* so the more the *hames* pull the tighter *it* holds. But when *you* want to take it off a very little *pull does the trick.*

Nothing like them. Can be fastened to hames in a couple minutes. Last longer than the harness and *can be attached to a new set.* No straps—made entirely of malleable iron. Don't need to remove gloves to use. Fits any collar.

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Will you please send me another gross of Hame Fasteners. I can sell these I have inside of three days. OTTO DOMM.
R. R. 2, Pigeon, Mich.

GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION

The Hame Fasteners are at hand. They are all right and are giving entire satisfaction. SAMUEL J. HELLER.
R. R. 1, Wind Gap, Pa.

JUST WHAT YOU SAID

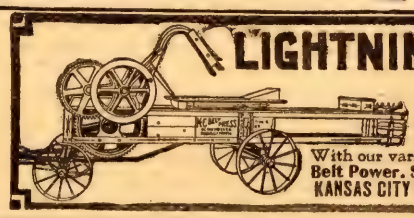
I received my Hame Fastener today. It is what you said and does fine. SOLON R. HOFFMAN.
Clemmons, S. C.

We could print *hundreds more*—send for circulars containing testimonials.

The price of Ferry's Fasteners is *only* 25c each post-paid. A dozen for $2.25 by express at purchaser's expense.

We Want Agents who can push the sale of a *splendid article* like this. Show one and sell it. Every farmer and teamster uses from four to twenty pairs. Make 140 per cent profit. *Send for sample today.* Don't let someone get ahead of *you.*

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Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind



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"SCALECIDE"

Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than Lime Sulphur. Not an experiment.

Write for FREE sample and endorsements of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years. "POCKET DIARY WITH SPRAY CALENDAR FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER."

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B. G. PRATT CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Dept. X, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

STICKERS AND QUITTERS

Look about you! Observe closely! You will see that the world is made up of "stickers and quitters"!

Notice that fine team of draft horses. See how steadily they draw that heavy load! Over the bridge, across the flat, slowly but steadily nearing home with the big "grist" from the mill. But wait! A hill must be climbed before they each home, and without the least effort to climb it the bay horse stops! No persuasion on the part of the driver will induce him to move. He balks just at the sight of the hill! He is a **quitter!** Instead of the three hundred dollars which you supposed him worth, his value is not more than half that amount.

Unfortunately quitters are not confined to the animal kingdom.

Two young men took up shorthand. Neither was especially clever. Both were intelligent and well educated. Neither was quick. Both were accurate. When they could write ninety words a minute Emery gave up, believing himself too slow to make a success in stenography. Clark stuck to it and was graduated and almost immediately secured a fine position as instructor in a western business college.

Willard began the study of music but finding it meant daily practice, he quit. Bert also began to study music. He enjoyed it very much and practiced regularly. One day some one told him it took several years to become a musician. He stopped at once! Like the bay horse, he balked simply at sight of the hill without the least effort to climb it!

Dr. Pattengill tells of his daughter who wished to take up the study of algebra. She asked his consent. "No, dear, you have studied enough for the present." The next evening she repeated her request, mentioning that several girls in her class were beginning algerba, and that she was very desirous of joining the class. "Well," said her father, "have you thought what it will cost?" "Cost! Why, father, the course is free!" "Oh, yes! As regards money. But have you thought of the skating parties you will miss, and of the visits and calls that you cannot make and receive, of the library books you will have no time to read and of the fancy work that you would have to give up?" "No. I had not considered that!" The next day she had decided that she could forego all those pleasures for the sake of studying algebra, so her father gave his consent. After she had been at work on algebra about two weeks, Jack Frost made the pond a glare of ice, and a crowd of young people were going skating. Emily asked permission to go too. "What about the algebra?" asked the Doctor. "Oh! I think I will drop it. I have too much on hand. I haven't time for any pleasure!" "Well," said her father. "We had considered that, and you chose the algebra. You must abide by your decision. **We have no quitters in the Pattengill family!"**

Are you a quitter? Then turn a new leaf right now. A young lady of my acquaintance does beautiful fancy work, but she never finishes anything. She will work at a piece till she sees something different, when she must immediately begin a piece like that. She has doilies, center-pieces, cushions and shirtwaists started, but nothing finished.

If you are inclined to be a quitter, "right about face" quick, and finish something you have begun before you begin another thing!

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

BOB

He came to us when just a pup. A round little pudding, with such thick fur, he made one think of a little bear, but such a jolly little bear!

Dash was jealous right away, and would growl and snap whenever Bob came near, but after a while even he was reconciled and liked to have Bob with him.

Dash was a bird dog, but knew how to hunt rabbits, too. He was small and smooth and sleek, with long ears and the shortest possible tail.

As Bob grew the contrast was laughable, for he was large, with heavy fur and a great bush for a tail. He was not naturally a hunter, but Dash taught him.

Bob would lie on the wood pile sunning himself and Dash would frisk and play with him a while and then trot off down the road, looking back to see if Bob were coming. If not, he would come back and play some more and again trot off, looking back over his shoulder as if to say "come on," and finally Bob would follow.

After a while Dash went to live about a mile away, but would often come back to visit Bob and take him out hunting. Bob never went alone. He was more interested in farming and in people, and even in the cows. He would stay for hours in the field with the cows, never molesting them while they stayed in their place.

He always went with who ever happened to go down to the gate for the mail, and would carry the mail up as proud as could be, but if you gave him a stick to carry he would lay it down. But he always went along to the woodshed when we were carrying in wood, and would bring a stick every time we brought an armful.

One day William called from the field, "Give Bob the monkey-wrench!" So we handed out the wrench and Bob took it and William called "Here, Bob, bring it to me!" and away Bob went. But the wrench was too heavy and hard to hold, so he laid it down before he reached his destination, and stood by it wagging his tail. William let him rest a minute, and then called "Come on, Bob! bring it here!" and Bob picked up the wrench and pressed bravely on, not giving up till William had the wrench. When William patted him and said "Good dog," he fairly wagged his whole body.

One cool morning William wore his felt hat to the field. As it grew warmer he wished for his straw one, so he called, "Hey, Sis!" and when he got an answer, he said, "Call the dog." So Sis called "Here, Bob! Here, Bob Fine old dog!" and Bob came bounding in with the felt hat. Taking the felt hat she gave him the straw one, then William called "Here, Bob," and the dog carried him the straw hat.

The neighbors thought him the finest dog in the country, but because of his great size were more than half afraid of him.

He was a good watch dog, too. When he was just a pup he went with William to the field one Saturday. William unhitched and came home, not thinking of the dog. All day Sunday we wondered where Bob was. When William returned to the field on Monday there was Bob still guarding the plow. One of the neighbors had seen him and tried to coax him away, but him he acted afraid of me and ran the plow.

But fine as he was, poor Bob came to a sad end. He was gone for two or three days, and no one knew his whereabouts. On coming from town one day William said, "I saw Bob down in the woods, but when I called him he acted agraid of me and ran away!"

That evening, bringing in the cows, mother said, "I know where Bob is!" We wondered if he was dead. "No, but I can't get near him." We all went out to see him, taking him some milk. He appeared to be very sick, could not even wag his tail, but we coaxed him to the barn.

The next morning he came to his old place on the wood-pile, and ate a little and we thought he was better. Pretty soon he trotted off down the road. We called him back, but he would not come, but ran faster. We never saw him again, but a few days after we saw an account of a farmer killing a strange dog who acted very queer, and from the description we never doubted that it was our dear Bob.

We have never had a dog since. We attended a dog show not long ago, but among the hundreds there, we failed to see one that in our opinion could take the place of Bob. Just a dog will not satisfy us now. We want another Bob.

OUR LETTER BOX

In response to our request for letters from boys and girls, we have received several, and have selected one from a ten-year-old Kansas girl, to print for our Young Folks.

Isabelle's letter is printed just as we received it. We think it is a good letter, but we suspect some of our sharp-eyed little readers will find some mistakes. Isabelle used the vertical system of penmanship and her writing is very nice. She writes on one side of the paper, which is the proper thing to do when you write for publication.

To those boys and girls who have responded to our invitation to write us a letter we extend our hearty thanks. We want to hear from *all* our UP-TO-DATE Young Folks, and expect to print some of the letters in each issue. Now that we have a page of "our very own" in UP-TO-DATE, we want to hear what you think of it. Address your letters to Ryla Mann, care UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wells, Kan., Feb. 22, 1909.

DEAR EDITOR:

As you want all readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to write you, I will try my first time. I am ten years old. I have one mile to go to school. We have seven months. I go regular. I am in the third grade. I love to go to school. My teacher's name is Abbie Andrews. I like to help mamma to wash dishes and do errands for her. I have four brothers, Roy, Fred, Hallie and Everett. Minneapolis is the county seat, which is 12 miles from us. Our little town and postoffice is Wells. If this does not find the waste basket I may call again.—Isabelle Payne.

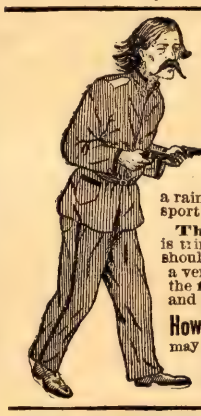
ONLY MAMMA

"Where is mamma? Where is mamma?
Doesn't anybody know?
Wants to tell her how I tumbled
Down 'e steps and hurt me so!

"*Wont* tell g'anma all about it;
Wont let papa look and see
What a awful bump my head is;
Wont let auntie shing to me.

"Where is mamma? Where *is mamma,*
Can't 'ou any body tell?
On'y mamma knows 'e way to
Kiss it quick and make it well."—*Sel.*

Cowboy SOUVENIR POSTALS, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 20 subjects in the set, 40c, set of 12, 25c, or 4 dandies, 10c, Also Cowgirl postals, characteristic "capers", set 8, 20c, 4 samples, 10c, Stamps taken.
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Great fun; the very latest and greatest sport. Send us your name and address plainly written and we will immediately write you how you can get an **Indian Suit Outfit** or a complete **Cowboy Suit** without its costing you a cent of your own money.

The complete Indian Outfit consists of long pants with red fringe and yellow braid; long sack or kimono coat, trimmed with red fringe and yellow braid and shoulder straps; hat that fits tightly over the scalp and has feathers with all the colors of a rainbow. With this suit **you resemble a real Indian** and can have great sport organizing other boys into Indian bands.

The Rough Rider Suit consists of coat and pants of brown duck; coat is trimmed with red braid, has regulation brass buttons and yellow belt and shoulder straps; pants are long length and trimmed to match the coat. This is a very serviceable suit and gives the wearer the exact appearance of one of the **famous Roosevelt Rough Riders.** It is great fun to form Indian and Rough Rider clubs. Give your age and mention size of suit wanted.

How to Get One or Both: Send us your full name and address and we will send you by return mail full particulars telling how you may get either suit very easily and quickly. Send at the same time the names of three other boys who might like suits and we will tell you how to be made *Captain* of a *Rough Rider Company* or *Chief* of your *Indian Band.* Send no money. Address **CUSHMAN CO., Dept. 40, Springfield, Mass.**



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"EVA"—This is a Photogravure reproduction of a famous painting by Edward Cabane. It appeals to you instantaneously. It shows a truly adorable child of seven, seated in a chair, her dark, wistful eyes gazing out from under a mass of curly hair. It is one of those rare works of art that please and satisfy.

"LITTLE HOLLAND MAIDS"—This charming group of little Dutch girls is by F. K. Elten, whose paintings have several times won special honors. In their quaint little women costumes, these four little maids at once appeal to every instinct in your heart for all that is beautiful and good.

"RETURNING TO THE FOLD"—By Davis, is a delightful pastoral scene. It depicts with true fidelity to nature the familiar flock of sheep attended by the Shepherd and his faithful collies. It is a picture far out of the ordinary and the more you look at it the more you love it.

This Offer is for You

No matter who you are or where you live we want you to consider the offer made in this advertisement as just as *personal* to you as though you had received from us a letter. We will carry out to the letter every promise we make in this advertisement.

The Art Educational League of America, having as its object the inculcating of a love of real art, desires to place Photogravures—the highest type of reproduction of original paintings—in every home. They realize that in order to convince people of their exceptional beauty and great value, they cannot do this merely through an advertisement but must place the Photogravures in the hands of a certain number of people in order that their friends, neighbors and acquaintances may see them and appreciate their beauty and real value. We have therefore agreed to act as Distributing Agents, and

We will give you free a set of Photogravures worth $1.50 We will deliver FREE to you on the simplest condition possible a set of three superb Photogravures as shown in miniature and described above. Photogravures are expensive, selling in art stores at 50 cents each and upward, and must not be confounded with cheap colored chromos or any form of reproduction now on the market. *They are something very few people have seen.* In order to place these Photogravures in every home we ask you to send us the names and addresses of five of your friends or neighbors to whom we can send absolutely free of all cost, our "Illustrated Art Coupons," which contain valuable and useful information that they will appreciate and for which they will thank you. In consideration of of your furnishing these names we send you *free* the three beautiful Photogravures: "Eva," "Returning to the Fold" and "Little Holland Maids," each mounted on a mat, size 10x15 inches. All we require in addition to the five names of friends is 10 cents (coin or one-cent stamps) to cover cost of mailing portfolio, postage and handling. And to show you how pleased you will be we *guarantee* that if you are not perfectly satisfied you can return the same after you have examined them, and upon returning them we will agree to refund the ten cents, including expense of postage. This offer is good for a short time only. You should accept it *at once.* Send us today 10 cents with your own name and address and the name sand addresses of five friends and we will send you by return mail the three Photogravures shown above. Address:

Leonard Darbyshire, Inc., Photogravure Dept. 1922P, Rochester, N. Y.



VISIT THE SCHOOL

Mother! Father! Have you children attending the public school? Then go to school yourself some day and see "what is doing!" "What! Me visit the school! What for? I know nothing about schools! That is not in my line!" "Well, if you have children at school, you have not done your full duty by them unless you have been to see for yourself the place where your beloved child spends so many hours."

Is the school room clean? In many country schools the school house is cleaned just once a year! Think of that, ye cleanly housewives, who wash up your linoleum every morning! Do you wonder that your child hates to leave her clean, pleasant home for a room that does not get a scrubbing from the time school begins in the fall till it closes in the spring? Think of the dust that must rise every time a class is called to a recitation. Is it any wonder your child is troubled with catarrh? Would it not be cheaper, and more sensible to insist on a clean school room, than to spend the money trying to cure the catarrh resulting from this uncleanly condition of many school rooms. Mothers, if you rise up and insist on a clean school room, you will get it, otherwise your children must endure the dirt.

Do you know the teacher? If she is a stranger do not let a month pass by until she comes by invitation to spend an evening as your guest. You will both be the better for it. Let her know you have an interest in her as your child's teacher. You both have the real welfare of your child at heart. Perhaps a consultation concerning "ways and means" of training a wayward one, and a combination of forces, may tide your boy over a dangerous spot before any one realizes there is any danger.

Never criticise the teacher before the children. Let them know that you have full confidence in the teacher's judgment. If you think the teacher may be in error, visit the school, treat her cordially, satisfy yourself that she is earnest in her endeavor to train every one of her pupils to be the man or woman God intended. Before leaving, invite her to visit you, and in private at your own house, tell her the cause of your anxiety. Very likely by this time it will have melted away. This course will strengthen the teacher's influence, and will be of great benefit to your child who invariably has great respect for the people of whom his parents speak well.

Even if the teacher should prove unworthy, do not let your child hear you criticise, but speak of it to the members of the school board.

Are your children learning all they should at school? Your presence at the recitation now and then will stimulate the ambition of both child and teacher. Then you will see, too, whether the teacher really teaches, or simply hears recitations. We were slightly surprised the other evening to hear that our teacher never shows the children anything about penmanship. When the writing period comes he just says, "Write!" and the children just go on with their copy books without criticism or direction, while the teacher sits at his desk paying no attention to their work. Now, if we had visited the school early in the term and each of us had expressed our anxiety that John and Carrie, and Thomas and Harry learn to be fine penmen, the teacher would have not lost his ambition, perhaps.

Again, take a little interest in who is to be appointed to teach your school the next term. Simply because Mr. Harris is sick and unable to provide for his family, is not a sufficient reason for employing his daughter, an amiable, but incapable girl to teach your school. The years are short for your child to get his education. They must not be wasted. The school fund is not for the purpose of providing employment for the poor, but for your children's education. See to it that it is not misappropriated.

ABOUT BLANKETS

These mild nights make a woolen blanket feel "prickly" so at the Homestead we have taken off the woolen and put on cotton blankets. To these we are very partial, using them constantly except during the extreme heat of summer or the bitter cold of winter.

Formally we used woolen blankets in winter, changing abruptly to sheets in the spring, but we like the cotton blankets much better. The change can be made without fear of possible colds, and the cotton blankets do not give one the chilly feeling that sheets are apt to give on a cold night.

After several experiments we find that the best cotton blankets to buy are white with light blue border ;not too heavy in quality. The gray are sometimes recommended as not showing soil so readily as white, but if the soil is there the blankets need washing, and the white ones look much better after a few washings than the colored ones do. A blue border is preferred, because whatever the color of the border, it is apt to "run" when washed, and the blue is less noticeable than any other color.

We prefer the lighter weight blankets because they are easier washed and look better after washing. After the nap has worn off they make a good substitute for sheets, and are easier to wash than sheets. Thus, while new they serve the purpose of blankets, and later can be used for sheets, while the cost is little, if any, more than sheets.

When they begin to get thin, a breadth of white or cream outing flanned sewed over the thin parts will double the wear of the blanket. When they finally do come from the wash ragged, the worn-out middles can be cut from two of them, the best parts sewed together to make just one, and it will give several weeks further service.

APPROPRIATE DRESS

The farmer's wife is usually a busy woman, and has little time to spend on her attire. Often, therefore, when away from home, she is embarrassed and timid without knowing why. Many of us believe we are bashful, and others consider us ignorant, when we are only self-conscious because of our shabby coat or the out-of-date cut of our dress. This is proven by the fact that in our own home, simply clad in our clean calico wrapper, we are serene and self-possessed, and can play the cordial hostess to unexpected visitors without ever a thought of embarrassment. The difference is wholly due to the fact that we are suitably clad at home, and at other times we often are not.

It is not a question of expense. The girl in neat, freshly-ironed seer-sucker shirtwaist suit is often better dressed than her companion in ruffled silk and waving ostrich plumes.

The really well-dressed woman is the one dressed suitably for the occasion. We are too apt to take our last year's finery to wear on our weekly trips "to town" to deliver our butter and sell our berries. A worn-out silk dress, a wilted chiffon hat and faded flowers are no more suitable to wear on a business trip to town than a faded and frayed calico dress would be.

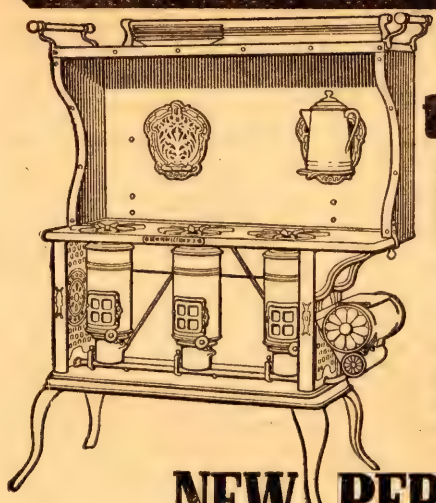
This spring let us have a neat gingham dress in quiet color, stylish, but not fussy; a hat of becoming shape, simply trimmed in ribbon of the same color, with perhaps a buckle or a quill, but no flowers or chiffon. For rainy days, a dark skirt of serviceable material, not too long, but of up-to-date cut, will be found a great comfort.

Do not go "to town" looking shabby. If you are neat and up-to-date you will not only feel the equal of any of your customers, but they will have a feeling that as you are yourself so neat, what you have to sell will be lifewise "clean and sweet, and fit to eat."

If your husband does the marketing, see that he has shaved, that his shoes are clean, that his coat is brushed, that he wears a clean shirt and collar and that he sometimes gets his hair cut. He may say, "Pshaw!" but you will find that it pays in dollars and cents as well as in your own self-respect.

See that no one goes off your farm in soiled or shabby clothing. Dirt and rags are fatal to self-respect, and your clean, neatly-dressed son escapes many temptations that come to the dirty and ragged. Those who look tough are apt to act rough.

You say, "Clothes do not make the man." Perhaps not, but it is a fact that they have great influence on both his character and his reputation.



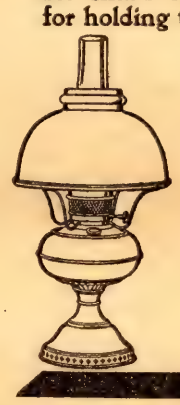
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Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

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OUR KITCHEN TOP

For years at house-cleaning time we have looked at our kitchen ceiling and then at each other, and said "what shall we do with it?" and the echo has invariably answered, "What?"

The ceiling is of smooth boards laid over hewn joists. These joists are comparatively smooth considering that they have not been planed. In days of yore it had several coats of venetian red. Tiring of a red ceiling we discontinued the annual application of this red "wash," and simply washed the ceiling with clean water. At each washing some of the red would come off leaving the ceiling clean but dark. We thought of painting it but even smooth ceilings get dark and unlovely after they are painted awhile, and it is difficult if not impossible to clean them satisfactorily.

We thought of applying some pretty light tint of kalsomine, but feared the red still adhering to the ceiling would come off on the wet brush, and mixing with the light kalsomine would make a smear.

We thought of having it lathed and plastered, but it is not very high and we could not decide on having it the necessary six inches lower.

Finally Marie, in looking through a catalogue of painter's supplies found that the ceiling could be sized with equal parts of varnish and turpentine. This would prevent the red from coming off any further and would make a good surface for kalsomining.

Having in the house a package of frescoline it was applied after the sizing was dry. One coat made the ceiling look worse than ever, so Chester was sent for another package. The present hardware merchant did not handle frescoline, but recommended a powder called alabastine. So Chester selected a pretty shade of pink.

The directions mentioned that by mixing this powder quite stiff with cold water it made an excellent crack filler. So the girls filled the worm holes and knot holes in the joists. Then, mixing a pint of water with a pound of the powder, James applied this very carefully with a paint brush. The result is much better than we ever thought possible. When we are ready to clean house again we will add another coat. We are sorry we did not find out how to treat this ceiling years ago. If we get tired of pink we can have our choice of thirteen other shades, which may be combined with white to make an endless variety of tints.

WHAT ONE MAY BUY IN THE STORES.

So many things are being constantly put on the market that it takes a very clever person to keep up with the ever changing stock. Housewives may find here some new things about which they did not previously know.

A meat grinder is one of the most useful things that a woman can put into her kitchen. A grinder will not cost much. The best sell for only $1.50, and it will pay for itself the first week. It can be used for many things besides grinding meat. It will cut the cabbage for the slaw, the cucumbers for the pickles, the nuts for the cake, the fruit for the mince meat, and many other things that the cook will find to cut as she goes along. Its best use, however, is in mincing the meat left-overs. A small quantity of sausage may be made without trouble. Hamburg steak can be cut. Odds and ends of ham will mince nicely for use in cooking with eggs. These are only a few of the things for which the meat grinder is good.

There is a bread mixer that will save the cook much time and will keep her arms from getting tired. The mixer looks like a big bucket and it has a handle that turns with a crank. The ingredients are put in, mixed and the bread kneaded. It is a tried and tested kitchen utensil.

Of all the egg beaters the old style one in the shape of a big spoon is still the best. The wire spoon, however, is the one to buy.

The pretty blue and white enamel kitchen ware is a joy to the housewife. It is much easier to keep clean than tin, and washing the dishes takes less time in kitchens where all the cooking is done in the enamel ware. It costs more, but wears forever.

The cooking dishes of German crockery, brown outside and white inside, are most useful. There are pretty pitchers of this ware, as well as a great variety of baking dishes. Also tea and coffee pots.

If you have a kitchen sink in your home by all means have a sink strainer. Pour all refuse water through the strainer and save stoppage for the pipes. The strainer costs only ten cents. Get one next time you go to town.

By all means have a kitchen table with drawers underneath, if you cannot have a kitchen cabinet. If a cabinet can be afforded it will prove the greatest boon the housewife has ever known. There is a place for everything, and it would not be possible to enumerate the steps saved. The kitchen tables are provided with bins for flower and sugar and cost about $5.00.

Recipes

Rich Corn Muffins.—The following recipe makes a rich muffin for breakfast. To make these muffins use one cup of corn meal, one of wheat flour, half a cup of white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs, one cup of milk, two small teaspoonfus of baking powder, one salt spoonful of salt. Rub butter and sugar together, add the beaten eggs, the milk, and at the last the cornmeal and flour, with which have been sifted the salt and the baking powder.

To Make Buttermilk Griddle Cakes.—Take a pint of buttermilk and half pint of clabbered milk and mix together. Enough flour is stirred in to make a stiff batter. This is well beaten until it is smooth. A teaspoonful of salt is added and a teaspoonful of soda, finely powdered and well stirred into a gill of flour. This is beaten well into the batter, and enough buttermilk is added to make it about the consistency of buckwheat cakes.

Cream Salad Dressing.—This is considered by many to be better than mayonnaise, and in the country, where there is a plentiful supply of eggs and good olive oil is hard to get, this dressing is an excellent substitute. Here is the recipe: Beat the yolks of six eggs with a half cupful of granulated sugar. Add a cupful of vinegar and cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Remove from the stove and while still hot add a teaspoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of mustard, having first been blended smoothly. When cold add a cupful of cream beaten to a stiff froth. Keep in a cool place.

Chipped Beef.—Chipped dried beef is not palatable unless very carefully prepared. Lay the meat in a saucepan, nearly covered with cold water and bring not quite to a boil. Drain off the water, place in the pan a lump of butter and toss in the pan until the butter is melted and the beef is beginning to get crisp. Stir in a little flour and add enough milk or cream to make a sauce. For flavoring use pepper and a dash of nutmeg. The beef is usually salt enough.

Juicy Pies.—To prevent pies from running over, roll the lower crust about one inch larger than the pie plate. Cut the upper crust just the size of the plate. After filling the lower one, the larger one, gently press together, taking care not to break the rolled edge. This forms a sort of a case from which the juice cannot escape. Try raisins as an addition in apple pies, for a change. Dots of jelly also improve the flavor, this especially so, when near springtime when the apples become insipid and tasteless. In making juicy pies use one-half a cupful or more of dried bread crumbs that have been put through the grinder or rolled fine. Sprinkle a layer on the bottom crust and one on the top of the fruit, filling in around the edges as well. The pies will not run over, nor will the crust become soggy. Have the bread very dry, or in its place cracker crumbs can be used.

Peach Shortcake.—Peaches are not so plentiful as they were, but we ought to make the most of them while they last. The long, fruitless winter lies before us. Sift four cups of flour with a half a level teaspoonful of salt and six level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, rub in one-half cup of butter, add the yolks of two eggs, beaten light and nearly two cups of milk or enough to make a soft dough. Bake in one sheet, and when done split with a hot knife, spread generaously with butter and cover with sliced peaches. Scatter powdered sugar over, put on the other crust and spread with more fruit and sugar. Cover with cream beaten light with the whites of two eggs sweetened and flavored with both lemon and vanilla flavoring.

Invalid's Tray Table.—It is often impossible for a sick person to sit up in bed to eat from the tray, and when this is the case, it often is hard to put the tray in a handy, yet comfortable position for the invalid and in many cases the person is so weak it tires them to support the tray on the lap. A table for an invalid tray can be easily and quickly made by anyone. Select a small folding table, such as is used for sewing, and stand it beside the bed and saw off the legs on one end even with the bed spread. Move the table across the bed until the uncut legs stand close to the bed and the shortened legs rest on the bed and make the table firm. In this way the table is in the most convenient position, while it does not rest on the person in bed, nor prevent the use of the limbs. Another handy table for the invalid's use can be made from a doll's table. Cut off all four legs so that they are only eight inches long. This table may be placed over the covered legs of the patient with the legs of the table resting on the bed on each side. These tables may be folded up and placed standing against the wall of a closet when not in use.

Grape Cordial.—Crush grapes slightly. Cook a few minutes in a porcelain kettle and strain as for jelly in a muslin bag. To one cup of juice add two cups of water and bring to boiling point. Add one small cup of sugar to every quart of liquid. Boil 5 minutes, pour immediately into bottles and seal.

SPORTY NIBS' NEW PUP

Mr. Sporty Nibs bought a Setter Pup at the Dog Show, and with manly pride assured the family that "Tige" was an all-'round house-dog as well as prize hunter.

The first night Tige kept the household and neighborhood awake by howling and whining in his strange kennel, and to relieve the tension Mr. Nibs crawled out in the early morning hours and shut the dog in the kitchen with a bone to take his mind off "his lonesomeness."

Ten minutes later wild shrieks from the cook and fierce barking by Tige routed the family from their beds, to find the cook trembling in a corner while Tige was evidently trying to eat up the gas range. Seizing the dog by the collar, Nibs dragged him away, but breaking loose, Tige returned to his ferocious attack upon the oven doors. Then light dawned upon Nibs: Tige was trying to whip another dog, the counterpart of himself reflected in the shining surface of the range, and the maid explained that she had used X-Ray Stove Polish the day before—until it shone like a mirror—and Tige wasn't so much to blame after all for tackling the supposed intruder.

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"SOLD $2212.00 IN 2 WEEKS. Not one dissatisfied user," writes Korstad & Mercer, Minn. "My sales $1680.00 IN 73 DAYS," writes C. D. Rasp, Wis. "Canvassed 60 PEOPLE—GOT 55 ORDERS. Sold $320.00 in 16 days," writes W. H. Reese, Pa. "Enclosed order for $115.00 FIRST DAY'S WORK. Best thing I ever worked," writes L. H. Langley, N. D. "Everybody thinks apparatus finest thing. Sold 15 one afternoon," writes Miss Eva Edwards, Nev., after ordering 73. "I averaged $164.25 WEEKLY for three months, undoubtedly best line on market," writes J. W. Beem, Kas. "Finest seller I ever saw, catches the eye. Don't want anything better. SELL 8 OUT OF 10 HOUSES," writes Wm. Maroney, Okla. "A man that can't sell your outfit couldn't sell bread in a famine, send 48 more," writes J. B. Cashman, Minn. "I make $100.00 DAILY," writes J. Sevegne, N. Y.



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CREDIT GIVEN—SEND NO MONEY—only your name and address on a postal card today for world's greatest agency offer, valuable booklets, credit plan, proofs of phenominal success—ALL FREE. COSTS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE. MEET US THAT FAR ANYHOW.

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F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Doing Battle

'Tis good for the soul to do battle,
By valor success is forecast,
While Faith, an inspiring evangel,
Points forward to victory at last.
—Elizabeth Clark Hardy.

In 1902 this paper said: "Farmers can organize and co-operate in marketing their crops and secure fair and profitable prices."

Then nearly all the near-wise people said: "It can't be done."

But it has been done for some crops already. If it can be done for some crops, why not for all?

* * *

During the last two years of President Roosevelt's administration he frequently recommended farmers to organize, and when submitting the report of his Commission on Country Life he said: "The first and most important thing for farmers is co-operation to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business."

And all the farm papers now say: "Farmers must organize,"

And all the farmers' agricultural colleges and universities admit that what farmers need to learn most is how to co-operate in selling their crops.

* * *

But it is not what farmers want or need that does them good, but what they get. To know that they must co-operate will do them no good if they can't; and they cannot co-operate unless they have a practical plan.

* * *

The need of organization and co-operation is now admitted by everybody. But any plan to be successful must be practical.

The fact that the country has arrived at this conclusion does not mean that the problem has been solved.

The steam engine and the steamboat were invented many years before they were made practical; the inventor of the sewing machine died before it was practical; electricity was discovered ages before it was brought to practical uses. The same may be said of all great improvements or movements for the betterment of the masses.

From a correspondent in a western State where the idea of controlled marketing to compel profitable prices has been generally accepted we have this under date of April 1, 1909: "From letters which I receive and in conversations I can plainly see that the equity idea of co-operation will continue to be a living issue until it is fully made a part of the farmers' business. I cannot name the date when it will come, but come it will."

Co-operation by farmers may come soon if farmers will it that way, because there is a practical plan. The equity plan or system of the Farmers' Society of Equity is practical. There can be no doubt about it because it has been tested and proven.

But there is grave danger of delay through people, not too wise or honest, attempting to organize along other lines, or borrowing from the Equity plan just enough to give their scheme a good flavor so the farmers will swallow it.

This is being tried in various parts of the country and will lead only to disappointments and delay. The same principle was involved in the attempt to capture the old Equity Society—the conspirators thought they could improve the plan but the farmers refused to go with them.

* * *

We say again the Equity plan is practical. All that is necessary is to have this plan represented by leaders who are capable, honest and true, and that the farmers have confidence in. Then it will spread North, East, South and West and cover the country like a blanket.

To secure such people is our earnest desire and UP-TO-DATE FARMING will most loyally support them. We had this in mind when we proposed the national convention for the producers of fruit and produce as printed in the April 1st number of this paper. Capable, honest men, representing all institutions, all organizations, all individuals having any interest in country life.

To organize the farmers is not a one-man nor a one-paper proposition, and as far as we have had to do with it we never had such ambitions. It is a great enough movement to enlist the co-operation of the best brains in the whole agricultural field. Through this paper, by letters and by word of mouth, we have in the past extended the invitation to such and to other newspapers to help establish the equity system and now invite them again.

We claim no proprietory right to the plan, although it is our invention and we have the honor of first proving that it will work. We want the farmer to understand that the plan is theirs. All they need to do is to receive it and use it. They can best do this if each interested reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will now write to, or see the leading farmers in his State and urge them to join in the proposed convention as printed on page 2 of the April 1st number. We will assist them by sending that number of our paper and March 15th, containing the practical plan, to all such on request.

Refuse to do this and leave to sections to experiment on impractical plans and the day of the farmers' freedom will be delayed and the real, practical plan will need to wait while the same old fights are fought over and over and over, and the same ground, formerly abandoned, gone over again.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood,
Leads on to fortune.
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
—SHAKSPERE.

Shakspere could not say anything more applicable to the case of the farmers at this time if he were here to speak today. We can truthfully say there is a tide in the affairs of the farmers of America which, taken at its flood, will lead on to fortune, but omitted, all their future will be bounded in shallows and in miseries.

The farmer's tide—his opportunity to become industrially free—is flowing NOW. It is flowing strong toward a haven where, if he will only ride upon it, he will be safe from shallows for all future time and enjoy peace, plenty and prosperity instead of misery.

That the tide is running strong and high is evidenced by the letters printed in this number, and all the numbers, in the department "The Field." Read them carefully.

So that farmers may be assisted and shown how to embrace their opportunity we now announce that Mr. Everitt, founder of the society and president of the Farmers' Society of Equity, will go to any state to address state or district meetings, or meet in conferences. Also, Hon. H. B. Sherman, national organizer, will accept calls for campaigns in various states, which campaigns should not require him to make more than one or two addresses in a county.

The Farmers' Society of Equity, representing the true equity plan for marketing all farm crops, and which is the only practical plan, is a great business organization or system. It is composed of several necessary constituent parts. To strike out any one or more of them will be to strike the organization dead or make it useless. Each part is so related to all the others that to separate them is like dismembering the human body or removing the vital organs. This is what was done to the old society under the leadership of people who did not understand the organization, plan or system.

If you will stop to think you will see how important it is to follow the plan as given at first, and which was so successful. If the old members now want to take advantage of the tide before it ebbs, perhaps to never flow again, they must unite in the Farmers' Society of Equity, which means all the parts of the great system working in entire harmony. If they want to embrace the opportunity that is present now, call meetings and begin at once to get on the right track. If they will now take the advice and counsel of the people who first blazed the trail through the dense, original wilderness of ignorance as to the plan of the society, and disbelief in its doctrines, and who guided them to a height from where they got a glimpse of the promised land, but were not allowed to enter into and possess it, arrange for meetings and correspond with headquarters.

FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Organization is power.

Organization strengthens the individual and multiplies his strength by the number of his kind in the organization.

Can you now begin to imagine the strength of farmers organized? They are the greatest in number, therefore must be the greatest in power—when organized.

Knowing the freedom, independence and power that farmers can realize through organization on a practical plan which is offered them no penalty can be too heavy if they refuse to act.



BUY JULY WHEAT—NOW

YOUR order should be at the market, which means the best terms obtainable. Check for $250.00 will margin 5,000 bushels. Anticipate the coming sensational crop damage season.

* * *

Herewith we reproduce the contents of a card sent out by a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. To get at the meaning of it we looked up the Chicago market and this is what it revealed:

BUY JULY WHEAT —NOW—

Cash No. 2 red wheat.....	$1.27@$1.30
May No. 2 speculative wheat.	1.21⅞
July No. 2 speculative wheat.	1.08½
Sept. No. 2 speculative wheat	1.00

The meaning of the advice is clear. The sender of the card tells his customers that he does not believe the price of wheat can be forced down from $1.30 to $1.08½. But that is only a guess or gamble. There are other people who believe the price will be below $1.08½ and are willing to sell the 1909 crop of wheat for delivery next July at that price.

And there are some who are betting that wheat will sell at and below $1.00⅜ next September. If any farmer would have wantd to buy speculative wheat for next September delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade on April 5th he could have been accommodated at a price 30 cents less than the current value.

And it is the same way with oats. Cash oats was selling for 57 cents but there were people who would sell it for delivery next September, after the crop that was not sown was harvested, at 39 cents, almost 20 cents less.

Grain growers, lulled to sleep by the good prices prevailing, have not lately felt the need of organization, but they are likely to wake up to pay the penalty as indicated above.

Very true, the crops may be large, and the September prices, as now made, may be fair and profitable ones. But suppose the crops are not large. Speculators have sold them out in advance and will be interested in putting the prices down while the dumpers dump so they can get the grain to fill their orders.

This will go on year after year as long as there are any dumpers, and there will be dumpers as long as farmers are not organized and as long as their crops are not pledged, but not a day longer.

These are vital things for farmers to think about, as they are preparing their ground and planting their crops this spring.

If you need an organizer, write to headquarters or the organizers in list printed in this number.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
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YOUR ADDRESS should always be written very plainly, including *County.* Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

RENEWALS AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old office as well as new.

IMPORTANT. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

THE LATEST DATE shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance.*

MEMBERS of the Farmers Society of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

CLUBS. We want every subscriber to send clubs of three-months' *trial subscribers* at 10 cents each.

ADVERTISERS. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

ORGANIZERS OF THE F. S. E.

In the following list those names preceded by a (g) are general organizers, and will accept calls to go wherever they are needed. In all cases correspond with organizers direct. We want organizers in all unoccupied territory. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, Greensburg, Ind.

ARKANSAS

N. A. Ward, Barton; Carroll McGee, Caddo Gap; Levi Gatlin, Brookland.

COLORADO

(g) F. P. Adams, Alamosa; (g) Barney Haughey, Durango.

DELAWARE

John M. Peckham, Harrington.

FLORIDA

S. J. Crow, Safety Harbor.

ILLINOIS

W. F. Hall, Raleigh; C. Hills, Pana.

INDIANA

(g) J. W. Warrick, Attica; L. H. Johnson, Attica; Edwin D. Gee, Tennyson.

IOWA

(g) P. J. Baadte, Sheldon; R. Sherod, Keosauqua.

KANSAS

(g) S. A. Altman, Lincoln; T. G. Saunders, Anthony; W. C. Hines, Augusta; G. W. Karnes, Plevna.

KENTUCKY

(g) J. H. Quigley, Nobob; W. W. Williams, Cave Run; Aaron L. Moore, Leitchfield; Orville Carman, Waynesburg; Jas. A. Biggerstaff, Sebree; E. F. DeCourcy, Dunmor; Farl Gibson, Ore Knob; (g) N. M. Ashby, Sebree; R. H. Nasbitt, Providence.

MARYLAND

(g) Herman Kumetat, Baltimore; W. F. Ackerman, Hanover.

MICHIGAN

(g) W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, State Pres; (g) Charles Emmerson, Traverse City, State Sec.; Chas. A. Edgecomb, Traverse City; John Belanger, Provemont; A. M. Gander, Cadmus; C. Warren, Pigeon; Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood; (g) Geo. G. Winans, Hamburg; Wm. Hogan, Marlette; James Howey, East Jordan; Wm. Robinson, Evart; M. N. Drake, Trufant.

MINNESOTA

(g) H. A. Stickney, Brainerd; R. W. Culbertson, Rochester; T. P. Cassem, Odin; John Portner, Jr., New Ulm.

MISSOURI

J. F. Burch, Callao; Frank Moore, Briscoe; J. W. Swaw, High Gate.

MONTANA

Chas. E. Barngrover, Billings; E. A. Tripp, Garneill; O. W. Smith, Bozeman.

NEBRASKA

F. A. Mitchell, Hooper; James Brown, Big Springs.

N. CAROLINA

(g) J. C. Williams, Henderson.

N. DAKOTA

H. F. Shipley, Hampden.

NEW YORK

M. D. Merkell, Esperance; W. E. Shutts, Ellenburg Center; A. A. Armstrong, Great Valley.

OHIO

(g) Geo. B. Dickert, Grogan; J. H. Harpster, Millersburg; G. B. Cumberland, Hanoverton; J. D. Fish, Monroeville.

PENNSYLVANIA

W. D. McMillen, Punxsutawney; Samuel J. Heller, Wind Gap; F. K. Knarr, Luthersburg; Ezra Reist, Manheim.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Samuel Chilson, Reliance; P. A. Sagen, Mitchell.

TENNESSEE

John J. Miles, Red Boiling Springs; K. J. West, McKenzie; M. W. Boothe, Lucy.

WISCONSIN

(g) Peder Stenerson Wheeler; Owen Patenaude, Shell Lake.

WEST VIRGINIA

(g) J. E. Evans, Sistersville.

VIRGINIA

Grover Hight, Sandidges; G. T. Mattox, Union Hall.

WASHINGTON

J. N. McDonald, Kennewick.

GREAT KENTUCKY MEETING.

Sebree, Ky., April 3, 1909.—The Webster County Union of Farmers' Society of Equity met in regular session. There were ten locals reported with a membership as faithful and intelligent a set of men as were ever seen in any convention assebled in this or any other county. The Local Unions represented were: Onton, Grape Ridge, Eastwood, Washington, Star Spangled Banner, Hickory Thicket, Ashby, Ortiz, Watkins and Big Lick. There was a full delegation and all officers present, as follows: I. G. Nance, president; T. A. Stewart, secretary; D. W. Luck, vice president, and E. T. Ashby, treasurer.

Moved and carried that each local report as to the minimum acreage. The consensus of opinion was that we do not plant over ten thousand hills to each hand. It was the opinion of the convention that a change should be made in the by-laws of the Stemming District Association for this year.

Committee on Resolutions was as follows: T. A. Stewart, A. L. Sizemore, Frank Jackson, R. W. Qualls and W. H. Medlin, which reported the following, which we adopted:

Resolved: 1. That we pool our acreage in the Stemming District Association at our earliest convenience. Each local pledging its members without any expense to same and that the acreage be held in due bounds.

2. That all the tobacco raised in Webster county by the Farmers' Society of Equity members be bought and put up in Webster county.

3. That we endorse the resolutions offered at Slaughterville, Ky., on March 1, 1909, by the tobacco growers of that section.

4. That we hold our next regular meeting at Slaughterville on July 3, 1909.

6. That we endorse Mr. J. A. Everitt in everything he has done for the farmers, and especialy do we condemn those who have tried to oppose and hinder him in his great work. We believe him to be honest and truthful in all his statements in regard to those who have so viciously attacked him; we honor him and recommend him and his paper to all farmers, and we believe we will win out in this great fight through his direction.

The following declarations and resolutions were also passed:

Looking forward to the material interests of the farmers of Kentucky, particularly those who grow tobacco, we must say that we will close our eyes to our own best interests if we refuse to admit that grave mistakes were made by the leaders of the old society in the past two years.

What those mistakes were it is not necessary to state here. Let it suffice to say that because of them nearly all the members have lost confidence in its leaders and they have discontinued supporting the society, while some sections have separated from it entirely.

Such are the conditions in Kentucky today. While these conditions continue the harmony and co-operation that are absolutely necessary to accomplish the great and good object for which the society was founded are impossible.

We deem it is of the most vital importance that all farmers, who admit the necessity of organization and co-operation to elevate agriculture to the level of other organized industries, should realize the true condition and then take steps to remedy it by re-establishing the society along the lines that were successful before 1907.

We believe the only way to do this is for all the old members to now unite with the Farmers' Society of Equity. This is the old society with a slight change of name, and it has taken up the work where the old society threw it down and departed into new and untried paths, leading, no person knows where.

The Farmers' Society of Equity comes to the farmers of America with the original principles and plan of the old society. It is organizing along the same lines that gave such great results before. It has no entangling alliances, no debts, and is guided by the same influence that esetablished the society originally and made it powerful for good, as every farmer of Kentucky can testify. Through the Farmers' Society of Equity, and only through it, can the members be united again and the organization in Kentucky be saved. This mater, then, deesrves our serious consideration.

Knowing that these things are true, and being desirous of going on record on this important matter, so our brother farmers may follow our example, we, the Webster County Union of the Farmers' Society of Equity

Resolve, That we recognize the Farmers' Society of Equity as alone representing the true principles of equity and the original plan of our society; and further be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the official paper of our society, as the true exponent of equity as it relates to the business of farmers, the leading teacher of the doctrine of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices, and the safe adviser in all things relating to farmers' co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The sale of our crops is absolutely necessary to make farming profitable, and to sell the crops there must be buyers; therefore we further

Resolve, That we should cultivate the friendship of the buyers and in all our business relations with them we should refrain from antagonizing them, or from imposing onerous conditions on them, but we should make it as easy as possible for them to buy what we have to sell when they want it, but at fair prices of our own making; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Tobacco Growers, as it exists now, does not comprise all the districts, and has not a clear, comprehensive or sufficiently satisfactory plan for pledging, pooling, storing and marketing the tobacco crops; therefore, we further

Resolve, That as soon as possible a meeting of tobacco producers should be held to reorganize the department and provide a plan that will be simple but effective, and that all who use it can understand and know just what the cost will be for selling their tobacco. Also provide for financing the department and auditing all accounts. Then members will have confidence in the department and will use it more generally than in the past; and

WHEREAS, The reputation of the old society was marred by unlawful acts of violence in some sections where it was organized; we further

Resolve, That we deplore such acts and without attempting to fix the responsibility we deny that there is anything in the true equity plan, as the Farmers' Society of Equity represents, that authorizes or tends to lead to the commission of any crime. On the contrary, this society established in any community will be the best guarantee of peace and obedience to law. And we call upon all members to obey the injunctions as laid down in the "General Provision" of the by-laws of the society which provide that moral suasion shall be the only argument to convert an obstinate neighbor to the society and force him to co-operate for the good of all; and

WHEREAS, Our farmers are now badly divided, and in this condition they cannot hope to accomplish their object of profitable prices and other good objects; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we reaffirm our loyalty to the great fundamental principle of the original society, viz., "One society for the whole country, for all farmers and for all the crops," and which was clearly placed before us again in March 15th number of our official paper in the report of our president to President Roosevelt of the United States; and further we

Resolve, That the person who was wise enough to give farmers the great equity plans of organizing and the system of marketing crops at profitable prices, and which were so successful until two years ago and under whose direction our society grew in numbers without interruption, and in influence, such as history records no such an example, must be competent to direct the society, therefore we affirm our confidence in his ability, and as to his record in connection with the society, we know of nothing to criticise. Our plea is that the whole society be united under the banner of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

Mr. J. A. Everitt being present at our meeting, we had an entertaining and instructive speech by him in the opera house for the good of the order. The house was packed and he was given close and respectful attention by those who heard him. He gave a manly and truthful defense in regard to those people who had treated him so badly, and valuable advice how the farmers of Kentucky may secure the benefits that can only come through organization.

The organizers reported how and what work they were doing, and on this point it was decided to accept the services of Mr. Sherman, national organizer, who will be sent at once to help complete the organization.

Notes.

The national president, J. A. Everitt, got misguided and was at Dixon, Ky., until noon, arriving at Sebree in the afternoon.

I. G. Nance is a "crack shot" as a presiding officer.

The password for next quarter is "Kerzip."

There was a grand standing together.

No other business, the meeting adjourned to meet at Slaughterville July 3, 1909.

I. G. NANCE, President.
T. A. STEWART, Secretary.

Texas Land $1.00
To $5.00 Per Acre

Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres are now to be sold by the State at $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for 40 years, unless you desire; only 3 per cent interest You can buy 160 acres at $1.00 per acre, payable $4.00 down and 40 years' time on the balance, 3% interest. Greatest opportunity ever offered to investors and farmers. Texas land is better than Oklahoma, Iowa or Illinois. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions, New State Law, Map of Texas, and brief description of over 400 million acres of vacant public lands in 25 different States, which are open to homestead. Three Books for $1.00.
E. C. HOWE, 865 Hartford Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Land of Manatee
Where Grapefruit Nets $2,500 per Acre.
Small farms are making Florida planters wealthy. Fruit crops net $500 to $2,500 per acre—Vegetables, $1,000. Delightful climate, no droughts. Write for booklet written by a western man which shows profits derived from various crops, and tells of rich lands procured reasonably. Sent free while edition lasts.
J. W. WHITE,
General Industrial Agent,
SEABOARD AIR-LINE,
Dept. F. T., Portsmouth, Va.

320 Acres of Wheat Land in WESTERN CANADA
Will Make You Rich





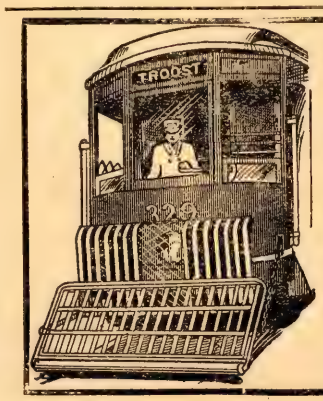
Fifty Bushels per Acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free and an additional 160 acres at $3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable." Extract from correspondence of a Missouri Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20 to $25 per acre. **Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequaled; Schools, Churches and Markets close at hand.**

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.



Earn $60 to $100 a Month
As An Electric Railway
Motorman or Conductor
We prepare you in 4 to 6 weeks and assist you to a position. We have arrangements for placing our men in many leading cities of the country we want men in every state, and will recommend you in the city of your choice.
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KANSAS CITY, MO.
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THE FIELD

Up-to-Date Farming will publish short letters from members and subscribers relating to matters of general interest. They may be reports of meetings held or to be held; companies formed to build warehouses or elevators for storage of crops; views on any current topic, etc.

KENTUCKY.

Enclosed is 25 cents, for which please send by return mail a supply of the letter "Personal to Each Old Member," and circulars "A Call to Reorganize." We want these to distribute among the members of our local, as we have not been treated right by the A. S. of E. and we want a new organization here.—Dr. W. A. Francis, Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky.

KENTUCKY.

Prospects for the F. S. E. are brighter every day in this section. March 15th number of our official paper was a hummer and will do much good. It is the best thing we ever read, especially "Farmers' Industrial Freedom." Any person who will stand out against the plan there outlined is certainly a Judas to agriculture. We are going to win out in fine shape with UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the best paper published, to direct us.—R. H. Nasbit, Providence, Ky.

NEW YORK.

Enclosed is my renewal for our paper. We stand by UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the founder of the society. Any person who stands for anything else would disrupt the organization.—Richard Hawes, Esperance, N. Y.

COLORADO.

I was a member of the society and a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING when in Nebraska and organized several locals there. One year ago I came to this State and want to continue and enclose remittance. Former President Roosevelt and Mr. Everitt, of all men, have spoken the most powerful words in favor of farmers' organizations and I firmly believe, if we follow their advice, we will come safely through.—C. J. Elnert, Lamar, Colo.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Farmers' Society of Equity appeals to me as being the only open door of hope for the farmers from the rotten commercial agencies forming in every little town or burg to exploit what farmers produce. There is a terrible menace in the land against farming if farmers could only see it. I want to recommend that instead of farmers giving all their notes due the first of November the maturity dates be distributed over the year, then we can sell our crops gradually to meet them.—Charles H. Freer, Nisbet, N. D.

MICHIGAN.

I am with you in the Equity movement, but I fear the present system of organizing will not get the results in a short time. I want to suggest that all organizers be stayed in their work for a time and until we get all the State, county and town organizers appointed and then start them all out on the same day. Cut the rope, as it were, and let all run for the goal. I speak from experience.—Duncan McQuarrie, Marlette, Mich.

ALABAMA.

Please send some copies of Mrach 15th containing President Everitt's report to the President of the United States. I consider the Equity system of marketing farm crops is the one for our people in the South. We are going to have a rally on April 7th and I want all the farmers to know your plan. Our people need the truth as they have been shamefully misled and imposed upon. But when the wicked rule the righteous mourn. Light will come to the farmers if they can only get UP-TO-DATE FARM-|&7. I have been a subscriber only a short time and was surprised when I sat down to read the first number to find that there was such a paper. I am your friend.—J. C. Hasty, Columbia, Ala.

NEW YORK.

..I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING more than a year and one of the converts to the Equity system of marketing crops, and I know of no reason to change. Mr. Everitt's report to President Roosevelt and "Industrial Freedom" in March 15th number are simply grand. No person can regret more than I that a set of people undertook to divert the society from that plan, as otherwise farmers might now be enjoying all the benefits of the true Equity system established.—L. R. Scott, Bridgewater, N. Y.

TENNESSEE.

I held my first meeting to organize on March 25th and received seven members. I would have gotten more, but was opposed by the F. U. But the people are investigating, and that always results in choosing the F. S. E. I am gaining on every hand and will land a large majority in Shelby county in our society. The literature you supply hits hard every time; it is convincing and proof against all argument. We are coming to the front here with your help.—M. W. Booth, Lucy, Tenn.

MICHIGAN.

I have read "Industrial Freedom" in the March 15th number of our paper with exceeding interest. I think this is the best plan and the only practical one for getting our prices on all our crops. As soon as I have thoroughly read UP-TO-DATE FARMING I give it to my neighbors. All who read it believe in the kind of organization you recommend. I expect to soon be able to report a union at this place.—Alonzo McNitt, Bangor, Mich.

INDIANA.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been worth more to us than all other farm papers combined. Where Editors Everitt and Stelle lead we are not afraid to follow.—D. M. Lichlyter and William H. Stork, Huntingburg, Ind.

OHIO.

I am in full accord with your views and plans as transmitted to President Roosevelt and bearing on organizing the farmers to market their crops. I wish we could get an organization started here. Farmers will never get their own until they organized. By combined force their rights were taken from them and by combined force only can they be restored. Brother farmers, let us awake to our sense of duty. Let us get in a condition when we can say, "So much we will have or they don't go." Tell me how to start an organization here.—W. B. Jacks, Winkle, O.

(Instructions for organizing with blanks, etc., were sent to Mr. Jacks.—Ed.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

I am in a section where the conspirators for a time deceived the members. But Walrod's confession, the convictions and other facts that have been placed before them open the people's eyes. The saying of Abe Lincoln is true here as it will be everywhere—"You can't fool all the people all the time." For evidence of this I herewith report three local unions for charters in the F. S. E.—J. H. Leighton, Sisseton, S. D.

DELAWARE.

I was never more pleased in my life than with the prompt manner in which President Everitt grasped the opportunity to place the Equity system of marketing before Presiden Roosevel and his commission, and as reported in March 15th number of our paper. I consider it was a master stroke and must result in great good.—J. M. Peckham, Harrington, Del.

MINNESOTA.

Please send me a few copies of March 15th UP-TO-DATE FARMING containing the plan for marketing farm crops as submitted to President Roosevelt. I consider that the strongest article I ever read in the interest of the farming class. It should be copied in every paper in the land that has a country circulation.—R. E. Crane, Grand Meadows, Minn.

MICHIGAN.

The following are extracts from a letter written to State Secretary Charles Emmerson, of Michigan, by former State Organizer George C. Winans: * * * "I am glad to know that you are meeting with some degree of success in reorganizing the scattered sheep back into the fold. You know the cause of Equity is dear to my heart. You also know that I have made great sacrifices of time and money for the cause, and to benefit the farmers of Michigan. Yet, it is possible there are farmers in Michigan who thought I was working for my personal profit. They thought the same of J. A. Everitt, who is one of the grandest men I ever knew. But this is only the early history of all reform movements.

"The society is now well before the American people, its plan is well understood, and, in fact, the plan of the society is endorsed by a Government commission. It seems to me that if farmers are as intelligent as other classes they ought to hesitate no longer. I approve of the action of the Michigan State Union going with the Farmers' Society of Equity. This was the only course open since the old society is in the hands of designing men who, in my opinion, have little ability or little desire to do anything for the farmers. Let us bury the past. The F. S. E. is on a solid basis and in the hands of safe men. You have a splendid man in Walter Greilich, State president. I know him to be honest and he has the ability to do things.

"I have large business interests of my own, but this movement is close to my heart as well as close to my business and I want to help it, as I consider every person should. Therefore I am willnig to go and address meetings if called upon."—George G. Winans, Hamburg, Mich.

Also the following is from a letter to the secretary of the Michigan State Union:

"BROTHER CHARLIE:

"This isn't a business letter. It's just a chummy one like one brother writes to another when each one realizes the hard problems before them.

"I never realized until recently how Christ felt when he viewed the ruins of Jerusalem and these thoughts were forced from Him: 'Oh! Jerusalem! Jerusalem! How oft would I have gathered you together as a hen gathers her brood under her wings, but you would not.' I feel that way over the rejection of our society by many of our brother farmers. It makes one weary of fighting the battles of all and then have some of them laugh and say: "Oh! we are getting as good prices as you, and we don't need to join the F. S. E.' Isn't that discouraging to the loyal people who have supported the society and fought the fights of our life for the liberation of millions of farmers? White slaves, just picture the condition on many farms before our fight, and on some it is not better yet. Our wives, mothers and children bearers of burdens because of the ignorance, or stubbornness, or penuriousness of husbands and father in holding on to the little sum of $2 required to join the society. And at the same time every such farmer knows if he has as much sense as God gave geese that he has made many times that amount because of the society and he ought to know that if the society was stronger he would make very much more.

"Let us, however, take comfort in the thought that we represent the most sublime principles and the grandest and most complete plan that were ever given to men. And then, friend Charles, let us buckle our armor a little tighter, put in a little more grape and cannister and fire our shots a little harder and a little straighter. Now, if each member will do the same the victory will soon be ours in Michigan. And ah! what a grand victory it will be—Right, Justice, Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to none. Are not these things worth working for?

"And I see another ray of light, or bow of promise above the horizon. It is the Ladies' Society of Equity. God bless the ladies for organizing to help us. Give them marching room and a voice in our meetings.

"Well, say, Charlie, I feel better now, since giving vent to my feelings—haven't hurt the other fellows a bit and done me a lot of good."—W. H. Beeman, Director Michigan State Union, Empire, Mich.

KENTUCKY.

Herewith I report three more unions organized in Metcalf and Barren counties. Also new members for other unions. I will work in Metcalf county about three weeks yet, when it will be very well organized. We have decided to have our great rally on May 29th next and will look for our president to be with us at that time. Everybody is going into the F. S. E. Its plan is the only one and all we need now is the number of farmers to work it out completely. These will come in due time.—J. H. Quigley, Nobob, Ky.

ILLINOIS.

I send herewith $5.50, being the headquarters fees for the second degree, or the second great lesson to twenty-two members of Local Union No. 2350 of the F. S. E.

I want to say that we had hard work to hold our members before we took up the special work. We are all much pleased with the second lesson and are now anxious to get the third and fourth—of Marketing and Mutual Benefits. Our union is growing right along and the interest is splendid. I can recommend the Great Lessons or degrees of our society to all other officers of local unions where the interest may be low or where they need new members. If you have not got them write to headquarters for instructions.—C. O. Livesay, Sec., Patoka, Ill.

MICHIGAN.

As secretary of Mapleton L. U. No. 5127 at Old Mission I want to say a few words to Michigan members.

We have 35 members and expect to reach 50 before our next State meeting. We probably have an advantage in having our State officers near us, but it is impossible for them to reside so near to all our unions. It is fortunate that the president and secretary live in the same community so they can confer frequently. I know them and I know they are greatly interested in our society and are working hard. Now, my brother farmers, we must do our share, and the first thing to do is to take $1.50 of that extra money we have been getting for our crops for several years and plant it in our society this spring so it will grow strong to give us plenty of money all the time. There is nothing impossible of accomplishment through the Farmers' Society of Equity, if we only complete it, so brothers let us be loyal, be true, and be liberal, and we will be repaid a thousand fold.

The time is ripe now for every person to get the benefits if each will do his part. Won't you be proud if Michigan can lead all the other States in organization and benefits? I tell you, I for one will be proud if she does. And then our wives and children will be happy and all of us will be free and independent, as God intended us to be. My hopes and wishes go out to all of you for speedy equity.—Perry Fouch, Sec. Old Mission, Mich.

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming



991 Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Beau Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 2cts. **CARDS** Columbus Card Co., 148 F. St., Columbus, Ohio



2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.



919 New Styles Gold Bevel Edge; Hidden Name; Silk Fringe; Envelope and Postage; 100 Rich and Racy Jokes; One pack Fun; Escort & Love Cards, Star Beau Catcher etc. Greatest outfit ever shown, All 2 Cents. **CARDS** CROWN CARD CO., B 13, Columbus, O.

$90 A month, $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co. Desk 4D, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY



Selling these new PATENTED POSITIVE TENSION SCISSORS. No other house sells them. Can't be bought in stores. V. C. Glebner sold 22 pairs first three hours, made $13.50. You can do it. Write today and let us prove it. We show how to make $3 to $10 daily. Experience unnecessary. OUTFIT FREE.

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$6.20 For rare 1853 Quarter; $3600 for old dollar; $100 for old cent; $5800 for old gold coin and other big premiums paid for many kinds of coins dated before 1895 of dates and conditions required. **We buy every kind of used Stamps,** including those now in use. You can make **Big Profits,** perhaps a fortune; no interference with regular employment. Send postal for **Free Booklet.** Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., E80, New York.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

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One Week Free Trial

Write to-day, send no money with order. And we will send you a genuine WADE & BUTCHER razor by mail, the kind your father used. All we ask is, if the razor is satisfactory keep it and send us $1.00. To the readers answering advertisement this week we will send free with razor one of our celebrated two minute hones.

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FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free. —Dale Watch Co., Dept, 53 Chicago

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Either a progressive farmer or a retired farmer to act as our representative. One in each county. An Honorable position—we require references and Bond. Good pay—Write for particulars. The Universal Trading & Supply Co., Dept. E., 35th & Morgan Sts., Chicago, Ill.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit,* prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

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Don't hesitate a moment as this is truly the most wonderful offer ever made, and our new club plan is the most novel thing in existence. Thousands are taking advantage of it, and are delighted. Everybody wants post cards. Our plan will give you 150 POST CARDS FREE. Be sure to fill out the coupon and send it today, before others get ahead of you. Address,

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direct from the maker to you. We are the only western factory selling direct to the consumer. We ship on 60 days free trial. Write for free catalogue.

American Hdw. Mfg. Co., Dept. 162, Ottawa, Ill.

Wanted
Information Regarding
A Good Farm

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from OWNERS only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address
SOUTHERN PROMOTION BUREAU,
Box L886, Birmingham, Ala.

Wanted Ranch Superintendent

To take partnership and active business management of one of the best mountain stock ranches in Colorado. Investment of $8000 to $12000 to be expended on the ranch, and a liberal salary paid to the right Man. Excellent chance for profit and an open air life in an ideal climate. For particulars address, C. H. Ireland, 327 Kittredge Building, Denver, Colorado.

THRIFTY FARMERS are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

1500 Acres VALLEY Land adjoining the corporate limits of Dexter, all in cultivation, good improvements, rich, sandy loam soil, well drained—$52.50 per acre.
Clements & Blankenship, Dexter Mo.

LOVELY POST CARDS FREE

Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FARMERS SOCIETY wants organizers. Objects: Entertainment, closer social relations, marketing crops, more profits, freedom and independence. Permanent position, good pay. Good men only apply. Write—President Dept . . . . Indianapolis, Ind

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SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."

C. S. Benjamin, 26 State Bank Bldg., Portland, Mich.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *We have just reorganized our local union in the Farmers' Society of Equity, but I find the time limit expired March 1st, when we would be received on payment of annual dues. Please advise me before I make the report.—Charles H. Richards, Sec., Lincoln L. U. No. 4927, Orono, Mich.*

ANSWER. The time was extended to cover all of 1909. Old members will be accepted into the F. S. E. on payment of the annual dues—$1.50—all of this year.

QUESTION. *In ——— Fruit Grower is this statements. "What fruit growers now need is co-operation in selling," and then the editor says: "First of all we must aim for a higher standard," and "in the methods of packing we are weak. We have permitted our reputation for fair and square packing to be greatly injured and in consequence thousands of dollars have been lost to the fruit growers of the State." Now, what does* UP-TO-DATE *think of this? Is co-operation such as recommended all that fruit growers need?—A New York Fruit Grower.*

ANSWER. No. It is always advisable to maintain a high standard of quality, and it is universally admitted that "honesty is the best policy." But, strange to say, many business men contend that a business conducted on strictly honest business principles cannot succeed nowadays. Be these things true or otherwise, the fruit growers who confine their co-operation in selling to higher quality and "fair and square packing," while having no definite knowledge of the demand and trust to others to make their prices, will always have a good cause for complaint. We have often said that for successful co-operation in selling we must first know the supply and where it is; second, the demand and where it is; third, direct the supply to meet the demand, and, incidentally, don't let go of the supply until the fair price is paid. Quality and good methods of packing are incidents that can receive better attention through such a system as we describe than in any other way.

QUESTION. (1) *Some time ago I sent my renewal for* UP-TO-DATE FARMING *and ordered a copy The Third Power book, enclosing money for the same. Now, I have received a receipt for my registered letter signed by the American Society of Equity, per S. D. Kump, Sec. and Treas. I also received two copies of Equity Farm Journal, followed by a card from "Assistant Secretary Clawson, A. S. of E.," inquiring whether I received the Journal.* (2) *I am suspicious about these papers, so please let me know whether these parties are in your society or whether they are traitors.—Samuel J. Heller, Wind Gap, Pa.*

ANSWER. (1) Your experience is the same as hundreds of others have had. Your order got to the wrong place, how I don't know. But once there you may as well say good-bye to your money unless you can get Uncle Sam to help you to compel them to disgorge. Those people are seining with a net with meshes so fine that all the fish they catch are theirs, regardless of the rules of the game. (2) What they are I let you judge.

QUESTION. *There is a man in our neighborhood who was a member in good standing in an A. S. of E. local in 1907, and who will be glad to pay the dues—$1.50—and come into our local. May we accept him on such terms? C. O. Livesay, Secretary L. U. No. 2350, F. S. E., Patoka, Ill.*

ANSWER. Yes.

ADDITIONAL MEETINGS.

CLAY COUNTY, TENN. Organizer John I. Miles will hold meetings to organize at the following places: Gregoryville, in the school house, on April 10th; Miles Crossroads, in the church, on April 17th; Spivey, in the school house, on April 24th; Clementsville, in the church, May 8th. Mr. Miles' address is Red Boiling Springs, Tenn.

KENTUCKY RALLY MAY 29th.

Members of the F. S. E. and farmers generally in Metcalf and adjoining counties will assemble at Knoblick, Metcalf county, May 29th next, to celebrate the great success that has attended the organization in that section of Kentucky. This meeting, it is expected, will assume more than local significance and it will be attended by members from other parts of the State. If nothing occurs to prevent President Everitt will attend. Organizer J. H. Quigley, of Nobob, is in charge of arrangements.

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We sell direct to you at factory prices—a big saving on every set. Shipped on approval; warranted as satisfactory in every detail as though made to your special order—or money refunded. Our harness is HAND MADE from best oak leather—33 years' square dealing backs our guarantee. We Pay the Freight.

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THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

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Salesmen wishing to earn from three to five dollars per day write for terms immediately. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Farm Lands

A farm bargain at home. Good 256-acre farm only $40 per acre. In Morgan county, Indiana, only 1 hour's ride from Indianapolis, only 1½ miles to railroad station, only ¼ mile to school. House, barn and other buildings; splendid spring water and cisterns; a great bargain. Wilson's Farm Agency, 316 Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

Fruit, Grain and Stock Farms for sale in Oceana Co. Write C. W. Morgan, Shelby, Mich., fo. lists.

Learn the facts about Baldwin County on the Gulf Coast—its delightful climate and fine opportunities for business, farming, dairying, early truck, fruit and for resort purposes—by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Ala., for three months trial. It tells what's actually going on. A sample free.

Look! Farms in the heart of Michigan. Send for free descriptive list. Isham & Chandler, Butternut, Mich.

Michigan Farms, southern counties, stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oceana County, Michigan. I sell farms in this Co., the best in the U. S., Fruit, Grain, Poultry, Stock. All sizes, easy terms. If the people of U. S. knew the advantages to be had here, in 24 hours there would not be standing room. Write for list and literature. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Old Virginia Farms, Good Lands, low prices, mild climate. Free illustrated catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write. Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

Palouse COUNTRY—Richly illustrated 40-page booklet; also color map; views of banner non-irrigated counties Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho; Spokane market; prosperous, thriving cities—Moscow, Colfax, Rosalia, Palouse; wheat, dairy, poultry scenes. Write to C. E. Flagg, Secretary Palouse Commercial Clubs, room 615 Terminal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

"The Garden Spot of America is East Texas, Smith County is the center. Great opportunity offered the farmer with small means. Descriptive booklet free. Tyler Commercial Club, Tyler, Texas."

Wanted farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commissions. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minnesota

We can sell your property, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92 acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Tamworths, immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Pamphlet free. W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

255 head 1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives. dehorned; must sell at once. Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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Up-to-Date movable fence panel. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

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Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Post Cards

A beautiful album, size 6x8 inches, 64 pages containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world, by mail 15c. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

40 choice comic Postcards 10 cents. American View Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Poultry and Supplies

Best stock and eggs of all leading varieties of Poultry. Catalog free. Wm. A. Derstine, Ideal Poultry Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

Eggs Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns. Price list free. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

Eggs Prize winning strains, single comb white and brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, both combs, light and dark Brahmas, white Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $1.00 15; $5.00 100. F. Prescott, Riverdale, New Jersey.

Houdans Buff Orpingtons, Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orleans, Ind.

Orpingtons Buffs exclusively. 15 eggs $1.00. Circular free. Isaac L. Sollars, Washington Court House, Ohio.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, $1.00 and $1.50 each while they last. Over 200 to select from. Order at once. Write for show birds. W. W. Faigley, Lancaster, O.

R. I. Red eggs from choicely selected pure bred fowls, $1 per 13 eggs. Vern Lafler, Middlesex, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, 15 for 75 cents. Mrs. Rozell Poisal, Clarksville, Iowa.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, Five First, First Pen, Two Silver Cups, Wis. State Poultry Show. Alb. Klein, Lomira, Wis.

30 breeds chickens, ducks, geese. Catalogue for stamp. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Wild Mallard Ducks, thoroughly domesticated. Beautifully plumaged and greatest layers of all ducks. $3.50 per pair. Eggs $2.00 per fifteen. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Produce Commission Merchants

Take Notice Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less, T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphio, Pa. Established 1875.

Schools

Wanted Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute. Dept. B37, Rochester, N. Y.

Seeds and Plants

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass

For Sale: Cow Peas and Soy Beans, any kind, any quantity. Write for catalogue and free bulletin No. 54. Hickory Seed Co., Hickory, N. Car.

Ginseng Roots for planting $3.50 to $5.00 per 100 Golden Seal $1.50 per 100. W. N. Long Florence, Ky.

Strawberry Plants 30 of the best varieties. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue Free. BASIL H. PERRY, Cool Spring, Deleware.

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Future—In love, business, success or trouble. Inquires birthdate and 10c, Prof. G. Rhaphel, Binghamton, N. Y.

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Pictures of 42 beautiful girls, a picture of 357 babies and 12 Flower Language postcards all for 10c. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Staver Shoes. Black glazed kid, lace or oxford. Wide, easy, durable. To introduce. Women's, $2.00; Misses', $1.65, prepaid. F. A. Crocker, manufacturer, Lincoln Center, Maine.

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.



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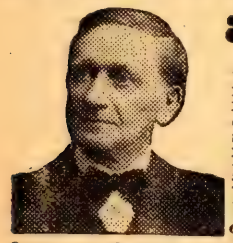
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Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. *Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.* No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 60 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich

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DEAFNESS CURED By New Discovery



"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, DR. GUY CLIFFORD POWELL. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 4522 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Rose Local met at Mrs. Minnie Hoster's. The meeting opened with prayer by the president, when we sang an equity song, "Oh, Who Would Wed a Farmer?" There were nine members present. All had an enjoyable time. The meeting finally closed with song, "The Ship of Equity," and a prayer said in concert. Adjourned to April 6th to meet at Mrs. Maggie Murphy's home. Our hostess surprised us by entertaining us to dinner after adjournment.—Equity Lady.

RALLY SONG

Tune—Marching Through Georgia.

This song was writtten by Mrs. M. Myers of Evart, Mich., and sung by a quartette at an F. S. E. meeting at that place.

Attention, brother farmer! We need your help today
To fix the price of farm products on a basis that will pay
For cash and toil invested; and see that there is stay
Thru "Equity," the farmers' watchword.

Chorus

Hurrah! Hurrah!! The Farmers S. of E. Are marching on to win their victory.
Learn our plan in "UP-TO-DATE" and you will see
"Equity," the farmers' watchword.

With 20th century methods the farmers must keep pace;
All interests else are organized, united for the race.
We feed the world; then let us in its markets take our place
Thru "Equity," the farmers' watchword.

Chorus

The speculator gambler makes millions every year
Above the price we get for grain; thus making breadstuff dear.
When farmers stand united, his powers will disappear
Thru "Equity," the farmers' watchword.

Chorus

Then producer and consumer drawn together in this way,
Shall both be benefited, and join in heart to pray.
For Everitt and UP-TO-DATE, who taught us first to say
"Equity" shall be our watchword.

Chorus

HE LOOKED OLD

"You say you don't object to my age, Miss Freshly?"

"No, I don't object to your age at all."

"Then pray what do you object to?"

"Your appearance. Your looks. You look old."

SALESMEN WANTED

The big Employers of Salesmen make changes in their Sales Forces in the winter and spring. There are hundreds of good openings for Salesmen at this time. Most houses object to breaking in a man and prefer a trained Salesman. The National Salesman's Training Association fills a long felt want by training men for high-class positions. They take good care of graduates and have placed hundreds in good positions. They maintain one of the largest free Employment Bureaus in the world for their graduates. Salesmanship is the most attractive and best paid profession in tthe world. If you are interested in bettering your condition and earning a good salary, write today for their free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of good positions now open. Address Dept. 282, National Salesman's Training Association, Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Kansas City. Write nearest office.

HOME-MADE GASLIGHT

There are thousands of country homes better lighted than those who have common city gas. Thousands more would use the wonderful home-made gas if they realized how cheap and clean and easy it is to have.

Think of a gas ten times as strong as city gas! And to make it and care for the lamps requires only a fraction of the time spent on kerosene lamps.

Union Carbide is the name of the new gas. It is wonderful. Everyone interested in it should write to the Union Carbide Sales Co., Dept. K, 2 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Tell them the number of rooms in your house or size of store. They will gladly furnish free full information as to cost, etc. Be up-to-date. Get this information sure.

95 Cents Per Roll 108 Sq. Feet

Ready Roofing

Galvanized RUBBER and ASPHALT

An entire lot of factory 'mill ends' of prepared roofing, strictly high grade, brand new at less than cost of manufacture. Two or three pieces of galvanized rubber or asphalt roofing in each roll of 108 square feet. This is $2 and $3 grades of roofing; it is made of wool felt, thoroughly saturated with water-proof composition of rubber, after which it is coated with hard rubber composition and galvanized between heavy iron rolls. It is suitable for all climates, all ready to lay. Only tools needed a hammer and jack-knife. This roofing will impart no taste to rain water and can be laid over old shingles. We guarantee every roll as represented, or money back.

Steel Roofing

Only $1.50 per 100 Square Feet

We have 50,000 squares of Steel Roofing, size 2 feet 6 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches long, (30 inches by 66 inches) at this price. These sheets were used about 30 days in connection with the manufacture of soap. They were never exposed to the weather or nailed.

Every sheet is clean and free from nail holes, and practically as good as new. It is extra heavy, from 24 to 28 gauge.

Every sheet is given a coat of our red "Gelatine" on both sides. It is a new discovery in paints and prevents rust.

Flat, per 100 square feet....$1.50 Corrugated, per 100 square feet....$1.75

Will last longer than light weight Galvanized Roofing. Just the thing for Barns, Warehouses, Factories, Sheds and Buildings of all kinds. Also for ceiling and siding. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

PLUMBING AND HEATING MATERIAL Direct to the Consumer at Factory Prices.

Our perfect ALL IRON PIPE system of plumbing will enable any handy mechanic to install the material on farm or in city.

Send us a list of your needs, or if you cannot tell what you need, draw up a floor plan of your house and send it to us and we will figure up everything you need, free, and give you a list of it. *All we ask is an opportunity to figure on your wants.* We carry everything necessary for installing this class of work. Soil pipe, lead and water pipe and fittings of all kinds, etc. This sort of material can be easily installed in an old building.

CATALOGUE No. 176 of bargain building material, including pipe and fittings, bathroom and plumbing supplies, heating apparatus, home water supply systems, poultry netting, wire fencing, etc., FREE. Your name on a postal card will do.

CENTRAL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. 2569-99 Archer Avenue, Chicago.



NO HAIR NO PAY

We grow hair on baldest heads. Only requires a short time to stop falling hair and cure any scalp disease. Enclose stamp. Particulars free.

E. B. JACKSON & CO.

DEPT. 78 KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 958 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Irrigated. No floods or drouths. No crop failures. Free fuel. Fine climate. Southern Idaho. Easy terms. Ten years' time. Special excursions. For FREE particulars how to file, address The Idaho Land Company, 225 Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AMERICAN FENCE



To get the most out of a farm, every square foot must be either tilled or else made to produce feed for live stock. A fence all around the farm, then cross fences, making more and smaller fields—permitting rotation of crops and change of pasture—are first essentials in making possible maximum earnings.

Here are two great fences—the best square mesh and the best diamond mesh. We selected these two styles years ago, after careful study and advice from many of the most experienced and successful farmers, the correctness of which has been verified by actual results in the field. These fences are the simplest in construction; are made of any size or weight of wire desired and perfectly adapted to all uses and conditions.

If you want square mesh, buy American; if you like diamond, buy Ellwood. You can safely take the verdict of the millions of farmers who have tested and tried out these two great fences. Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them. Catalogue for the asking.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

ELLWOOD FENCE



LOOK at package in lady's hand. Yes that's **CURE-ETTO**, the mild home treatment that is curing suffering women of female diseases and the piles, in the privacy of their own home after doctors and all other remedies have failed.

FREE $1.00 BOX ON TRIAL

What our famous Cure-Etto Home Treatment is doing for thousands of women it is certain to do for you if you will only give it a chance. A $1 box is being mailed free on trial to all suffering women who apply. If perfectly satisfied after testing you pay us $1, otherwise you pay nothing, as we take all the risk. Send today. Address

HOME TREATMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. A, **Indianapolis, Ind.**

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EVERGREENS



and Forest trees. Over 38 tested hardy varieties. All Nursery grown. We have over 50 millions and ship safely to all parts of the country. Our trees live and grow, because they have good roots. Large as well as small trees supplied. $4.00 and up per thousand.

Our new catalog is a mine of information. You can have a beautiful Windbreak, Hedge, Shelterbelt or Screen with the hardiest of Evergreens at a very low cost. Our Bargain sheet describes 50 bargain lots from $1.00 per 100 and up. Millions of Nursery grown Forest trees, Shade and Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses and Vines. Send today for free Catalog and Bargain sheet.

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LAWN FENCE
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. **Special Prices** to Churches and Cemeteries.
Coiled Spring Fence Co.
Box 418 Winchester, Ind.

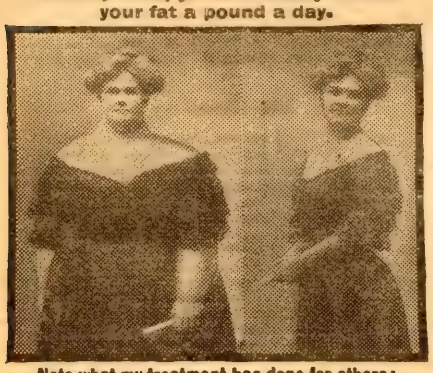


45 Varieties of practical and fancy pure bred poultry. Beautiful, hardy, vigorous. Largest, most successful poultry-farm. Thousands to choose from. Big **Profitable Poultry** book tells all about it. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, and supplies. Sent for 4 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 142 Clarinda, Ia.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and workwith ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., B62, New York
(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

FOOL FARMERS



Of course you will say at once that you are not that kind, and it is to be hoped you are not, but there are too many of them in the country for their own and their neighbor's good. Most of them don't think they are fools, but on the contrary think they are smart—much smarter than their neighbors. So they won't join any association for handling crops or anything of that kind, for they claim they can get better prices than their neighbors.

It really is a fact that they do get better prices and that is what makes them feel so smart and grin all over their faces and think what fools their neighbors are to join a society when they could get better prices outside of the society.

Right there is where the neighbors are right and the farmer who does not join in is the fool. He may get more for his produce occasionally, or even possibly for an entire crop or season, but if he does; the commission man or men give it to him purposely so he will not join the society, but stay out of it and talk against and keep others from joining it. And thus keep enough disaffected farmers out so the commission men can keep control of the produce and make the prices on it to suit themselves.

There is where the farmer makes a fool of himself and hurts both himself and his neighbors.

You have all heard how it worked in Kentucky—the society did win there at last in spite of the fool farmers, many of whom received the benefit of better prices for their produce (tobacco in this instance) that the society finally forced the buyers to pay.

This is enough for you to think about for one time. Just ask yourself if you are going to be one of the commission men's fool farmers or whether you will join in with your neighbors in a society that will ask for equity prices for all farm products?

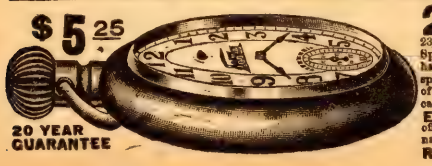
One of the has-been fools,
SAM.

Men Wanted Quickly By Big Chicago Mail Order House to distribute catalogues, advertise, etc. $25.00 a week. $60.00 expense allowance first month. No experience required. **GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 257 WABASH BLDG., CHICAGO**

Don't Throw it Away



They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 1483 Amsterdam, N. Y.



$5.25

20 YEAR GUARANTEE

23 Jeweled Watches

23j eweled watches are the best, but few can afford to buy them. Our great Engine Special watch patterned after the 23 j eweled R. R. watches that cost $50 to $100 has locomotive on dial and works, micrometric patent regulator, breguet hairspring, genuine and ornamental jewels in gold settings giving it the appearance of a genuine 23j eweled watch. Solid ore-silver, strong heavy 8 oz. dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. **FREE EXAMINATION.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory pay express agent $5.25 and express charges and it is yours.

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

The Harvest of Corn

Everyone admits that the harvest depends very much on the seed. Many farmers know they have not as good seeds they might have, but go on year after year planting it because they have not the ambition to get better—we will not excuse them by saying they have not got the money when a start can be made for a dollar or less. There are many others who are not certain that they have the best, but delay in making tests to determine the point. And then there are the farm-



One bushel of Farmers Interest White Dent Corn. This corn wins Frst Prize wherever shown. It has taken more prizes at World's Fairs, International and National Expositions, State and other Fairs and Shows than all other varieties combined.

We want to ask whether a variety of corn that has been bred for yield and other qualities for twelve years; that has been awarded more prizes at state and district fairs, and National and International Expositions than any other corn that ever grew; that was awarded gold and silver medals at the Paris World's Fair in 1900, first prize at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, Grand Sweepstake prize ($1,000) at the National Corn Exposition at Chicago in 1907, and the

GRAND SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE, $1,000 CASH AND $1,000 TROPHY AT THE NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION, OMAHA, DECEMBER, 1908, better than you have now?

Is not such corn worthy of your attention and worth a test on your farm to see if it is not very much better than you are raising now?

Is a corn that has made a county in Indiana the banner corn growing county in the world and has earned for its originator the title of "The Corn King of America," worth a trial on your farm?

At the Omaha Exposition the Grand Sweepstake-Prize-Winning Ears of Corn became the center of attraction. Every day thousands of visitors viewed the ears which won a total of $5,000 in Cash and other prizes. The competition was open to the world.

No person can begin to estimate the benefits that will result to farmers by the distribution of such thoroughbred corn, with the great yielding properties it possesses and its high feeding qualities.

By doing a little work for us, seed can be gotten free. We don't offer a few grains in a packet, but the least quantity we want you to plant is a quart, which will be sufficient to fertilize itself and produce you a fine lot of seed for next year. Or, by getting up a club of subscribers you can get a peck or a bushel. Every farmer needs our paper as much as you need this corn. Get their subscriptions.

OUR OFFER: For each new or renewal subscriber at 50 cents, we will send one quart of this corn by mail, postpaid. Or, for a club of 3 subscribers at 50 cents—$1.50—we will send ½ bushel. Or, for a club of 6 subscribers at 50 cents each—$3.00—we will send 1 bushel. Lots of ½ bu. or more, you pay transportation.

Be sure to say you saw this offer in APRIL 15TH UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and address

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

WAIST HIGH



EASY RUNNING

$29.75 FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN $29.75 CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. **Our offer** enables you to do this at **our expense.** Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the **Low Down AMERICAN.** It also describes the surprisingly liberal **LONG TIME TRIAL** proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our **generous terms** of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down **AMERICAN Waist High Separator** is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every **AMERICAN Separator.** We can ship immediately. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down **AMERICAN Separator.** Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1149, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

I AM GIVING AWAY

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF THE

Dan Patch Electric Passenger and Freight Service



DAN PATCH ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMMON

STOCK FREE

I Believe this is the Only Chance the General Public Has Ever Had to Get Hold of the Voting, Managing and Controlling Stock of a Great Railroad System Without Paying One Cent For It.



M. W. SAVAGE, Pres. and Treas

As many articles have appeared in this paper regarding myself and my various successful enterprises it does not seem necessary for me to introduce myself to this paper's subscribers, yet for the benefit of a few who may not know me I will simply state that I am Proprietor of the International Stock Food Company, the largest institution of its kind in the world; also Proprietor of the International Stock Food Farm of 700 acres, President of the International Sugar Feed Company, President of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and owner of Dan Patch 1:55.

I am sure now that a great majority of the readers of this paper will remember me.

An Honest Enterprise

I have made it a rule of my life to associate myself with nothing but honest, legitimate, promising enterprises.

It is safe to say that a number of people equal to half the population of the United States know of me as Proprietor of the International Stock Food Company, owner of Dan Patch and President of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

I have over two million customers, mostly farmers and stock raisers living in this and other countries. Many of them will read this announcement and will know that I state only what is true. My purpose here is to tell you about the great investment opportunity afforded by the Dan Patch Electric Railroad now building.

Now Under Construction

I am President of this Railroad and as such I am in a position to know the facts regarding it.

I know we have about 45 miles of the construction work nearly completed. I know we go through one of the richest farming sections of the United States. I know we have a prospective earning power equal to if not greater than any other Electric Railroad ever built and there are many of them now in successful operation.

I know the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is the People's Railroad—a railroad of small stockholders. I know that over 93% of our stockholders have less than five shares each, proving it to be the People's Railroad. I know that no one man has control—the control rests in the hands of our stockholders.

I feel that when you read my "Book of Facts" and looked at the map I will send you, that you will agree with me in the belief that the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is going to prove the biggest dividend payer of any Electric Railroad in the country.

I cannot give you even a slight idea of the vast prospective earning power of this great road—the passenger traffic resulting from a tributary population of nearly 700,000 people; the freight and express business growing out of the big cities at both terminals and along the line—the immense amount of farm product from this rich territory—the milk and eggs and the hundred of other things that farmers send to market.

The earnings of the Electric Railroads now in operation and running through a much poorer territory, run up into the hundreds of millions of dollars per year (over 400 million last year). What then will be the profits of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad, running as it does through 109 miles of the richest section of the United States.

I have gathered all these astonishing facts together in book form and on special, large, colored Bulletins and these I want to send free to every person who has at least $100 to invest or can save $10 per month to put into this investment opportunity with me.

Send For This Free Book

This book contains a motion picture of Dan Patch—pictures of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Northfield, Lakeville, Owatonna, Faribault and Rochester; also pictures of bridges, concrete cattle passes, grading crews, cuts, fills, work trains and long stretches of finished roadbed; also pictures of apron grading machines, International Stock Food Farm and International Park overlooking St. Anthony Falls. This book and other literature is free to those who are looking for a promising investment opportunity that may start a fortune for them. This can be done by making monthly payments out of your spare money as well as any other way.

Nearly all immense fortunes have been started by one small permanent, promising investment. I started on the road to success in that way and any other man can start in the same way. You can never pile up much money by putting your savings in a bank at three or four per cent. The way to get the big profits, the big dividends is to take stock in the enterprise at the beginning. I speak from nearly a quarter of a century of successful business experience and I know how success is attained.

I started on the road to my present success by making one good permanent, promising investment. The people of small means of this country—the people with only $100 to invest or $10 per month to spare could buy out the Standard Oil Company—they could buy out any railroad in the world if they would get together and centralize their investment.

I am glad that over 93% of our stockholders are individuals of small means—with less than $500 to invest in this stock and many of them with only $10 per month to spare, but take stock on the easy-payment plan just the same. I am glad they realize that it is possible for us to really own and control a great railroad system and I am with them heart and soul. We have a great railroad and it is growing greater.

No electric railroad built in the United States—and there are many of them operating successfully today—ever had anything like the enormous prospective earning power of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

Endorsed By Bankers

Bankers and leading business men endorse, support and take stock in the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

I believe that the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is going to be **the greatest dividend paying electric railroad ever built**—I base my judgment on nearly a quarter of a century of successful business experience.

Invest what spare money you have in some good, permanent, promising, growing enterprise—it doesn't make any difference whether you have $50 or $5,000—or whether you can only save $10 per month—invest it in some good permanent, promising, growing enterprise where it will not only earn good interest and dividends for you **but keep on growing with the growth of the enterprise.** By that I mean for you **not to be satisfied with the small three per cent interest but place your money where absolute facts promise that it will double or treble itself besides earning good dividends.**

Money loaned to a bank in the nature of a deposit will earn three or four per cent and that's all—**it will never double itself.**

Common Stock Free

If you want Free Common Stock that votes and controls and has prospects of being worth several times its par value, **it is necessary in every case to get it before the road begins operation.**

But when you select such an enterprise be reasonably sure it is **permanent—promising and growing.**

Permanent because you will avoid the necessity of hunting a new investment later on—because permanency adds to the value of an investment—because permanency means opportunity and time to expand and grow and increase. **Promising** because that means a better future—it means improvement—it means increasing value of principal and earnings—it means that the enterprise has not yet reached its greatest development—it means that it will grow better and more profitable as it grows older. **Growing** because you have an opportunity to buy your interest at a greater bargain—because you have a chance to get a partnership—because you can get an interest that controls and manages and not merely an **earning** interest and **because a growing enterprise means that your investment will grow also.**

Join Me Now

I have invested $100,000 of my own money in the stock of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad. Because in my own heart I believe that the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is the best investment opportunity I have ever had and because I feel sure that it will be a big **permanent, promising, growing enterprise** and **I am in a position to know.**

You may just as well have and own an interest in this great railroad. The Common Stock is the voting and controlling stock and I give you the Common Stock Free if you join me in this great enterprise even to the small extent of $100 and even that can be paid on the easy payment plan. The Common Stock has a par value of $100 per share and this is the stock I give you free even though you buy but one share of the six per cent Preferred.

I believe this is the first opportunity the general public has ever had to get the Free Common Stock in a great Railroad System.

In my judgement this is the best Investment opportunity the people have had in many years—I sincerely believe it and that is why I took $100,000 out of my own successful business and put it in the six per cent Preferred Stock of this Railroad—paid full par value and received my Common Stock Free. If you have $2,000 or $1,000 or $500 or $100 or can spare $10 per month be sure to write me and get all the facts about this great investment opportunity.

Write Me Today. I Want to Give You All the Facts. Just Send this Coupon Now.

Now Is The Time To Mail This Coupon

President
M. W. SAVAGE,
Minneapolis,
Minnesota.

Dear Sir:—I have read your announcement and am interested in the great Investment Opportunity you offer.

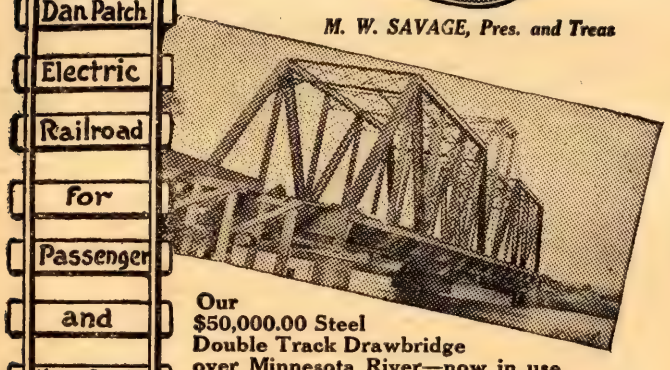
I have some money to invest in a permanent, promising, growing enterprise and would like to have you send me your Book of Facts and colored bulletins.

Up-to Date Farming.

Name.....

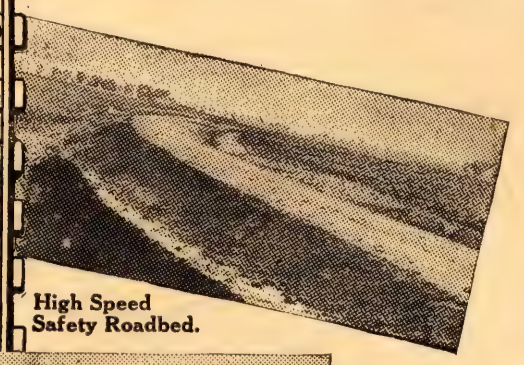
Post Office.....

Street or Box No.....



Our $50,000.00 Steel Double Track Drawbridge over Minnesota River—now in use.

One of the most competent and reliable civil engineers in this country estimates the second annual net profit of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad at $600,000.00 which, according to ordinary stock calculations, would mean, at this time, upwards of 214 per cent on your investment, which includes the increase in the common stock, if you buy now while the Common Stock is free. No reason can be shown why your investment in this Stock should not increase 500 per cent.



High Speed Safety Roadbed.



Temporary Home of our Grading Crews.

M. W. SAVAGE, Pres.

Dan Patch Electric Railroad

Minneapolis, Minn.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA MAY 1, 1909 | Number 9



$1.50 WHEAT

"THE PRESENT PRICE DONT HELP THE FARMER"

As long as farmers were dumping and the visible supply increased a million bushels or more a week the price of wheat refused to advance materially. But when the dumping was over and the visible began to decline the price advanced very rapidly. This was in January. Then the visible supply was 54,000,000 bushels and many more millions of bushels were in smaller elevators, not measured in the visible.

The people owning the visible supply, and the wheat in other storage, and not the farmers, are the people responsible for the very high prices. If the farmers were in control now we would not find the cash prices highest in centers of production, as they are, and we would not find the lowest cash prices in the centers of storage, which is the case. The centers of storage are largely supplying the demands of the mills in the producing sections.

Can there possibly be a stronger argument in favor of a system of distribution that will keep the supply in the localities where produced until it is known how much the demand is and where it it? By such a system crops would not be shipped out, to later be returned with freight both ways and a heavy commission to the party who held them awaiting the demand to make the call. And such a system would make impossible such violent fluctuations as were seen lately, with the inevitable disturbance to business.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

Esteemed Subscriber:

Please read this page very carefully. We want you to help us a little--something that you can easily do--and we will pay you handsomely. Now don't, please, turn us down on the plea that you have not time, or that, "it's not worth while." When you get the reward we will send you, you will know it was worth while and it won't take hardly any of your time.

Here is the situation: The circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been growing very rapidly. As a result we have made the paper larger and better than it ever was before. We now want to double the present circulation just as quickly as possible. We have studied the problem most seriously, and finally decided on the following plan as the one that should most quickly bring the desired results:

As you probably know, we have given as rewards to those who send us subscribers beautiful post cards. We have actually given away millions of them, and find the demand for them is as great now as ever. But this is not surprising, because every member of every family uses them and many people are making collections of souvenir post cards.

Among the most popular cards we ever gave away were "A Trip Around the World," and later "A Tour of the World." Tens of thousands of our subscribers got these, and they know they were very beautiful, entertaining and instructive. But now we have an entirely new series in the **Twentieth Century Tour of the World.** The views on these are all different from the others, hence will be a most admirable addition to your collection, if you have the others. We want to particularly impress upon you, however, that this set is superior in interesting places and things shown, the descriptive matter, quality of the stock in the cards, and especially **in the beautiful printing.**

There are 50 cards in this set, each one showing a world-renowned or historically famous place, with the name on the picture side and a descriptive sketch on the face of the card. Also with each set we send a copyrighted booklet of 16 pages, giving a narrative of the trip, which would require months of actual travel to make. The **Twentieth Century Tour** cards are entirely new and UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the first paper to offer it. We guarantee they are by far the finest cards of the kind made or will refund any money sent us.



SIX OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS—ALL THE CARDS ARE PRINTED IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS

OUR OFFER TO DOUBLE OUR CIRCULATION

We ask each present subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING to send 25 cents for his own renewal 6 months, or to extend his time 6 months in advance and 25 cents for a new subscriber for 6 months, total 50 cents. We will then send at once, postpaid, the complete, new, Twentieth Century Tour of the World on 50 post cards and the booklet describing the tour.

The equal of this set cannot be obtained elsewhere, and you get it for renewing your subscription for six months and for a few minutes' work to secure the new subscriber for six months. If you cannot spare the few minutes to get the new subscriber and his 25 cents you can select a friend or neighbor and make him a present of the paper. It will do him good to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and you'll not regret having paid for it when you get your reward. Or, if you don't want to send a new subscriber for six months, you may send 50 cents and extend your own time a year.

Of course, we don't expect every subscriber will embrace this offer. No matter how straightforward an offer is, some will imagine they detect an African in an imaginary woodpile. But we are going to offset these by getting larger clubs from others. Here is the plan:

We Want to Send You Our Bonanza Box for a Small Club

Send us also only four (4) six months' trial subscribers at 25 cents each—$1.00—and we will send the **BONANZA BOX** of 100 beautiful post cards at once. Your own renewal or extension for six months may be one.

Also each yearly subscriber at 50 cents will count the same as two six months' subscribers. This collections contains 100 beautiful cards, no two alike, covering a great variety of subjects. There are cards to please every member of the family. There are many beautiful views of notable places in our own country, like "The Wabash River," "On the Susquehanna," "The Trail to Texas," "A Virginia Sunset," "The Fisherman's Cottage," "Down in Old Kentucky," etc.; 16 cards of American birds (this is a beautiful and instructive set); several cards of dogs, a large collection of flower cards with poetry; some of fruit, greetings, Morning, Noon and Night child's cards, etc. There are 100 of them—no two alike.

RECAPITULATION

1. Send one yearly subscription, new or renewed, or two six months' subscriptions—50 cents—and get the NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY TOUR OF THE WORLD—50 cards.

2. Or send two yearly or four six months' subscriptions—$1.00—and get the BONANZA BOX—100 cards.

3. Or combine 1 and 2 and get both. This is what we hope you will do.

We hope it is not necessary to remind any of our readers that there is much more in this for them than the reward we offer. To double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING doubles its power to benefit farmers. It has been the greatest educator, the safest adviser and the most helpful farm paper ever printed. Now we want to double its power and influence. This is why this proposition should appeal irresistibly to every present reader.

We are now waiting to enter a rush of new subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and delight tens of thousands of homes with our beautiful good will offerings.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

.....CUT OFF HERE.....

TO DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION COUPON

To the Publishers and Editors of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Indiana*:
GENTLEMEN—Here is my help to double the circulation of OUR PAPER. I enclose

$..... You may extend my subscription.....months and send me

.....

My name..... P. O.....

R. R..... Co..... State.....
(I also send the following new subscribers for the time stated):

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
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TO FORCE UP THE PRICE *of* LUMBER

Shutting Down a Thousand Mills means more than a Million Idle Farms

We have several times referred to the ease with which the combined lumber mills control both production and price of lumber. The following dispatch from Kansas City., Mo., under date of April 12th, and taken from the St. Louis Republic of April 13th, is more than significant, and confirms our every claim that prices are abritrarily made by every class of producers except farmers, and that those prices are forced upon the users by controlling the output:

Following a conference held by lumbermen in Kansas City today, it was announced that nearly 1,000 lumber mills in T[illegible]isiana, Mississippi and Florida will be shut down [illegible] definite period. The shut-down will be a direct result of business depression, according to men engineering the deal. They say they will force up prices, and will keep the mills idle for twelve months if necessary.

"Business has become so slow we will make the dealers hump if we have to stay closed a year," said F. F. Patterson, of Kirbyville, Texas, one of the Kirby coterie, which controls more than 800 mills.

Practically all Kansas City lumber dealers who own mills will join in the move to shut down plants, according to Alfred Toll, president of the Badger Lumber Company. The price is so low lumber is being sold at a sacrifice, and fine trees disposed of at ruinous prices, he says.

The mills probably will be closed down all summer and fall, if not longer, according to Mr. Toll, and will not be reopened until the demand for yellow pine has boosted the price to where fair profits can be realized.

We have said the dispatch is more than significant. The shutting down of a thousand mills means more to the lumber trade than would the lying idle of a million average farms to the trade in agricultural products. And yet not a voice is raised against it in the press, whereas, if a farmer suggests controlled production and marketing to secure fair prices for farm products, the papers go into hysterics. Why the difference? Farmers have capital invested. Their financial welfare and the support of their families is at stake. They have no source of income but the sale of products, and whether their business is done at a profit or a loss depends entirely upon the price of those products. Yet the world outside of agriculture revolts at the idea of the farmers having anything to say as to the quantity produced or the price received. Strange to say, some farmers entertain the same absurd idea regarding their own calling, and the majority of farm papers teach it!

But what of the price of lumber? For some years it has been so high as to almost prohibit its use except in the costly structures of the rich. The homes of the poor have remained common and uncomfortable because the lumber that entered into their construction was priced beyond their ability to pay. This has been particularly true of the homes of farm[illegible]e class that must live and be sheltered, and [illegible] not allowed to say a word as to the income to result from their labors, though compelled to pay any price demanded for what they must buy.

To price its products is, with a single exception, the universal rule of business, and that exception is farming, the business that must meet more contingencies than any other, but that holds commodities more important than any other, and is the freest buyers of any other when the products bring the means to buy with.

We confess we do not understand it. Farmers are confessedly the most conservative of people. They are [illegible]n to exorbitant profits and high prices, and [illegible] more safely be trusted with this very matter than any other class. The high prices paid by consumers for the commodities made from the products of the farms are not traceable to the farmers, for farmers do not make prices. They are made by speculators, who buy cheap and sell dear. One would think, under these conditions, the consuming world itself would demand a different system of price making for the commodities upon which comfort and life depend; and that farmers would be a unit in claiming a right that so clearly belongs to them.

Read the above dispatch again, and get its real import. It is not a case by itself. It is only an exemplification of how business outside of farming is done. The announcement followed a "conference held by lumbermen." A thousand mills in four States are to shut down. "They say they will force up prices or keep the mills idle for a year." That is why it is done and how it is done. It is co-operation. One "coterie," whatever that is, controls 800 mills.

Why will not all farmers learn the lesson? It is painful to see the most important class in the country so helplessly at the mercy of all others, simply because they refuse to be otherwise.

THEY FIX THE PRICE

Farmers Can Do The Same If They Will

There are still some men of influence who think it would be wrong for farmers to be permitted to fix the price at which their products should sell. Some farmers entertain the same belief, and for that reason refuse to join a co-operative movement among those of their own calling to secure that and other rights and privileges of which farmers have long been denied.

We favor those things not merely as a matter of sentiment, but as a positive RIGHT, fully accorded to all other classes, but strangely denied to farmers.

Merchants and miners (by whom we mean mine owners and operators) and manufacturers not only control the price of what they produce, but they control the output so as to compel the payment of the price.

In a Government investigation last fall of the coal situation in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, witnesses unhesitatingly testified to the fact that the corporations in control actually did these things. On this very subject Mr. R. J. Montgomery, general sales agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, denied on the witness stand that he had anything to do with fixing the price of coal. Asked who did fix the price, he hesitated a moment, and then answered unequivocally:

"George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway Company, always fixes the price."

We mention this not to complain of the corporation's method of doing business, but merely as additional proof that the producers do fix the prices. They must do that or quit business. The price must cover cost and carry a profit, or the business would be a failure from the beginning. The right to fix the price, therefore, is as sacred and inalienable as the right of self-defense; it is an act done in self-defense. It is only when equity is disregarded and prices are made too high that the public suffers.

If this right is so sacred and necessary to the producers of coal and manufactured articles, why is it denied to those who produce commodities from the soil? If other industrial enterprises could not exist without the right to value their products, how can farmers exist without that right? Farming survives as a business, not because the right is any less sacred to the soil tillers, but because the business itself has such wonderful powers of recuperation. The farmer can live, scanty though it may be, and if a crop fail, or a price drop below the profit line, his soil opens its fertility to the seeds of another crop, and the ceaseless round of production goes on as certainly as the seasons come and go. That the farmer can live is no argument that he should not do business as others do, nor is it any argument that he should not reap a profit when he reaps his grain. And who can better determine where the profit line is than the farmer himself?

Is it feared that the farmer would be exorbitant and charge excessive prices? Farmers are not accustomed to large profits; not so much so as are mine operators and manufacturers. The latter are trusted implicitly. No one thinks of questioning their right or ability to do it. May not farmers be trusted more safely than they?

"But farmers can't do it." That is the final retort of the opposition when driven from every possible subterfuge. Farmers CAN do it. No class can more easily co-operate than they. No producers can control their products better than they, simply because those products are necessary, and every day has its demand. A constant stream may go on the market, MUST go on the market; and the problem is only to control the stream and keep it from overflowing its banks. FARMERS CAN DO IT IF THEY WILL, and the whole world be benefited in steady prices instead of spasmodic speculative ones.

THE WOMAN ON THE FARM

We are glad the research of the twentieth century is reaching into the home on the farm, and the farmer's wife is likely to appear in a different light before the eyes of so-called polite society. A gentleman before the Country Life Commission gave a sarcastic and, he thought, humorous account of an evening meal he had partaken of in a farm home. There was pork fried until it was brittle, bread in hunks, and crackers soaked in milk and flavored with vanilla as a side dish.

A woman, whether the same or not does not matter, replied that the woman had the care of nine persons, two of them old and feeble and one a delicate baby. The guest came unexpectedly at supper time. The day had been one of endless toil and ceaseless care with a fretful child. She had made no special preparation for the meal, depending upon the indulgence of her own good people. The house was untidy because there were many to litter and none to clean. The lady was contending with circumstances over which she and her husband had no control. She was not unintelligent. She had books, and papers, but, with her husband, she was struggling to make a home. The gentleman had his fun out of it, and concluded all farmers' wives are shiftless and do not know how to cook, and told the Commission so. He did not realize that neither he nor his wife, nor his help in the city, nor all of them combined, could stand for a single day under the burdens that rested upon that woman's shoulders.

Commenting on the above incident, one of our local dailies, kindly and truthfully observed:

No one doubts that the average farm woman has more to contend with than even her own family realizes. She can not obtain efficient help as one can in the city, at least not so readily. Ofttimes the husband is in debt for the land he occupies and his patient wife is lending all assistance she can by being frugal and self-denying. Then it is often the case that the intellectual environments are not what they should be. The schools are not good and the church is too far away for the convenience of a tired woman with a half a dozen children. In fact, the average person with but a cursory knowledge of rural life—average rural life— has but little conception of the dull, gray grind that the woman of the farm has to put up with. Human nature is the same the world over, and the farmer's wife, and the farmer, too, desires the comforts and luxuries of life as much as any one, but when they can not afford them they do without.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING hopes to see the day when conditions on the farm will be different; when the farmer and his will control their business as the mercants and manufacturers do theirs; when the noble but struggling souls may burst the bands of unhappy environment, and stand out as men and women among the world's nobility, the position they so well deserve to occupy.



MAY '09 **Look at the wrapper which was on this paper. If the date is "May '09" it means that your subscrip expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than May '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you appreciate the paper like W. D. Rutledge does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. He wrote as follows:**

I consider UP-TO-DATE FARMING the architect of a new era in agriculture. It has laid a foundation broad enough and strong enough for all farming interests and on which a nobler and better agriculture will be built that will endure as long as the industry itself. All who follow UP-TO DATE'S advice will meet with success.

Look at the wrapper. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

Agitation for Increased Use of Cotton

There are two ways to maintain markets and prevent a price-breaking surplus. One is an increased use of the raw material, and the other is a decrease in production. Both means are legitimate. The first is preferable, but in most commodities it is slow of accomplishment. The world is now using all the raw material it can profitably handle. An impetus might be given to the use of raw material could the price of manufactured goods be so reduced as to materially increase their use. There are problems connected with that, however, that are difficult of solution. It would be just as harmful to reduce the price of manufactured articles below proper remuneration for all engaged in their manufacture, transportation and sale, as it would be to reduce the price of raw material, the product of the farm, below fair remuneration to the producer. The latter has more frequently been done because the organized purchasers have had the power to do it, and the unorganized producers have been unable to do more than enter a feeble protest.

In all plans, therefore, to reduce prices to encourage increased consumption just profits for all concerned must be duly regarded. A way to reduce prices without affecting profits would be to remove the taxes most manufactured articles carry. This plan involves the tariff question, and a large body of American politicians contend the removal or reduction of the tax is the thing that should be done, while a still larger portion of them argue that if the tax were removed commodities made of raw material produced in other countries would more than supply the increased consumption, and leave a still greater surplus in the hands of American producers of raw material. That seems to us quite probable. Besides, the Government must have revenue, and its principal means of raising it, by present methods, at least, is this same species of taxation. The only problem, therefore, connected with this proposition is the fair and equitable adjustment of the taxation. Hence it must be seen that, to maintain prices to producers by increased consumption, however desirable, can be no other than a slow process involving many perplexing questions.

The cotton producers of the South, it seems, have awakened to the necessity of doing something, and are directing their efforts to the increase of consumption. They have brought the matter before the various departments at Washington, but, as we have already shown, there are difficulties in their way of which they have, perhaps, taken little account. If the foreign jute competition, to which they are awakened, could be cut out, no doubt some gain would be made.

But the second way of maintaining the price—reduction of production—is more direct. It appeals directly to the producers, and none but them need be consulted. It may be called a backward step, but we do not so regard it. It is nature's intelligent way of maintaining a proper equilibrium. It is a proposition to supply all needs, but not to harmfully overstock anything. It makes production a business, as well as is transportation, manufacture and sale. And it involves no great shock anywhere. Really, there is no great surplus of anything produced in this country. Our method of marketing makes a surplus appear where none really exists. If producers could be induced to sell only as their products are needed for actual use, farmers themselves would be surprised at how soon there would be a call for more. We appeal to farmers, especially to leaders in agriculture, to consider this side of the question as well as the other, and assist in such a readjustment as will lead to steady and remunerative prices for all crops, and at the same time concede such prices to manufacturers, transporters and distributors — merchants.

War of the "Interests"

There is a nice little war on between the commission merchants and the express companies. It has long been the practice of the express companies not only to accept but to solicit consignments of goods that they may not only transport but that they may dispose of at the delivery end of the line. The commission merchants take umbrage at this as being an unfair invasion of their field, and they protested against it. To this protest the express companies, through some of their officials, vouchsafed the following reply:

> You complain that this company solicits consignments of commodities by express for disposal in the market on a commission basis. The complaint you make is one that was brought to our attention by the body you represent a number of years ago and it was then made plain that we were transgressing none of the rights or privileges of your association. The solicitation of perishable commodities by express has been a feature of the express business for upward of sixty years, and we are not prepared to discuss any proposition to discontinue the same. The consignments solicited are such as are usually handled on passenger trains and recognized as being express traffic. Furthermore, we do not undertake to sell any business by our own order and commission department when it can be done to advantage through regular commission merchants.

The merchants have just cause for complaint. The business of receiving and selling goods on commission is a distinct one. It requires provision for handling and storing, however temporary. To serve their patrons well there must be more or less business machinery, and the fierce competition in every line not monopolized compels solicitation and makes profits small. The express companies have a "pull" on each express consignment in the transportation charge, the commission merchants being thus among their best patrons. It is but fair that the trade be left to those whose business it is.

Besides, it is only the choicest bits and the most profitable trade that the express companies assume. The heavier trade, that which means most to the farmers, the express companies refuse to handle. Without the commission merchants much of this important trade would fall dead in the hands of producers, and consumers would suffer for lack of needed supplies they have been accustomed to get through the commission merchants. Neither producers nor consumers, under present ways of dealing, can do without the commission men, and it is only fair that both of these classes exert their power and influence in favor of, and bestow their patronage on, the commission merchants—of course we mean in their lines.

The express companies are not over scrupulous at best. They have made themselves a vehicle for a trade forbidden by the law. They do not hesitate, by means of the C. O. D. liquor trade, to take their forbidden article into territory where they know the sale of it is not allowed. When a goose refuses to stay in its own lot, clip its wings. When the express companies assume to do a selling or mercantile business it is time to look for freight agencies that will move goods more speedily, or even for a parcels post.

Farmers Their Own Masters

The St. Louis Republic, not long ago, closed a timely and instructive editorial with this paragraph:

> "The farmers of this country are their own masters, and they are these days finding most effective ways of defending their rights and of exerting their great powers in economics as well as in politics."

In the article, approving reference is made to the victory over the trust won by the growers of Burley tobacco in Kentucky; to that won by the Southern farmers, who, the Republic says, "have forced prices from the starvation levels of a dozen years ago to a plane which makes cultivation of their staple, cotton, a steadily profitable industry"; to the farmers of the West, who hold in their hands a large part of the world's supply of bread and meat, and who have forced statesmen and politicians to recognize their power.

Such testimonies are offered concerning few other people, and few other people have won more signal victories when their power has been exerted along lines of equity and fairness. Of the farmer, it can no longer be said that he is a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water." He has won a station beside those who not only do things, but who control things, and hold in their hands the destiny of men and of peoples.

It only remains for farmers to appreciate their newly found power, and to always practice what they teach—"equity in all the business relations of life." For long, oh, how long! they have plowed and planted, reaped and marketed, all the time permitting others to set the pace of production for them and to determine what their products shall bring. Since they have learned that this is not the place "God intended them to occupy," as some one superciliously declared, nor yet the way God intended them to do, it behooves them not to jump from one extreme to another. There is a golden mean, a happy medium, a position where producer, buyer, carrier, merchant and consumer, all may stand on a proper and righteous level, each enjoying his rights, and conceding such rights to others. That is EQUITY, and in that position farmers are invincible.

UP-TO-DATE IS DIFFERENT.

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

You are certainly making a good paper, and since it has grown to 32 pages there is room in it for almost everything, and it does seem to me that nearly everything of interest gets into it. In one respect UP-TO-DATE is different from all other farm papers, especially papers representing farm organizations—it booms business as well as farming, and advocates a fair show and equity for business men as well as for farmers. I am glad it does.

S. S. BECHTELL.

Iowa.

We would not be true to equity if we were not fair to all; and we would not be working in the best interest of farming vere we not to urge farmers to concede to the business men of their localities the same rights and privileges in the control of their business that the organized farmers claim for themselves. These two classes cannot build up and enjoy a prosperous community, and at the same time antagonize each other. Interests so closely related must be friendly, or both will suffer.

Local merchants and business men are sometimes selfish, and take advantage of opportunities to make prices too high. They also sometimes ship in to supply their local trade products and vegetables they could just about as well obtain from their farmer patrons. Such business men are not following lines of equity, and very naturally do not please their country customers. Their conduct is against themselves. They are not helping to build up the rural community, nor are they increasing the ability of their customers to buy. What merchants spend for products grown in their own communities very certainly comes back to them in regular and legitimate trade. What they send away for fruits, vegetables, etc., that could be produced at home, stays away and helps to build up the business of other towns or cities.

The very same remarks apply to the conduct of some farmers. They see nothing good in home business, and they buy nothing at home which they can procure abroad. They think if they were a local merchant, they could do business a great deal better, sell goods much cheaper, and help farmers a great deal more. Some such farmers have these notions so strong in them that they cut loose from the farm and go into what they call "business." They are then likely to learn some very important lessons, and find themselves anxious to get back on the farm, whose intricacies and manipulations they understand much better than they do those of the store.

But that kind of farmers and the above kind of merchants do not constitute the bulk of either of these classes. The substantial majority are very different in thought and practice. They recognize the rights of each and protect the interests of each, contributing to the substantial benefits of each. Upon these better merchants and farmers depends the harmony of the entire community, and upon their shoulders rests the prosperity of both town and country.

That is what we advocate in both business men and farmers. The equity we teach reaches all classes, and it recognizes each as an essential part of the industrial world, the prosperity of each part being necessary to the prosperity of all, as the health of every part of the body is necessary to the health of the individual.

MARKETING CORN.

Mr. S. W. Strong, Secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, last fall delivered an address before the Illinois corn exposition that is full of valuable information, but that contains some things which canont be true, though they appear so from his point of view.

For instance: "The farmer takes a load of corn to the elevator in the town and sells it." Yes, but at whose price? The corn was his property, but he had nothing to do with putting a price upon it; that was done by the buyer, or by some power behind the buyer. That is not the way property usually changes hands.

And again: "The larger part is sold by sample and for its real worth." Who determines its "real worth"? Once more: "The grain is bought on its merits, and for exactly what it is worth in itself." That cannot be, or the price would be permanent. The real worth of a bushel of corn of equal quality is the same one day as another. It contains just as much protein, just as much fat, and will go just as far toward sustaining an animal, or increasing its size, or enabling it to lay on fat, one time as another. Yet it is well known that the price of corn may vary from day to day, when there could be no possible deterioration of quality nor material change in the relation of supply to demand. The price paid, therefore, has little indeed to do with the "real worth" of the grain. The powers that control the trade determine the price without reference either to real worth or cost of production.

HISTORY OF A POOL FROM A DIFFERENT SOURCE.

The readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, unless it may be the thousands of good people who have become readers within the last few months, are familiar with the history of the Burley tobacco pool, and its signal triumph for the farmers and the Equity Society. But most of the information they have obtained is from this paper, and we necessarily have pleasure in giving the same facts from an entirely different source.

The following, written by Mr. C. D. Lyons, was published January 15th in the Farmers' Voice, of Chicago:

Allow me to give some history regarding a farmers' pool, and then let your readers decide whether it paid or not.

White burley tobacco is grown in about thirty counties of Kentucky and three counties of Ohio, and, owing to certain peculiarities of this variety, it cannot be successfully grown anywhere else.

It costs about 9 cents per pound, counting labor at $1 per day and man and team at $2.50 per day, to produce and market this tobacco. One man can grow only about four acres and the average yield is less than 1,000 pounds per acre.

Beginning with 1902, the buyers for the American Tobacco Company, which manufactures about 85 per cent. of all the white burley grown, began to put prices down below the cost of production, and the 1905 crop was bought by them at an average price of less than 7 cents per pound.

The growers were in despair when the 1906 crop was put in the barns, and the ultimatum was given out that the trust would not pay more than 6 cents for an average crop. So, in December of 1906, we began a movement looking toward the pooling of the crop and holding it off the market until better prices could be secured.

Contracts were circulated wherein "John Smith" agreed to deliver to the warehouse of the White Burley Tobacco Association his crop of six acres of 1906 tobacco, the same to be held in trust by the Board of Control of said association, and to be sold by them, for him, and at a price not less than 15 cents per pound for an average crop of said year.

We secured pledges to the amount of 70,000 acres, or about 70,000,000 pounds, and of this 62,000,000 pounds were delivered. Before the seed was sown for the 1907 crop we secured pledges from the growers of 110,000 acres of this crop, but owing to the trust agents' work, which created some discord in our ranks, many growers sold their crops, and we only held some 80,000 acres, or about 80,000,000 pounds.

Trust magnates laughed at us and said that they would starve us out, but in June, 1908, they bought something near half of our 1906 tobacco on the basis of 15 cents per pound.

This was the first money that thousands of farmers had seen in eighteen months, but the grand climax came November 19, 1908, when the agents of the American Tobacco Company met our Executive Board at Winchester, Ky., and signed an agreement to take the remainder of the 1906 tobacco at 20½ cents per pound, and the 1907 at 17½ cents per pound, a contract involving the payment of nearly $20,000,000 to Ohio and Kentucky growers.

Now that the war (for war it was) is over, the managers of the tobacco trust have said that they are satisfied with conditions as we have made them. They have discharged their field buyers and are ready to treat with our society upon the basis of an entire crop sold them at our graded prices.

A victory for the farmers? Why, the agreement signed at Winchester, Ky., December 19th, was a ratification of a declaration of independence, emancipation and general amnesty proclamation all in one, and has brought prosperity to a million people.

It has done more, for it has shown others that controlled marketing is a success.

HELPFUL CO-OPERATION.

The Kind of Equity We Teach.

The Union Advocate, of Jamestown, New York, has a very sensible article on helpful co-operation between producers and consumers. Referring to the fact that the movement among farmers for controlled marketing is making vast headway in the West, and in the cotton and tobacco producing sections of the South, and that it is now at the very doors of Jamestown, the paper urges the labor unions to co-operate with the farmers' unions in securing necessary supplies.

In one thing the Advocate may be in error. The accomplishment of the purpose of the farmers does not necessarily increase the cost of living for the working people who are not producers. There is so large a margin between the price they now pay and the price received by the farmers that, with proper co-operation, farmers could get all they claim they are entitled to, and yet the goods might go to consumers at lower prices than they are now required to pay.

The cancer that is eating the life out of both producers and consumers is the unfortunate market system that seems to have such a hold upon the commercial world as to enable it to keep back much that the farmers ought to have and to exact much that consumers ought not to be required to pay. The evils of this system are so palpable that one would think the intelligence of this age could not fail to see and correct them. But those who do manual labor are confessedly conservative, and submit to many grievous wrongs before they can be induced to take any radical steps to throw them off or exchange them for something better.

Let us appeal to these two great classes to cultivate greater friendship between them—to learn more of each other, to understand each other better, and to co-operate together to serve their own mutual interests.

PROFITS IN THE APPLE DEAL

It will be remembered that UP-TO-DATE FARMING several times disputed the alleged government reports of a large apple crop for 1908, and that we protested agaist the low prices offered by buyers as being entirely inadequate to prices that would have been justified by the relation of the supply to the demand. The Fruit Trade Journal, of New York, has already admitted that a "number of dealers will make $5,000 to $30,000 on the season's operation." One firm bought 15,000 barrels at from $2 to $3 a barrel, and cleared $1.50 to $3 a barrel. That firm now proposes to enlarge its storage capacity to 25,000 barrels.

Nearly all the New York dealers are increasing their storage capacity, and the reason given is the "huge profits of the dealers" in the past season's trade.

We do not envy the dealers the profits they have made. We rejoice in all kinds of honest business successes. But we object to division of territory and concerted reports of heavy crops that did not exist to deceive the growers into accepting prices lower than they ought in all reason to have had, in order to make more than fair profits for the dealers to boast of later. And most of all we object to the connivance of the Department of Agriculture at those false reports.

If fruit growers would have justice and equity they must secure it for themselves.

CONTROLLING PRODUCTION.

A few very narrow-minded people still believe, or pretend to believe, that farmers have no right to control the production of their fields; that it is their business to plant all they can and grow all they can of everything the soil produces, no matter whether the world needs it, or will pay for it, or not.

That is not the rule that applies to other business, as we have time and again shown. The latest evidence is in the production of lumber. The combined mills, it is said, propose to reduce the output to make the market hungrier and prices higher, though the demand is but poorly supplied now, and prices are almost prohibitive.

The yellow pine manufacturers, however, say the market is overstocked, and they propose to reduce the output 50 per cent., or nearly half. To accomplish that reduction they say they intend to dispense with night shifts, and run the mills only four instead of six days in the week. Such a course would affect 15,000 men in the mills of Texas alone, and the effect on the lumber users would be serious.

That, though, it seems, is business, and nobody says them nay. With some people it is all right to control things, just so it is not the farmers that undertake it.

How I Got My Farm

No. 3.

Making a Home in Dakota

(By C. H. Shryock.)

Brother John and I had just arrived in our new home in Dakota—not North or South Dakota then, but just plain, big Dakota Territory. The part we are in is now South Dakota.

Upon our arrival we found that our parents, who had preceded us, had on hand very little in the way of provisions; in fact, none to speak of. That night I gave mother my last ten dollars to buy flour, sugar, meat, coffee, and as many other necessaries as it would pay for. But, as we had to send 50 miles by stage, and the stage did not return for three or four days, our living during that time was scanty. We had nothing but potatoes. Mother tried to vary the meals a little by making gravy with cornstarch, but as there was nothing but salt for seasoning, we preferred the salt without the gravy.

The next thing was to find a claim. As there were several locating agents in the settlement, that was not so difficult as it was to find the money to pay for filing. However, a man kindly offered to loan me $2.50 for filing a pre-emption, if I would allow him to locate me. I accepted the offer, and began settlement by making a dugout with a borrowed pickax and spade, although it was then January. The dugout, with the traditional window and door, was made by laying on poles, then brush, then saw grass, with plenty of dirt over all. My stove—well, anybody would know it was a stove, though very red with dust, and if coals fell out through the cracks there was no floor beneath to take fire.

The remainder of the winter I dug cellars and wells, or helped father build claim shanties, sometimes walking five and six miles to and from work every day.

When another January came I had a cow, and a little house that covered the hole where the dugout had been. Kitty had said "Yes," and I felt pretty well paid for coming West, though I had no team yet. I secured a job on a cattle ranch handy to my claim, and also to Kitty's home, with plenty of work to keep me busy. I often froze my nose, but that member was rather longer than the ordinary.

Next spring I hired to work seven and a half months for a yoke of oxen. But in July an event took place, and Kitty and I went to live on my claim. I had already bought another cow and a cook stove, and if our furniture was limited, we were happy, and everybody, except one young bachelor, thought it right that I should have Kitty.

Soon the time was up and the oxen were mine; and, as winter was coming on, we felt the need of a barn. It was 30 miles to town, and money was too scarce to buy lumber any way. So I again resorted to mother earth. I scooped out a hillside, built the walls of sod, covered the top with poles, brush and grass, as in the case of the dugout, and had a good, warm barn. Though, when spring came, it rained longer in the barn than it did out of doors, it did not rain all the time, even in the barn, for this is sunny Dakota, not Minnesota or Iowa.

The time soon came when I must prove my claim and pay $1.25 per acre for my land. As we lacked about $200 of having money enough, I decided to change my pre-emption to a homestead, which made it necessary to live here five years, when I would get the land without paying more on it.

Space forbids description of the wind and hailstorms that sent our hearts up into our throats and us down into the cellar, while they played havoc with our crops; or of the prairie fires which we escaped by hard fighting; or the famous blizzard of 1888, the year we gathered 20 acres of corn in the bottom box of the wagon, and then had it but half full; or of our bachelor neighbors who kindly relieved us and other neighbors of the expense of wintering our poultry; and how, after digging many wells, we were compelled to drive our cattle two and a half miles to water.

But the time was approaching when we must make final proof. So we went to the bottom of the trunk, where our filing papers had been resting securely these years. To our dismay we found the date of the homestead filing was September 26th instead of October 10th, as we had somehow got the impression. It was too late to give the required notice previous to making proof.

We started anyhow with our proof proceedings, but it was not long until we received notice from the land office that our claim was forfeited by failure to prove in time. Then Kitty did what she seldom did—she sat down and cried; and I felt almost that way myself.

But there was one clause in the notice suggesting that I go before a notary and file an affidavit stating the reason why I had not filed earlier. I did that, and soon was notified to go ahead with my proof. It was then only a question of waiting a few months for the patent from Washington to the farm, which is still the dearest spot on earth to Kitty and me, and that has been pronounced by others one of the prettiest and best farms in the county.



GENTLEMEN:—I'm from Michigan and we farmers up here don't swallow such dope as C. O. D. is handing out. We don't want him at any price. The company he keeps would put any man's stock away below par (and those who keep his company also please note.) Give us Everitt and truth for ours. The Michiganos are not Suckerinos.—See!

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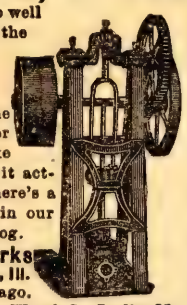
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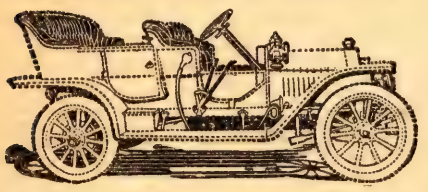
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

TWO NEGLECTED CROPS

When the writer was a boy, no season was permitted to pass without a few rows of popcorn somewhere in the fields. This was not grown as a money-making proposition, but for home popping, and one of the sweetest pleasures of the young people, those of the home and their visitors, during the long winter evenings, was popping corn. Of course, in that day, the popping was done in the oven or skillet (baker) on the coals in front of the glowing wood fire in the open fireplace, and no outside storm could drown the cherry fusilade of exploding grains in the vessel on the coals. And when the lid was temporarily removed to give the corn a little stirring, their was and could be no jollier play than the children jumping to catch the grains that so merrily hopped out of the vessel as if to escape the heat within. And when all was done, the snow outside was not whiter than the pan or dishes full of the freshly popped corn.

We do not know why the popcorn rows or patch has become so generally neglected. The going out of the old fireplace, always ready for the skillet or oven, has no doubt contributed much to that neglect, and the change of form of the cooking utensils has also played its part therein. But the kitchen stove vessels are very well adapted to the purpose.

We bespeak for the young folks a patch of popcorn this season. They have modern entertainments, it is true, and books and papers to read that their grandparents did not have; but popping corn may happily sandwich in between them, and give a pleasure to be remembered when modern games, etc., are forgotten.

Another crop that had much more attention years ago than it has now is sorghum. Even before the modern iron mills were made, farmers made mills with large wooden rollers, whose shrieks could be heard all over the neighborhood, and every farmer had his patch of "cane" from which to make molasses for family use. It is a little strange that with the coming of the improved mills and evaporators, interest in sorghum culture should wane. And that, too, when there is every year such an eager and almost wholly unsupplied demand for sorghum molasses. The glucose syrups are nearly always used under protest, and would scarcely be used at all if pure sorghum could be obtained. Grocers in small towns have told us during the present season, that they could sell large quantities of pure sorghum at as high as 75 cents per gallon if they could obtain it. Of course sorghum molasses is glucose, but it is in very different form from the manufactured syrups.

We believe farmers could do well to return to the "patch of sorghum," and there is undoubtedly an opening for enterprising persons who will prepare to manufacture sorghum molasses, and bucket it as the manufactured syrups are bucketed.

CATALPA GROWING FOR PROFIT

By D. Hill, Dundee, Illinois.

During the past fifteen years the Catalpa Speciosa has come rapidly to the front on account of its immense value along commercial lines. The three features which make this tree popular, and deservingly so, are—*hardiness, rapidity of growth* and *sterling quality of wood.*

To the person intending purchasing Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings, the main question which concerns him should be—Are they the *genuine* hardy western Catalpa Speciosa?. Perhaps it is not generally known that the Catalpa family is composed mainly of three different varieties, the Catalpa *Speciosa,* Catalpa *Kempferii,* and Catalpa *Bignonoides,* the latter two being neither hardy nor of any commercial value whatever, and it is a regretable fact that the greatest part of the seed and seedlings sold today under the name of pure Catalpa Speciosa, by either ignorant or careless dealers and growers, are nothing more or less than the inferior spurious varieties, or hybrids, and from which no profitable returns can ever be expected.

CULTIVATION AND CARE

After planting has been done, plantations should receive careful attention several times each season for two or three years. Loosening the ground and forming a dust mulch retards evaporation and protects the trees from encroaching grass. During the first season of sprout growth, one good tall sprout should be chosen and the rest cut off. In this way, the tendency to irregular and crooked growth may be avoided. It is also advisable, if best results are desired, to keep all dead limbs trimmed off.

AS AN INVESTMENT

Catalpa *Speciosa,* hardy Western Catalpa, in the only variety of value for forest planting. It is the only specie which grows into straight trees, and the fence posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles from this tree are much more durable and therefore sell for a much higher price than any other variety. I know of no investment you could make that would pay as well as a few acres of fairly good land planted to Catalpa Speciosa. About twelve years ago a gentleman planted about five hundred acres of Catalpa trees on a farm near Huchinson, Kansas. This has proved an excellent investment. He has sold almost thirty thousand dollars worth of fence posts from the thinnings alone, and has approximately that amount yet for sale, that will double in value in a few years, and yet the forest will remain permanent. Suckers will grow from stumps where the tree is cut. The straightest should be left to grow. This will make a fence post in four or five years for it now has a large root from which to draw its strength. Thus treated, a Catalpa grove becomes a permanent forest.

STATISTICS

(From U. S. Forest Service.)

The statistics available indicate a cut of about 20,000,000 Cedar posts in the Lake States in 1908, and of course many million were cut elsewhere. The telegraph, telephone and Electric light companies report the purchase of 4,000,000 round poles exceeding 20 feet in length, in the year 1908. The railroads of the United States use each year over 100,000,000 cross ties. There is no danger of glutting the market with telephone poles, fence posts and railroad ties.

Nothing is easier than fault-finding; no talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business.—Robert West.

The Implement Blue Book

The IMPLEMENT BLUE BOOK, a 460 page volume, weighing two pounds, listing and describing every Agricultural Implement, Wagon, Vehicle and Automobile made in the United States, together with the name and address of the manufacturer, is published by the MIDLAND PUBLISHING CO., Midland Building, St. Louis, Mo., exclusively for the Dealers, at $2.00 per copy. The publishers have several hundred copies of the 1908 edition on hand which they agree to send to subscribers to this paper, who will send 20 cents to pay for packing, postage, etc.

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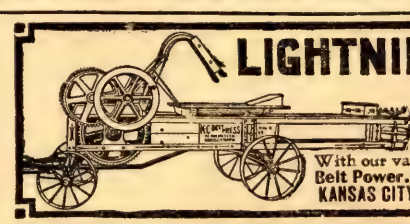
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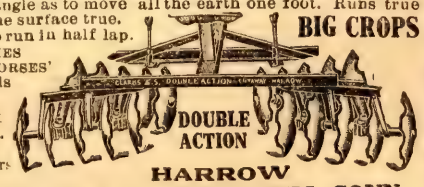
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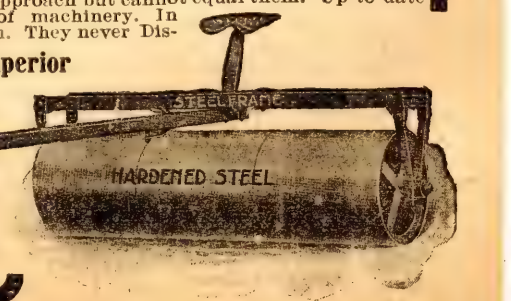
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THE COLORADO BEETLE

Just about 50 years ago there was observed at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains a peculiar looking beetle that fed voraciously upon a wild Solanum, a plant akin to the common potato. Almost immediately the intect began to spread eastward, and very soon after its observance at the foot of the mountains, it was found upon the potatoes in Kansas and Nebraska. It continued its rapid eastward march until it reached the Atlantic coast, and by some means even made its way to Europe. There is now scarcely any place in the United States where it is not known—the Colorado Potato Beetle.

This insect scarcely needs to be described. It is oval, thick set, black and yellow striped. It lives through the winter as an adult, hibernating or sleeping under rubbish or trash of any kind. On the approach of warm weather it comes forth from its hiding place, and instinctively makes its way to the potato plants to feed upon the leaves. The females soon lay eggs, usually in clusters, on the underside of the leaves. These eggs hatch very quickly, producing fleshy, fat-looking larvae, not grubs. The larvae are great feeders, and if in numbers sufficient, denude the plants of leaves, even devouring some of the tender stems. When full grown, the larvae leaves the plant, enters the ground a short distance from it, and there transforms to the pupa stage. In about ten days these pupae transform to adult beetles, that again come forth to repeat the former process, lay eggs to soon hatch into another brood of larvae. This is repeated two or three times during the season, each brood greatly increased in numbers. If neglected the Colorado beetle may destroy the entire crop, but it is an insect not so very difficult to overcome. It has been our practice to grow the using potatoes near the house where the chickens can have free run in the patch. They have never failed to take care of the beetles. Prof. Steadman of the Missouri station, recommends spraying or dusting the plants wherever necessary, using the same insecticides that are used for cabbage worms or any other pest that eats the leaves of plants. The larvae yields very readily to poison, and a single thorough application is very likely to destroy every beetle or larvae on the plants. In field culture, of course, a spraying machine is necessary, but there need be no great loss from the Colorado beetle. But it must be attacked in time.

A PENNSYLVANIA CHESTNUT ORCHARD

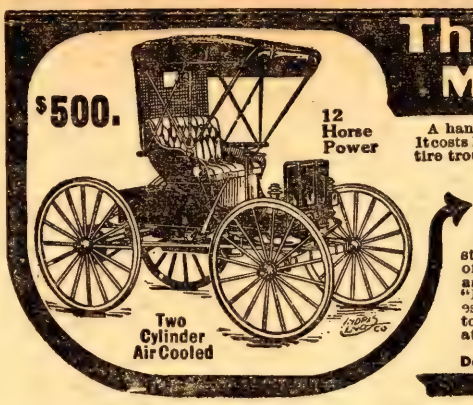
Mr. J. L. Lovett, of Bristol, Pa., has a chestnut orchard of 50 acres, which is said to be the largest hand planted chestnut orchard in the world. Thirty acres are now in bearing, and produce from a bushel to a bushel and a half of nuts per tree. The nuts meet ready sale and net from $6 to $7 per barrel. The remaining 20 acres of the orchard are in young trees that are coming on rapidly.

The chestnut offers another horticultural opportunity. The trees are slow to come into bearing, but after that they are profitable. The native trees re rapidly disappearing, and the chestnut must soon pass out of the maraket unless home grown orchards take the place of the wild trees.

Besides, the chestnut orchard is a double asset. The nuts produced are a paying proposition, and, when the trees are large enough the timber is very valuable. Even the smaller trees make valuable posts or railroad ties; and both of these demands are constantly increasing ones, with a constantly diminishing supply.

While the question of growing forests is so prominent before the public, the chestnut should have due consideration.

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Are known and used the world over. Hundreds of thousands of AERMOTORS in use. Thousands of GASOLINE PUMPS in use.

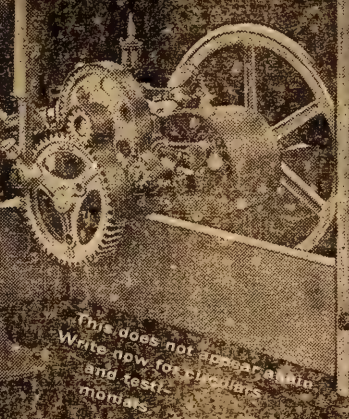


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We are almost ashamed of so low a price on an engine so well designed and so well built, but we are proud of the engine.



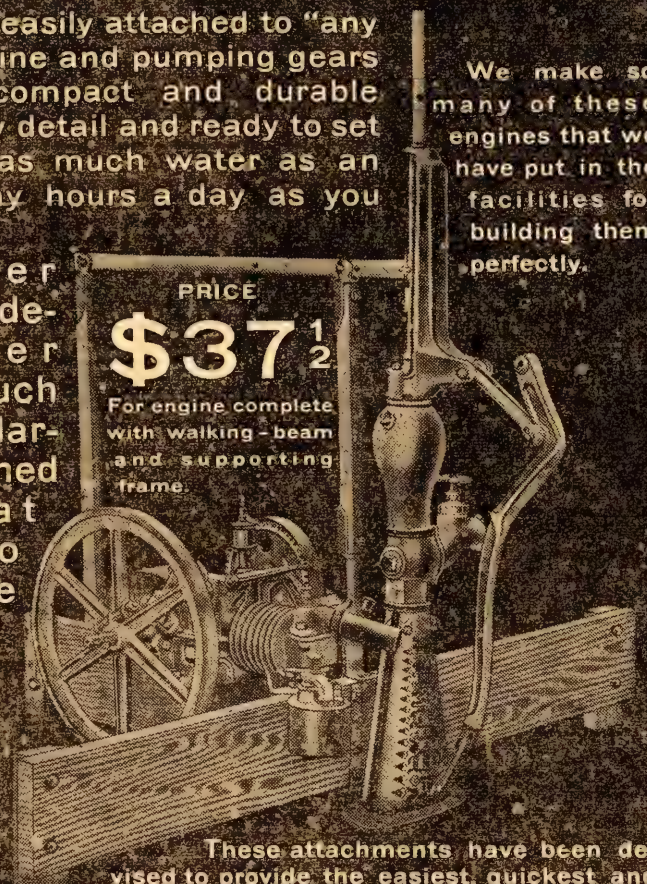
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PRICE **$37 1/2** For engine complete with walking-beam and supporting frame.



We make so many of these engines that we have put in the facilities for building them perfectly.

These attachments have been devised to provide the easiest, quickest and most substantial way for connecting to any style of pump which is already in the well. Everything is supplied for setting up complete as shown, except the stakes.

AERMOTOR CO., Campbell Avenue and 12th Street, CHICAGO

$33.50 AND UP Only $33 Galloway

"BATH IN OIL"

High Grade Separator—Direct



Save $25 to $50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

90 Days' Farm Test—Freight Prepaid

200 to 900 lbs. capacity.

Why pay $85 to $110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for BOOK FREE

WM. GALLOWAY CO.
503 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

THIS **O.I.C.** SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD



IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."

C. S. Benjamin, 26 State Bank Bldg., Portland, Mich.

255 HEAD

1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives, dehorned; must sell at once.

HARRY I. BALL
Fairfield, Iowa



CATTLE INSTRUMENTS are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet, Q.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH AND DISTEMPER CURE.

GUARANTEED



A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach Troubles. It acts on the Respirative and Digestive Organs, their Nerve Supply and on the Blood. 25 years in successful use proves its worth for Heaves, Coughs, Indigestion, Epizootics. $1.00 per can, at dealers, or sent direct prepaid. Send for booklet, valuable information, and strong endorsements.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

$29.50 Buys the Best



Improved Illinois Low Down Cream Separator

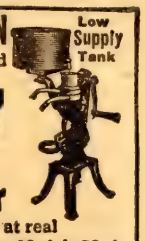
direct from the maker to you. We are the only western factory selling direct to the consumer. We ship on 30 days free trial. Write for free catalogue.

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CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
J. W. BARWELL. Waukegan, Ill

Cowboy SOUVENIR POSTALS, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 20 subjects in the set, 40c, set of 12, 25c, or 4 dandies, 10c. Also Cowgirl postals, characteristic "capers", set 8, 20c, 4 samples, 10c. Stamps taken.
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SEND US THE COUPON below. Fill in your name and mail for



DAVIS'
Price on a
Cream Separator

Direct from our factory at real WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES. Save 20% to 50%

You will surely want to buy one when you learn our low price and read our description of it. Read our ironclad Guarantee that it cannot be Surpassed in ease of running or close skimming, and further, that no machine is made of better material. Every part made in our factory. Latest Improvements. Low supply can, enclosed gearing. The cone bowl made so perfect that it is not necessary to balance; it is a skimming device not equaled. Large catalog will be sent postpaid, FREE.

Davis Cream Separator Co
56R NO. CLINTON ST. CHICAGO

Coupon No. 152
Gentlemen:—Please send your free money saving catalog explaining how you can save me 20 to 50% on a cream separator.

Name.....
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A COMMON MISTAKE TOO LIGHTLY REGARDED

Farm fencing is a problem. As a consequence there is not nearly enough of it on the average farm; and that means not enough different fields and lots. On that account different kinds of stock are permitted to run together, frequently to the injury of the stock and damage to the owner.

We certainly need not mention the danger there is in allowing mules and pigs and lambs and calves to run in the same field at the same time; and yet we sometimes see that very thing permitted. The least considered mixing of stock is in allowing animals of the same kind but of different ages to run together. The older and stronger will invariably rob the younger and weaker, and bad results must follow. This is most frequently observed in the case of cattle—calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and cows. The younger cannot do so well in such cases. Even in the pasture they will be kept away from the "best pickings."

Mixing of pigs, shoats and hogs is equally or even more disastrous. Pigs must have a change to eat by themselves or they cannot do their best or work out gains for their owners.

The habit of letting such animals run together begets a carelessness that fails to observe the increasing age of the pigs, and we have known entire broods of gilts to become mothers at a very early age when it was not intended that one of them should. A bad feature of this stolen motherhood is that the farmer finds himself the possessor of a bunch of puny pigs from immature parents that he cannot, as a rule, hope to get satisfactory results from. And it may lead him to accept as brood sows animals he would not have thought of choosing for that purpose, the evil effects of his carelessness thus running into other generations. There can be no excuse for allowing males to run as such too long. But good farmers sometimes do so.

The remedy for most of these troubles, and the most direct stroke for ultimate profits, is greater watchfulness and more fencing—more separate pasture fields and lots. Under present systems of farming, or rather of disposing of farm products, we know it is difficult to meet these additional expenses. But it is on the road to better farming, sure profits and greater prosperity.

DAIRYING IS PROFITABLE

Mr. W. H. Underwood declares in the Farmers' Voice that dairying is the most progressive branch of farming, and pays better than any other. He makes the point that dairying brings in a constant income, while the man who sells crops usually markets but once a year. The dairyman, on the contrary, makes sales about 52 times a year, or even oftener.

Besides, the dairyman sells condensed products. Nothing can be made or grown on the farm, he claims, that brings as much per pound as butter, cost of production considered. The dairyman can condense tons of fodder and crops grown on the farm into dairy products, and market them in compact form.

Dairying takes less fertility from the soil than it adds to it.: If the products be properly fed and the manure properly utilized, no poor or worn-out land is ever found on a dairy farm.

But to make dairying profitable good cows must be kept. The poor milker and the one that gives blue milk cannot be expected to pay, any more than can the acre that will not produce more than ten or fifteen bushels of corn. Up-to-date farming means to have the best, no matter what the line is.

PURE MILK AND ITS PRICE

A contemporary gives the following as propositions concerning pure milk which none will dispute:

1. It is a city's duty to require pure milk sold to its citizens.

2. Pure milk can be secured through inspection and compulsion.

3. Pure milk can be produced by proper sanitary observance, as pure milk means clean milk unadulterated and unskimmed.

4. Sanitary conditions in milk production cost money; good milk costs more to produce and handle than bad milk.

5. The consumer must be willing to pay more for sanitary milk than he has been accustomed to pay for a poor quality.

6. The initiative for an adequate price must come from the producer—the consumer will not volunteer to raise the price.

7. Only by organization can the milk producers demand and secure the right price for clean milk.

We allow that those are strong declarations, and none is truer than the sixth and seventh. If producers do not look after their interests, no one can be expected to do it for them. If a better quality of milk is furnished, and a better price is deserved, the better price will never be paid unless the producers demand it. And no individual can make a demand that will be heard. The demand may be acknowledged to be just, and the buyers may be not unwilling to pay it, but people do not voluntarily surrender money; they wait until it is necessary. It takes a united voice, a commanding voice, the voice of organization. If that, then, is the only way to secure the right price for milk, why do not the milk producers organize, not in petty shipping associations, but in a national body that can and will be heard and responded to at all times, regarding all products?

FEEDING OIL MEAL

Cottonseed meal and linseed meal are both rich feeds, richer than corn meal. They are especialy strong in nitrogen, and nitrogenous feeds must always be fed with care. Such feeds are good for dairy cows or for fattening stock, but in either case it is easy to feed to excess. There is a limit to the amount of feed any animal can digest and assimilate, and every particle of feed beyond that limit is not only a waste, but it is an actual injury to the animal, because it overtaxes a long chain of vital organs. Of the highly concentrated feeds it is much easiest to give an excess. Feeding should be governed by the object in view. If it is milk and butter fat, feed what will surest increase the flow, and feed all that the animal can thus utilize, but no more. Observation and judgment will soon indicate the quantity. If the purpose is to lay on fat, choose the feeds best adapted to that purpose. A person with ordinary observation may soon determine whether too much is being given. We seriously doubt the wisdom of the usual method of pouring into fattening animals all they can be induced to swallow, and then trust to hogs to save what the animals fail to utilize. It seems to us such feeding must keep the digestive organs constantly overtasked and the entire alimentary canal irritated.

The strong nitrogenous feeds like the cottonseed and linseed meals, and

HOW TO TEST A CREAM SEPARATOR

If any maker, agent or dealer wants to sell you a Cream Separator of any name, make or price, here's the way to test it:

RUN IT ALONGSIDE OF AN ECONOMY CHIEF FOR SIXTY DAYS—that's all. If the Economy Chief doesn't outskim, outrun and completely outclass the other machine in daily use on your farm, send it back and keep the other machine.

Ask any one of the 193,000 Economy Separator users what he thinks about it.

$28.80 to $43.65 60 days' trial. 20 years' guarantee. Money and freight charges back if not satisfied. Write today for free copy of Economy Chief Dairy Guide that tells you all.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

all concentrated feeds, ought to be fed in connection with the coarser and lighter feeds. This affords needed bulk and encourages mastication and rumination in the cud-chewing animals.

CROSSING NOT THE BEST

If you have scrub stock and get a chance to cross it on thoroughbreds, do not hesitate a moment; that is the best. But many farmers get an idea that it is good to cross thoroughbreds. We doubt it. In fact, we do not believe it is. We agree that good results have been shown from such crosses, but as a rule in such cases an experiment is at stake, and the cross is given the best possible opportunity. Such crosing is a contradiction of the long and patient efforts that were required to build up the breed, and it cannot be good policy to tear down what has been done. First crosses may show up well, but degeneration almost immediately follows, and if crossing of thoroughbreds of one variety upon thoroughbreds of another, with no pure breeding, were to become the rule, it would not be long until all would be scrubs again.

So we advise our up-to-date people to breed pure. To cross thoroughbred varieties may gratify a desire to experiment, but it can add nothing to permanent good results.

Among the best illustrations of modern dairy machines are the Dairymaid and Bluebell Cream Separators, sold by the International Harvester Company. These are hand separators, and they have the qualities which make them valuable to all classes of dairymen. First, they get all the cream. Secondly, they are easy running. Third, they are simple and easy to keep clean. Both separators are made in four different sizes, the smallest having a capacity of 350 lbs. of milk per hour. One or the other of these dependable machines can be had from any local agent of the International Harvester Company. Catalogs giving particulars can be had from these agents. If you are in need of a separator, these machines well deserve your careful consideration.

AN OIL FOR HAND SEPARATORS

Sometimes a hand cream separator doesn't skim well. Too much butter fat finds its way into the skim milk pail—not enough through the cream channel. There's a feeling of resistance when the machine is turned, instead of that easy, lightning-like spinning which causes perfect separation. When such conditions exist, it's time to inspect the *oil can*.

An oil with a tendency to gum takes a *grip* on spindle and bearing and holds back motion to such an extent that many revolutions per minute are lost, and lost motion means lost cream.

The great majority of Separator men use Standard Hand Separator Oil because it has proved, for years, to be thoroughly reliable. It feeds into the close-fitting, finely adjusted bearings of a hand cream separator freely and accelerates motion until cream-loss is reduced to the smallest fraction of a per cent.

How to Cure Heaves

A book issued by The Newton Remedy Company, of Toledo, Ohio, contains a great deal of valuable information, and will interest all owners of horses. A copy will be mailed free to any address upon request. It tells how to cure horses. Write & mention this paper.

CLOVER SEED

Clover seed is another commodity whose production may be increased in this country without depressing the market with an over supply. Last year the clover seed imports into this country equaled 15,984,373 pounds, worth at the foreign ports $1,709,361. At the same time there were exported from this country 9,396,532 pounds, worth here $1,204,311. This gives a margin of about four and a half million pounds, to which the crop in this country could be safely increased.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

MOTORCYCLING FOR YOU

By Alfred H. Bartsch.

It seemed by some of my correspondents' letters that they either thought the motorcycle a puzzle in general or a luxury that they couldn't afford. Others deemed that the country in which they lived was not fit for a motorcycle as there were no boulevards or smooth macadamized roads.

Therefore let us get together and see just where we stand. Starting at home and considering the roads I might relate an interesting experience of my own.

For the last four or five years the Federation of American Motorcyclists have been holding endurance contests in order to show the general public the reliability of the motorcycle. About four years ago, one of the endurance contests traversed the State of Maryland and if you ever saw poor roads in your life you ought to go to Cambridge to see what was cut out for us. Sand, sand, sand! Nothing but sand up to your neck! I almost might say, for miles and miles our motorcycles wabled from one side of the road to the other.

A veteran motorcyclist, in most instances, if following a companion, will ride in his tracks in order to get the best riding surface, but this course had to be left aside for the simple reason that we could not find anyone's tire track that kept in a straight line for more than a yard. Had we been on three-wheel or four-wheel vehicles, I hardly believe any of us would have gotten through. Owing to the narrow space track a motorcycle requires we continually road in the foot or cow path at the roadside and consequently came through. So you see even if the roads are not of the best you can take to the paths and enjoy the sport of motorcycling to your hearts content. On the other hand, roads are being bettered every day by our respective states. Soon we will all have our boulevards for fine driving. Meanwhile get your cycle and don't wait for the roads. I hardly think you will regret it; for today motorcycles are being scientifically built and both spring forks and large spring saddles are being used to do away with rough road vibration. Most manufacturers have realized that all of the United States is not macadamized and level, and are now making motorcycles strongly built and perfectly balanced. Pick out such a machine at the outset and shun weakly-constructed motorcycles, which are put together to sell only—not to use. Don't under any circumstances buy because its so cheap.

After reading so far I expect that some one will write me asking what kind of motorcycle is the best. I might say, however, that I have never seen my ideal motorcycle. As a start, I would suggest that you should not buy your first motorcycle a multi-cylinder motorcycle. First, it's too powerful; second, it will seem too complicated; third, you will want to go too fast. Right here is a specific point, even if you buy a low-powered single cylinder machine. Start slowly, ride slowly and keep in that wild desire for speed until you are thoroughly familiar with your mount and its brakes and levers. You will never get rattled if you take your time.

I would advise for your first motorcycle a single cylinder motorcycle, mechanical valves, V belt drive, magneto ignition and a strong frame equipped with 26-in. wheels so as to get the desired low position. With those points well in mind you have an interesting starter. Send for your catalogues and get into the game. Whether you will use your motocycle for business or pleasure I am sure you will never regret the purchase if you start right.

As for the economic part let us consider this question. What does it cost per mile to run a Motorcycle?

The answer can be rather varied, but obviously I might answer: "It all depends on the motorcycle." In the case of some machines 25c per mile may be the mark with repairs included.

(Continued on page 14)

CREAM SEPARATORS



Don't buy a cream separator without being sure you KNOW what you are doing.

Making a mistake in buying a cream separator means a great deal—it means a waste of time and butter-fat twice a day, every day in the year, if you get the wrong machine,—until you "scrap" the machine itself.

More than 15,000 users who had made such a mistake replaced their "mistaken" machines with DE LAVAL separators during the year 1908.

They had probably wasted Five Million Dollars worth of investment, labor and butter meanwhile.

If you feel inclined to buy some other make of separator by all means do so, if you can find any apparently good reason for it.

BUT why not try a DE LAVAL machine beside the other machine for ONE WEEK before you actually contract to buy it? Simply SEE the comparative operation and the comparative results and examine the comparative construction.

That's a proposition open to every intending separator buyer. Any DE LAVAL agent will carry it out. WHY not avail of it and KNOW what you are doing before making this very important investment?

Don't let any alluring "catalogue house" literature or clever talking agent wheedle you into buying any other separator without FIRST actually TRYING it alongside a DE LAVAL.

In other words, buy your separator intelligently and knowingly and not on blind faith in anybody's representations.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET **CHICAGO**
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. **PHILADELPHIA**
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS **SAN FRANCISCO**

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107 FIRST STREET **PORTLAND, OREG.**

SYSTEMATIC HARROWING, WITH EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER

I have devised a very effective way of harrowing a field. It is easy on horses. I will try to describe it so it can be understood without giving a diagram, which of course would be more instructive. In the practice of this system we will assume that a field of any size (not necessarily square), having but four corners, and we intend harrowing it three times. I usualy harrow over once, going as it was plowed. I then go over it twice, making three combination lands, by starting at one corner and harrowing straight through the center to the opposite corner. You will note this trail made by the harrow will be the beginning and center of one land, and by going around this land you will naturally be compelled to cross it (horizontally) at the ends, and in crossing you will be harrowing the field the third time, as you are working the corners toward the center in combination with the long land. Then as your long land widens it is becoming shorter while your corner lands are drawing toward the close in the center, where you will finish. Then by going once around the whole field to bind it, the work will then be done to your perfect satisfaction.

If you are interested and do not quite understand it, with a pencil and paper make a square and trace it out. You will quickly catch on. In this system of harrowing your horses make only one-fourth turns, which is not very hard on them. Furthermore, the harrow marks being diagonally, they do not conflict with the marks made in laying out the land for corn or other crops to be planted in rows.

If you have any harrowing to do, just try this plan and I will venture to say you will never regret it.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Marydel, Md.

At one of the recent meetings at the State farm Mr. W. G. Whitmore, president and manager of the Valley Stock Yards, Valley, Neb., addressed the assembled farmers on the subject of the value of farm manures in maintaining soil fertility. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned that over a million head of live stock annually passed through their yards and were fed in transit. Mr. Whitmore runs three large manure spreaders and in five years has doubled the yield of hay on his meadow lands. He stated that he had repeatedly urged upon the surrounding farmers that they were welcome to draw manure from his yards, telling them that they would find that it was worth far more than the labor cost in improving the yield of their crops and maintaining soil fertility. Only two men availed themselves of this offer.

During the season of 1886 the writer cleaned out the stock yards roundabout the town of Crete, hauling three thousand loads of manure from these yards. This manure was applied on fields devoted to farm crops and orchard and nursery lands, with the result that eight years later it was still possible to see the last load and the last forkful thrown from the load where the application of manure stopped. The application of farm yard manure assists in maintaining a supply of humus, which enables the soil to retain a larger percentage of moisture, as well as increasing the fertility of the soil.

During the winter of 1907-08 the writer hauled two and a quarter million pounds of manure to his orchards and vineyards. This manure was hauled an average of four miles at a cost of sixty-five to seventy cents a ton.

E. F. STEPHENS,
Crete, Neb.

CULTIVATING UNPLANTED GROUND

Farmers like to work to a purpose, and they profess to be unwilling to cultivate unplanted ground. Yet nearly every farmer, especially in the corn belt, does it.

If the corn is drilled in the row and a full stand is a stalk every 15 inches, when one stalk in five is missing, not at all an uncommon thing, one-fifth of that field is not planted. In a 20-acre field, four acres are being cultivated the entire season without anything growing on it.

If the field is check rowed, and two stalks are expected in the hill, one stalk absent from every third hill, very common, means that one-sixth of the field is lying idle—is cultivated without being planted.

So of every field, no matter how planted. How good a stand have you? Much depends on that. If you dislike to cultivate idle land, be sure you have a stand.

Don't understand us to mean that the corn must be thick. Not that at all. But when you have decided how thick it should stand, how many plants the ground can push to do their best, then see to it that you have that number of plants. This speaks for good seed to begin with, careful planting in well prepared ground, watchfulness that birds and worms do not destroy any of it, and that all missing hills are replanted as soon as the loss is discovered. Yes, we think it pays to replant, though that has gone out of fashion on large farms. A great deal of land is cultivated with nothing growing on it, all for lack of a good stand.

A year ago we commented at length on the many and novel changes found in the new line of Improved De Laval machines then introduced, and now the manufacturers say that a year's practical experience in the actual sale and use of the new machines has but served to suggest a little greater refinement of perfection in the 1909 machines and to bring out some points of advantage not fully appreciated at first even by those who had designed the new machines.

In the reconstruction of the machines every part has been carefully designed with reference to its extreme simplicity, not only of itself, but in its assembling with the other parts with which it must fit, and it is said that the new machines have been completely unassembled down to the last part within five minutes of time, by persons who had never touched a separator before, and then completely reassembled again within ten minutes, without the slightest trouble.

The new machines have been the subject of much favorable comment by Experiment Station and other authorities and many experienced users of separators, have come to appreciate some of the difficulties they had to contend with before, and some of the new features which it seems hard to be without, once it is known that they can be had.

WHY HORSES SHOULD BE CLIPPED

Just as you throw aside your heavy overcoat and warm winter clothing in the spring in order that you can work better, your horse should have his long coat of thick winter hair taken off. If left on, it holds the dirt and sweat, and thus clogs up the pores of the skin, and no horse in that condition can be at his best. The clipped horse dries out quickly, gets better rest, and more good from his food. He comes out refreshed in the morning and better fit for a good day's work.

Hand power machines for clipping horses are now made extremely well, and sell at a low price. What is generally considered to be the best one on the market is the Stewart No. 1, made by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 224 Ontario St., Chicago, and sells at only $7.50. Every farmer should have one.

THE RICE CROP

The rice crop may be profitably increased in this country. During 1908 five million dollars worth of rice and its by products were imported into this country, and only five hundred thousand were exported. American farmers should be able to increase the crop to the amount of the excess of imports over the exports without affecting the price.

Disks Merely An Excuse

TRADE Sharples MARK 29 Yrs

Properly built dairy cream separators need neither disks nor other contraptions inside the bowl. **This is absolutely proven by the fact that the world famous Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are built without such bowl contraptions and yet skim two to ten times cleaner, skim faster, run smoother, turn easier and wear longer than any disk or other style of separator made by any of our competitors.**

Why the Other Fellows Use Disks

Tubulars are entirely different from all other separators. **Tubular construction is the only mechanically and scientifically correct method of separator building.** All other separators are still built in the old time, incorrect "bucket bowl" way. They have short, squatty "bucket bowls," set above their bearings and fed through the top. "Bucket bowls" are practically useless without disks or inside contraptions. Other makers can't build Tubulars, because our patents prevent them. So they stick to the old time way—use disks or other bowl contraptions because their machines are no good at all without them—and offer them to you as an excuse for buying their antiquated, complicated, inferior machines.



Sharples Dairy Tubular

We Don't Think You Want Them

We don't believe you want a work making, uncleanable, butter tainting, expense creating "bucket bowl," filled with disks or other contraptions. If you don't, then get a Tubular. But if you do—remember that "bucket bowls" are all about alike—all in the same class—as is confessed by the maker of the "original" disk filled separator. This maker admits that a catalogue house has been building a disk separator, like his, for a number of years and he now advertises a patent infringement suit against this catalogue house machine and asks the Court to make the catalogue house stop. The real trouble with our disky friend is that the farmers have learned what he now admits—that anybody can build disk separators, and build them cheap, and that the catalogue house separator is the same as the old disk separator. Farmers are wise enough to know that any man or woman who will put up with the inconvenience and expense of a disk separator had better buy it as cheap as possible, then when they throw it away they haven't lost so much. Several new disk separators are more modern and satisfactory than the much advertised "old original" and sell for half.

If you want your money's worth—want your separator to last a life-time—don't get any disk machine—get a Sharples Tubular. Most farmers are getting Tubulars. Write for catalogue No. 136.

The Sharples Separator Co.

WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can. Chicago, Ill. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal.

Get My Book Before Too Late For Chicken Time



Johnson says: Don't delay too late—better hurry up and send your name. It's most May time. My Big Poultry Book is better than ever—every page of 200 and every photograph out of over 1200 a poultry lesson. Just find out about

Old Trusty Incubator

Over 100,000 in use. 40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial, for 3 Hatches. 10-Year Guarantee. 75 per cent better hatches guaranteed. Don't pay two prices—my price is under $10 complete ready to hatch, sent promptly, freight prepaid east of the Rockies. Get my Big, Free Book.



Johnson Pays the Freight

M. M. Johnson
Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.

Every Farmer Knows

(if he has figured it) that his chickens and eggs make more money than any other department of the farm, considering the investment and time and attention given them. Profits on poultry can be doubled. Select a good breed and with no more care the poultry end will pay largely increased profits. More eggs, higher prices for stock and eggs easily make it. Buy thoroughbred

Rhode Island Reds

and the problem is solved. Best breed for farmers and fanciers. Reds are for business. They lay, they pay. Irvington Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are best. Trap nests used. Order from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few red cockerels $2.50 each.

Special for May and June: Eggs $1.00 per 15: $5.00 per 100.

IRVINGTON POULTRY YARDS
IRVINGTON, INDIANA

Greider's Book On Poultry



Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

20 EGGS $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcos, Leghorn. 30 other varieties. Also Pigeons, Hares, etc. List FREE.
A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

FARMERS I tell you FREE how to make your Chickens pay you twice as much as now. Cost less than one cent per 100 eggs. Cut this out and send a 2-cent stamp and your address to
LOCK DRAWER 100, DEP. 12, PALATINE, ILLS.



125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10

If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.



Wisconsin Incubator Co.,
Box 62, Racine, Wis.

Wanted Ranch Superintendent

To take partnership and active business management of one of the best mountain stock ranches in Colorado. Investment of $8000 to $12000 to be expended on the ranch, and a liberal salary paid to the right Man. Excellent chance for profit and an open air life in an ideal climate. For particulars address, C. H. Ireland, 327 Kittredge Building, Denver, Colorado.

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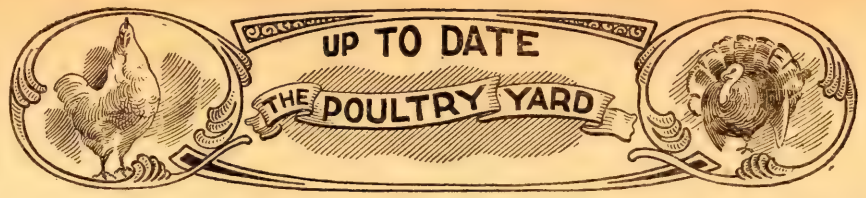
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CLOTH VERSUS GLASS WINDOW COVERS

The poultry house should be tight and free from drafts, but it should be ventilated. And in day time, when the fowls are confined it should have light and sunshine.

There is a little controversy now between glass closed windows and canvass covered, the latter seeming to have just now the best of the agrument. The house with canvass covered windows has been found in real cold weather to range not more than one or two degrees colder than the one with glass closed windows, and the air is always purer if not dryer. The subdued light sifting through the canvass is also thought to be more soothing to the fowls than the glare through the glass. The house with canvass covered windows never gets stuffy inside, and it is not subject to the radical changes often made by careless throwing up of the glass windows and leaving them up.

Perhaps the best house is a compromise—glass windows on the north and west with canvass covered windows on the south and east; or canvass covered on the south only.

ASHES FROM THE KITCHEN STOVE

In most kitchen stoves on the farm wood is burned, and among the ashes is always more or less of charcoal, usually in small bits. The ashes cleaned out of the stove daily are worth almost as much in the poultry yard as grain. The fowls scratch eagerly among them, and pick out the bits of charcoal. These bits of coal contain no nutriment, of course, but in many ways they contribute to the health, thriftyness and productiveness of the fowls. Such cleanings from the stoves should always be put in reach of the poultry.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

We have just closed a series of experiments extending over a period of two years with 100 Rhode Island Red hens. Rhode Island Reds are a comparatively new chicken, having only been admitted to the "Standard" by the American Poultry Association in February, 1904, but as a result of the experiments conducted at this station we have no hesitancy in saying that they have more good, practical points combined with fewer undesirable qualities than any other chicken. They are:

Broilers at seven weeks,
Fryers at nine weeks,
Layers at twenty weeks.

When full grown, Rhode Island Red hens average 7 to 9 pounds each and cocks 9 to 13 pounds. They are big, red birds with brown beaks, red eyes and smooth yellow legs. The males are a rich cherry red and the hens a lighter shade of red. They have the laying qualities of the Leghorn, the vitality of the Malay Game and the heavy coat of feathers peculiar to the Cochin, but with bare legs.

Their color does not show soil. They are a desirable table fowl at any age, having oblong bodies, wide, deep, full, plump breasts and yellow skins. They mature early, are very hardy and will stand severe winters and continue laying. They are good hustlers and bughunters and require less feed than common chickens. They lay big brown eggs, are enthusiastic setters and excellent mothers, although at the same time they are easily broken from setting when desired. They are free from disease and with their wonderful laying qualities, especially in winter, are the ideal farmer's fowl. The census statistics of 1900 show the average yield per hen throughout the United States is only 120 eggs annually. The experiments at this station have shown conclusively that Rhode Island Reds can be depended on to lay from 190 to 210 eggs per hen, and as they cost no more to raise than the old varieties, it would seem to be a logical conclusion that poultry raisers would do well to devote their attention to this wonderful new chicken.—Bulletin 89, Horse Cave Exp. Station.

TURKEYS FOR MARKET AND PROFIT

There is no more profitable line of farm poultry than turkeys. The demand seems to increase every year, and the supply does not keep up with it. As a consequence, prices become more and more profitable.

In selling young turkeys, the profit is in the weight. It is advisable, therefore, to have good large-boned breeding stock, and then to give the young turks the very best of treatment—to give plenty of range, to feed well of flesh-producing food, to be careful of the water supply—to supply everything that will keep the young fowls growing. To sell early, not later than Thanksgiving, plump, juicy birds, of weights that run well toward or beyond the dollar mark—there are the profits.

Yet we do not advise the heaviest weights for breeding stock, especially in the toms. Of course in the show pen weight is the main thing that counts, but we have not found it so in the breeding pen. We once had a tom, a fine bird, that in ordinary flesh weighed 43 pounds, but he was not a great success as the head of the flock. And even hens of lighter weight may be better setters and better mothers, less liable to break their eggs or crush the little turks, than the heaver ones. Yet for the sake of rapid growth and heavy weight in the young turkeys at selling time, it is important that the breeders be of a heavy strain.

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We **prize** that **reputation** and in the changes we have made for 1909 every feature that has helped to make the United States famous as the **reliable separator** has been retained.

Every **improvement** that has been made has been made with the object of **building up** and adding to that reputation.

We have added **"working points"** and not fancy "talking points."

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A machine that will handle more milk. That will skim it more thoroughly. That will lose least in bowl flushing and that can be kept clean and sanitary with the least trouble.

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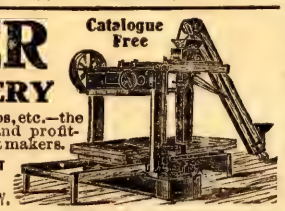
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GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

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The sudden cold wave which swept over the country in the second week of April doubtless caught many of our readers with their gardens well under way, but I hope the most of them had made preparations to protect the tender stuff which was above ground. It does not pay to plant too much of this precarious line of vegetables, for besides the danger of being caught by frost, if the crop in any neighborhood is excessive the prices are likely to be less than for a first class main-crop. The garden as well as the farm should be run on the principles of EQUITY—and over-production prevented.

By the time this issue of the paper is in the hands of my readers, it will be time to plant the second succession of such vegetables as peas, beans, beets, potatoes, lettuce, and always the radish. For either profit, or home consumption, it pays to plant the radish just as fast as it can be disposed of and no faster. The radish is a good selling vegetable when it can be delivered crisp—just on the day it reaches maturity. To allow it to stand a day too long means that it is off in quality. If you are growing for market, or if you like them in the best condition for your home table, ascertain just how many can be used at a picking, and sow that many twice a week, and and market them all at one time. They can be held several days out of the ground better than in. A market gardener who once sells a customer a bunch of tough radishes loses that customer, for she knows that it is mismanagement, pure and simple, and will resent it.

Peas and beans can be held on the vine for three or four days when ripe by shading them with burlap, or newspapers, but it must be done when the vines are dry, and it will not pay to do it except for the high-priced first or second picking. It is best to market the main crops of all succession vegetables at one picking, and have the sucessions come on at the right time to do so. A reputation for marketing fresh, crisp, tender vegetables is one worth having, and can be attained only by careful work and planning ahead. If there is any part of a first picking of peas, beans or similar vegetables which are not quite ripe when the crop is picked, do not allow them to stay on the vine to be picked as part of a second crop to be marketed a week later, as these few tough ones among the others will "queer" the whole lot and cause dissatisfaction to your customer. A marketing farmer should be able to hold his customers a lifetime, and will if he treats them rightly.

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"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn." Correspondence of an Illinois Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.

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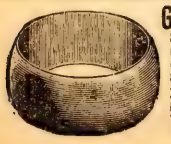
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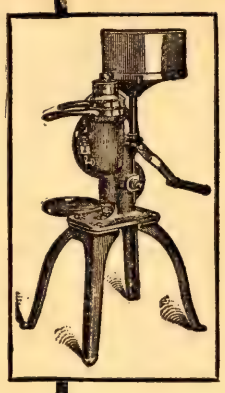
Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

My experience teaches me that the art of succession in vegetables is not as fully understood as it should be by those who grow to supply a neighborhood demand. It is not done merely to procure high prices for the first two crops, although that result should be attained, but is done in the effort to keep your customers supplied all the time throughout the season with fresh vegetables, and this fact will enable you to hold customers, as they will feel always that they can depend upon you for the desired supply. It is of no use to a housekeeper who has a table to keep supplied with fresh vegetables to have you bring her the first pickings—which whets the appetites of her family for more—to be told by you that you will have no more until late in the summer. If you know your business you can furnish the following every week from June to October: Peas, beans, lettuce, spinach, new potatoes, radishes, onions, beets, carrots, leeks, and the following from July to October: Squashes, okra, corn, lima beans, turnips and cabbage. If you cannot, it is up to you to learn the art of succession. In my section of the country the farmers who supply the tables all summer charge (and get) from one to five cents more a portion from their regular customers, willingly, as all the trouble of hunting for supplies is obviated. Be an Up-to-Date gardener and get the best prices and make life-customers.

There is still some spraying to be done this month. As soon as the blossoms fall, give the next spraying as outlined in the paper for March 15th and April 15th, using the same mixtures, and in a week therefrom give the fourth and last spraying. Treated thus you should get a fine crop of fruit, which will repay you many times over for the little trouble and expense of the spraying.

In some sections of the country the first honey flow will be over by the middle of May, and it behooves the beekeepers in those sections to be on the lookout for trouble among the bees. Keep them at work. It is true of bees as well as humans that the idle get into trouble. If the first honey flow fills the frames, put on started supers in order that the bees will have plenty of room. There is no end to the deviltry of a hive of bees whose combs are filled with brood and honey, and no incentive offered — by empty space above—to longer engage in work. They will rob seemingly for the pure delight of doing it. Keep them busy, and watch for signs of swarming.

Make the Separator Last Your Lifetime



Only *one* oil is suited to the close-running bearings of a hand separator. A common oil, though it may *look* clear and run free, will not do.

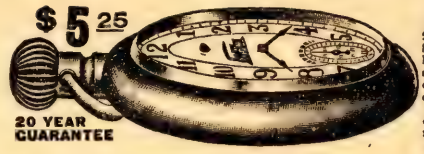


STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

has the properties a separator requires. It is carefully compounded of *pure* materials. Will not rust, corrode, gum, nor thicken. Feeds freely into close bearings and wears well.

To use Standard Hand Separator Oil makes a separator last a lifetime. Comes in one gallon cans. All dealers.

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$5.25
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23 jeweled watches are the best, but few can afford to buy them. Our great Engine Special watch patterned after the 23 jeweled R. R. watches that cost $50 to $100 has locomotive on dial and works, micrometric patent regulator, breguet hair-spring, genuine and ornamental jewels in gold settings giving it the appearance of a genuine 23 jeweled watch. Solid ore-silver, strong heavy 3 oz. dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. **FREE EXAMINATION.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory pay express agent $5.25 and express charges and it is yours.
R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 852-856 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



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and save you at the same ratio on all my other vehicles sold direct from my factory to your home. This book tells how I make you these savings, shows you more Vehicles than you could see in 10 large store rooms—and tells you how many options you may have as to finish, style, etc.

H. C. PHELPS, President, **The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99 Columbus, O.**

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It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.



We Guarantee it for Twenty-Five Years

Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 224 Ontario St. Chicago



A $5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchasing Consideration and Open to any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder

Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write me for one of the Dan Patch Pictures and I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing Showing Hairs To Be Counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. I paid $60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered $180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of $25,000 to $50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200-lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

THIS NEW PICTURE OF
DAN PATCH 1:55
IN 6 BRILLIANT COLORS
MAILED FREE

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is 21 inches by 28 inches, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph," it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him give a marvelous and thrilling speed exhibition. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free with Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion if you will simply write me.

Give me the Live Stock information by mailing Free Coupon or by writing me a Letter or Postal Card today.

M. W. Savage
Owner of Dan Patch and International Stock Food Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

MAIL THIS FREE COUPON

Please mail me, postage paid, one of the Beautiful Six-Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, herein described and also full particulars of your plan of giving away a $5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion I have filled out the coupon with number of live stock I own.

I own.....Horses.....Cattle

.....Sheep.....Hogs

Name.....

Postoffice.....State.....

U-to-D

EVERY CONTESTANT ALSO RECEIVES BEAUTIFUL DAN PATCH SOUVENIR.

Address M. W. SAVAGE, Owner,
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Also sole owner of International Stock Food Co; International Stock Food Farm.
Mail Me Free Coupon or Write Letter or Postal To-Day



ANDRAE GIANT

TELEPHONES on One Year's Trial
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Sixteen Solid Years of Farm Telephone making have put the Andrae Giant, the strongest ringing and talking instrument made into thousands of farm homes. Quality considered, our prices are lowest. Write us, GET THIS BOOK FREE. For the names and addresses of three neighbors who intend buying telephones, we will send you post-paid our Farmer's Ready Reference Book which tells at a glance the value of a load of grain at any given price per bushel.

Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 273 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.



Why not have a Gas Engine to do your work?

It will grind away all day while you are doing something else, and it is the cheapest help you can hire. It will not cost you more than 25c to 50c a day to run it and will do more work than any man you can hire. Write for terms,

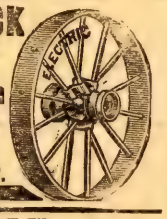
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Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.
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My Great Buggy Proposition—IT'S NEW.
Positively best ever made by any factory.



I Save You $28.75 on this Job
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Saves You 33⅓ to 50%
lowest prices, best proposition ever made in buggy history. Get it before buying a buggy of any kind. It helps you pay for buggy. Also harness, wagons, implements, etc.
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WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID $8.75
for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, $15.20. 1 mfg. wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Buggy Tops $5.50, Shafts $2.00. Top Buggies $33; Harness, $5. Learn how to buy direct. Catalogue Free. Repair Wheels, $5.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE W U BOOK, Cincinnati, O.



NO HAIR NO PAY

We grow hair on baldest heads. Only requires a short time to stop falling hair and cure any scalp disease. Enclose stamp. Particulars free.
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15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
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LOVELY POST CARDS FREE

Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

WE MAKE POST CARDS

Farmers, Poultrymen, Live Stock men, Merchants—Everybody needs Post Cards to advertise their business. We make them with views of Buildings, Landscapes, Persons, etc. Best cards, any quantity. We are headquarters. Show your friends at a distance what you have at home. Send them a picture of your place. This is an opportunity for any energetic man or woman to

START A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

Make a complete set of Post Cards of your town and country around. There is money in it. Solicit orders from farmers and others. Good profit. Cards made from any good photograph, any size. Write for prices and information.
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A visit to a number of the finest market houses in the country recently led me to inquire as to things which were not fully supplied in needed quantities. The one brought most prominently to my notice in several of them was horseradish. The truth about this relish is that it is not cultivated as much as it should be, most of the crop coming to market being of the wild article. At most of the markets there was some horseradish to be had, but the quantity did not nearly meet the supply, and came generally but spring and fall. There is a field for cultivated horseradish which should be met.

If you planted a young orchard this spring, it will be the time now to give it its first cultivation. If you are cropping the land it may have to be postponed until the crop grown is far enough on, but if not, keep the young orchard well cultivated, the soil loose and free from weeds. There is such a diversity of opinion as to the relative merits of cultivation and a grass mulch that it will be hard to settle the question as to which is the better plan. Personally I am of the opinion that the plan of cultivation, or cropping, until the trees come into full bearing, and then putting the orchard into permanent grass for periods of five years, followed by two-year periods of cultivation, or cropping, will produce the best results. I cannot recommend the system adopted by some of putting on the grass mulch the first year.

I was very much impressed by the heading of an article in the April 1st issue of this paper entitled, "Make the Boy a Partner." I agree with this statement, but it is entirely too modest, in that it does not go far enough. Why not make your girl a partner? I cannot conceive of anything more pathetic than the position of the grown girl on the farm who is entirely dependent on her parents, or driven away from home to earn her keep. Why not make her a partner with her mother in the garden and dairy? Teach her to manage them, and give her a regular percentage of the profits therefrom. Send her to the agricultural college to take the domestic science course, and then she will stay on the farm and not leave for the city—perhaps to be swallowed up in its whirlpool of vice. Try making the daughter a partner.

"EVERY NEED" PREMIUM OFFER

While the Garden Editor has offered a large variety of articles, especially seeds, plants, vines, shrubs, fruit and forest trees, yet, he realizes that is may be just possible that he has not offered the very thing that you may the most desire. In order to please all his readers, the coupon is attached below, on which you can write him just what you need in the way of seeds, plants, vines, shrubs, fruit, or forest trees, tools, implements, fertilizers, or anything else coming within the scope of garden work, and he will at once advise you how many subscribers it will require to get the particular thing you desire, *free*. When you write, give the name of the thing desired, and if advertised, say by whom, and in which paper, and the date, and price as advertised. In the meantime *go to work and get the subscribers* in your section, and by the time the answer comes you will be ready to send for it. I want to be of service to you in every way.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

..(Cut off here and attach to your letter)..

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

I desire to get.....
Give name of article

for use in my garden. Please have the Garden Editor advise me how many subscriptions will be required at 50 cents each, to get it *free*. I give a full description of price, kind, size, value, and name of advertiser in attached letter. I am now canvassing for the subscribers.

EVERY NEED COUPON

Name .....
P. O. .....
County .....
State .....

(Pin the above coupon to your letter.)

Two-Year-Old Wood for Grafting

For grafting purposes we always prefer to use well matured wood for the preceding year's growth. Two-year-old wood does not unite as well as one-year-old wood, and it is seldom advisable to use it. I do so only in special cases when I cannot obtain that which is most desirable. You will have many more failures when it is used than with the other.

As to how old a tree may be and still be grafted, it is possible to graft by some method or other a tree of almost any size, but we seldom get good results where the wood is over one inch in diameter. I always prefer to graft on wood not over three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and to use a whip graft. Branches of this size heal over quickly and do not make bad wounds. The objection to grafting on larger limbs is the difficulty of securing a good union. Trees eight years old may very likely be grafted successfully, but the grafts should be inserted upon the branches at some little distance from the trunk, where good places may be found.

Forest Fire Destruction, and What It Means to the Honey Business

Last fall forest fires wrought fearful havoc in northern Michigan, northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Millions of dollars' worth of standing timber was destroyed, and much other property besides. To beekeepers the principal loss has been the honey-bearing flora of the devastated area. A vast acreage of raspberry vines was swept away, on which many beekeepers had obtained a livelihood from the honey alone. This will not be renewed for two or three years. The fires came too late in the year to allow the famous willow herb or fireweed to grow in time to produce a crop of nectar for 1909. It will probably cover the whole area in 1910, however, and, to some extent, save the situation. Some beekeepers, however, lost their apiaries as well as the flora.

It is galling to know that these tremendously destructive fires can be largely prevented with a little more care on the part of the lumber cutters.

MEASURED

Tourist—"Where's the dog I sold you the other day, Mike?"

Mike—"He swallowed a tape line and died, sir."

Tourist—"I suppose then he died by inches?"

Mike—"No, sir; he went 'round the house and died by the yard."

Tourist—"At all events, he had a measured death."

MOTORCYCLING FOR YOU

(Concluded from Page 9.)

Such expensive specimens are happily on the decrease and the first-class moderate motorcycle has established itself as the cheapest locomotive in existance. Some rather striking and interesting figures have been provided by a user of a 3-horse-power N. S. U. cycle, I give part of his statement herewith:

"I have been riding it two seasons and have covered 35,000 miles. I have averaged nearly 400 miles per week, and am proud to say that I have had no serious trouble. I ride in all weathers. The cost of my repairs, including three pulleys, has amounted to about $6.50. I think that creates a record. In that my average is five miles for only one cent.

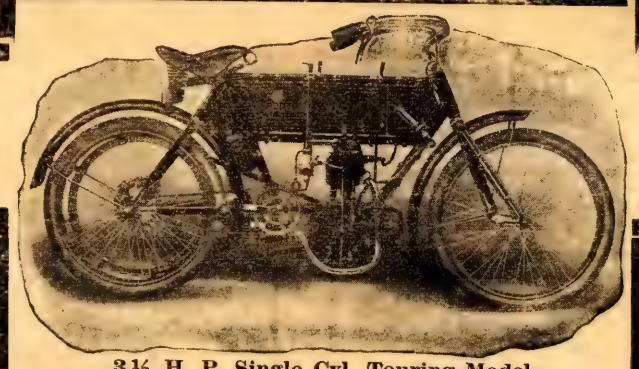
Of course this phenomenal record may be criticised, but there are plenty of persons who can substantiate what I say."

In reference to the above I am in a position to say that this record is absolutely true and I have used it merely as an example to show you how wonderfully economical the motorcycle really is. I should certainly imagine that a repair bill of $6.50 for wear and tear of 35,000 miles is a record, or pretty close to one. Yet there are several makes of motorcycles on the market now which behave in so exemplary a manner that the cost of keeping them in good order is hardly felt.

"If I knew I would die tomorrow, I should plant a tree today," said a great man. Do you plant trees? It is a noble thing to do—and profitable. Write to Stark Bros. Co., Box 47, Louisiana, Mo., if you are interested in nursery stock. This is the largest nursery in the world. Send for beautiful colored catalogue.

Wholesale prices on fence—15 cents a rod up. Write today for Kitselman Bros. free catalogue. See their ad. in this paper.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT



3½ H. P. Single Cyl. Touring Model

YOU can easily afford to ride an N. S. U. Motorcycle, because the first cost is practically all you have to consider. Our customers have found the N. S. U. so simple, so perfect, that a replacement is very seldom necessary and the repairman is absolutely not needed. We have made a large and special study of motorcycle conditions for the country roads and you will benefit by this study considerably.

FOR A FEW CENTS

You can ride 25 or 30 miles every evening after work, call on all your friends or bring the postoffice, station or store within a minute of your house. Decide today and let it be an

NSU

No journey too long for it, no road too heavy and no hill too steep. The workmanship entailed is positively of the best and a purchase of an N. S. U. is bound to pay you many times over.

125 MILES FOR ONLY 20 CENTS
35,000 MILES WITH A REPAIR BILL OF $6.00
DOESN'T THAT LOOK GOOD?
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG NO. 1
Send 25c. for our Practical hints and learn all about motorcycles.

N. S. U. MOTOR COMPANY
206 West 76th Street, New York City

Tussock Moth

W. F. M., Worthington, Minnesota: The insect eggs you sent me were white in color and firmly attached to the side of dead leaves. These eggs are probably those of the tussock moth. They hatch out in the spring of the year, and the young eat holes in the foliage of the trees. Probably the best remedy for this pest is to spray the foliage of the trees with Paris green and water or arsenate of lead and water. If treated with Paris green in about the same way it is used for the potato bug, good results will generally follow. This spraying should be done as soon as the young worms appear, and repeated occasionally until they are all gone.

AN IMPROVED HAY PRESS

The Whitman Agricultural Company, 6902 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., have added a new and valuable feature to their already excellent line of hay presses. This is a self-feed positive pull back without a spring, and serves to completely eliminate the old-style spring process, so often the cause of delay and expense in loss of time. The new appliance is so constructed as to form a positive connection with the press mechanism so that the pull back is accomplished as smoothly and inevitably as the operation of the press. All those interested in hay presses will appreciate the value of this innovation, a detailed description of which is furnished by the manufacturer.

The Whitman company are the largest manufacturers of both horse and power hay presses in the world. They issue an attractive descriptive catalogue setting forth the special features of this and their other lines of high-grade agricultural machinery.

BIG NEW BUGGY CATALOG JUST OUT

One of the finest books of its kind that we have ever seen is the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company's new catalog, which shows all their newest and latest designs. Before investing in any kind of a buggy we advise our readers to send a postal to the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, Elkhart, Ind., mentioning UP-TO-DATE. They sell direct to buggy users, and their prices are as low as any. Get your name on their mailing list at once so as to be in on some of the good bargains they are now offering.

You Can Be a Salesman

A very interesting little book on salesmanship is gotten out by the National Salesman's Training Association. It shows how any man with tact, ambition and perseverance can become a salesman and secure a good position as a traveling representative for some large firm. The life of the traveling salesman is pleasant and the pay good, many earning as high as $10,000 a year, and it is a very poor one who does not make $1,000 a year and expenses. Then, too, a good salesman can always get a good position, as the demand exceeds the supply. If you are at all interested in this great profession and want to be a real salesman, be sure and write to the nearest office of the National Salesman's Training Association, either at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis or San Francisco, for their book, "A Knight of the Grip." Address your letter to Dept. 282.

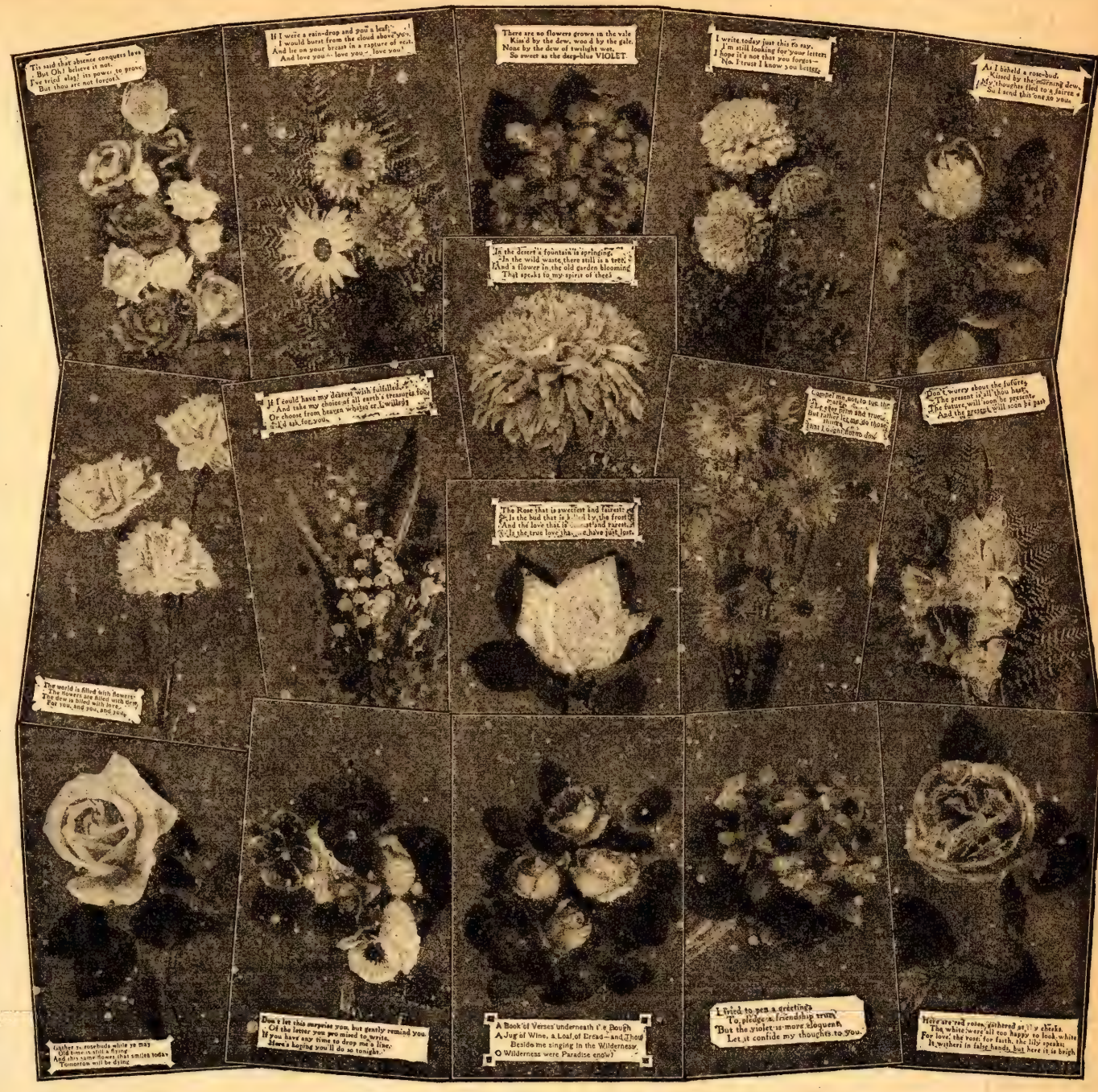
SURPRISE POCKET CAMERA



Press the button, the Camera does the rest. Snap shots or time exposures. Bushels of fun. You can carry it with you in your pocket, and everybody you meet will ant their picture taken. You get them to pose for you some nice position, and tell them to look "pleasant" or ok at the "birdies," and to their surprise, after you ess the button, they will have a picture produced, nice-mounted, 2x2 inches. You can make as many as they ant, and that will almost make them die laughing. You n have more fun with this than any other article made. erything carefully made and bound to work perfectly. ice complete. only 20 cents by mail, postpaid, or given r one yearly subscription at 25 cents. Address THE ELCOME GUEST, Dept. 12 PORTLAND, ME.

FARM WANTED

Hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming want to buy a farm. Have you one for sale? Advertise it in the Business Exchange for quick purchaser. Rate 4c a word.



The Full Set of 15 Beautiful four-colored Gold Back, Bright Finish Post Cards, Consisting of a Series Called "Beauties of Friendship" Free

THIS is the most royally beautiful set of Souenir Post Cards ever produced. Every card is a lovely work of art; every flower is shaded in the most natural, life-like and gorgeously beautiful colors. The flowers are on a gold back ground, making them stand out with startling realism. These cards are beautiful enough to framed or be mailed to friends or relatives at any time—on a birthday, or as a memento of your remembrance—they are the most appropriate symbols of your thoughtful feelings that could be imagined. These beautiful Souvenir Post Cards are fitly named—**"Beauties of Friendship."** They rival nature in her most beautiful and lovely colors, and each card contains a pretty verse of sentiment suitable for any time or person. While the supply lasts we want every reader who sees this extraordinary offer to write us at once and we will mail you free a set of these wonderfully attractive cards.

OUR GREAT OFFER

We want to make you a present of this set of beautiful cards if you will show them to your friends. Everybody has some friends who will be delighted to get a set just like yours and our only condition is that you will show your set to at least seven of your friends in accord with **Our Great Free Offer** when you can easily get 50 or 100 more Post Cards from us just as beautiful, but different, **Absolutely Free.**

Every one who receives these cards is actually surprised and astonished at their excellence and beauty, and they gladly spread the news among their neighbors and friends. Our plan is the easiest and simplest you ever heard of and is made for the sole purpose of introducing UP-TO-DATE FARMING **in new** homes, when we hope to secure them as permanent subscribers.

Don't miss this chance. Don't let any one in your neighborhood get ahead of you. You cannot appreciate the beauty of these cards until you get them. You WILL then.

Fill out the coupon and send right away before you forget and the **full set of 15 Beauties of Friendship Post Cards will reach you by return mail.**

THIS IS THE COUPON

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Indiana

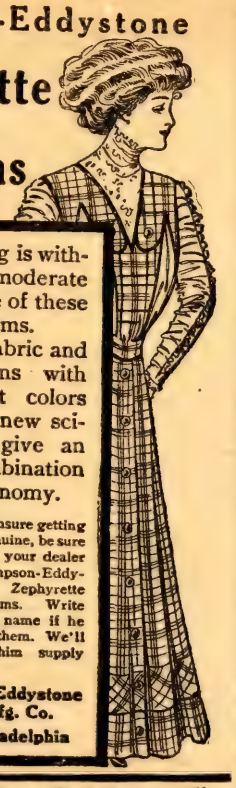
You may send me the fifteen (15) BEAUTIES OF FRIENDSHIP post cards as offered. I agree to the one condition that you make, viz., that I will show them to at least seven of my friends in accordance with your GREAT FREE OFFER. I enclose herewith 5 cents (if you send stamps send 6 cents) for postage and packing and as evidence of my good faith. My address is:

Name.....

R. R.... P. O.....

State.....

Simpson-Eddystone
Zephyrette Ginghams



Stylish dressing is within easy range of moderate means by the use of these fine dress ginghams.
The durable fabric and beautiful patterns with the intense fast colors obtained by our new scientific process, give an exceptional combination of style and economy.

New Process Dress Ginghams
SIMPSON
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
EDDYSTONE
Zephyrettes

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them. We'll help him supply you.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia

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Learn Dressmaking At Home. *We will teach you to your own satisfaction, and equip you to command a good income.* Or you can *start in business for yourself.* Many women nowadays are earning *$100* a week—*$5,000* a year. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive *$10,000* a year. Salaries of *$25.00* to *$50.00* a week are common. *Become a Graduate Dressmaker.* The regular Diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. *These Lessons* will teach you how to make your own clothing and enable you to dress far better at one third the usual cost. They teach you how to DESIGN, DRAFT, CUT, FIT, MAKE, DRAPE and TRIM any garment, including children's clothing. This College is endorsed by leading Fashion Magazines—McCalls, Pictorial Review, etc., etc.

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THE HOME ON THE FARM

WOMAN'S HIGHEST SPHERE

A woman who is at the head of a household has vast power and responsibility placed in her hands. It rests with her to make the home a place where there shall be gained rest and strength for the battle of life; a place dear to each member of a family, where all shall feel that there is perfect freedom, yet perfect order. Some women are born housekeepers, while others must work hard to train themselves for their many duties. But it matters not whether one be a trained housekeejer or a natural one. If the work be done well and cheerfully, the spirit of the one at the head pervades every part of the house. One cannot always define it, but it is certainly felt. Love, sympathy and charity must be there, else the best appointed house will fail to be a home in the true sense. The housekeeper must be patient, unselfish and industrious. There is no position in the world of higher imortance to a woman.

THE EGG DELICIOUS

Don't like eggs! Well, if your cook puts a lot of fat in the pan, breaks in the eggs, puts on the cover and slides the pan on the back of the stove and leaves the eggs to get tough and leathery while she goes to feed the chickens, I do not wonder that you do not care for eggs.

But try this plan and then express your opinion. Put your pan on to get hot. Put in just enough butter or nice drippings to keep the eggs from sticking to the pan. Break in the egg. Have a fork in your hand when you are breaking the egg, and stir it quickly around the hot pan, turning it out the second it is stiff. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve at once. Didn't know an egg could be so tender and delicious did you? Don't cook more than two at once, in this way, but you can easily serve the whole family, one after the other, as just one or two can be cooked very quickly.

LUCY'S SPRING BONNET

One day last week Lucy had an errand to the city. She felt much put out that she had to wear her old hat, as it was undeniably shabby. But on the way she had an "inspiration." Seeing that her own hat was still quite stylish in shape, she resolved not to buy a new hat. Having on hand some nice brown straw braid and a flower in shades of brown, she bought some ribbon of a darker brown.

On her return she ripped up her old hat, burning all but the frame, which was a small shape on the Charlotte Corday order. Beginning at the edge of the brim, she sewed the braid round and round till she came to the crown. Cutting off here, she covered the top of the crown, again beginning at the edge, and sewing round and round as before. Again cutting the braid, she sewed one row around the crown at the top, and used the remaining braid to face the brim. Thus she had covered the whole frame except the sides of the crown, which could be covered with a band of ribbon.

Next she sewed in the lining, as it is unhandy to sew it in after the trimming is on the hat.

As the crown was wider at top than at bottom, she laid the ribbon in folds and starting at the top of the crown on the left side of the front she fastened the folded band tightly around the crown, placing a second one just below the first. As the crown was higher in the back than anywhere else, there was still a small space not covered, but she carried an end of ribbon over this, fastening it flat on the brim with a handsome gilt and steel buckle, which had been waiting for five years in the attic for this opportunity to beautify another hat.

Next she placed the flowers and a few loops of ribbon at the left side of the front.

Sewing in her hatpins, which are much like two large hairpins, sliding through wire loops sewed to the underside of the brim, and gathering up the raw edge of the lining, Lucy called her hat complete. The only expense was for ribbon, yet a hat as good would cost at least four dollars at any millinery store.

DUMPLINGS

The other day I was at my brother's for dinner. About half-past eleven my sister-in-law said to me: "Do you like drop dumplings?"

I am generally a little cautious on new dishes, but I ventured to say, "I think so." So she proceeded to make them. Taking a bowl about half full of flour she stirred in a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder, then she stirred in just enough milk to make a very stiff batter, almost as stiff as dough, in fact.

She had a meatbone cooking, to which she had added potatoes to cook in the broth. She says success in dumplings requires that there be very little broth.

When the potatoes were half done she dipped a large spoon into the boiling broth and then dipped a spoonful of dough, dropping it on top of the potatoes, and so on till the dough was all in, dipping the spoon each time into the broth to prevent the dough from sticking to the spoon. When the batter was all in she clapped on the cover, leaving it for just twelve minutes. And you should have seen the dumplings—great, white, light balls of fluff—the lightest dumplings I ever beheld, and delicious to the taste. She says the secret of their fluffiness is in the fact that she does not lift the cover until they have boiled twelve minutes. I think I will try my luck with dumplings the next time I have a bone to boil.

A WAY PROVIDED

In reading the account of Peter's wonderful rescue from prison, as given in the twelfth chapter of The Acts, we were greatly impressed by the opening of "the iron gate." We are told that "they came unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city, which opened to them of his own accord." Here is our lesson, ye hurried and worried housewives. Be anxious no longer about how you shall open the gate. Just walk up to it and if it is our Heavenly Father's will that you shall pass that way, the gate will be opened.

If Peter had time to think during his rescue he must have wondered how he could pass that iron gate. But notice, he went to it! and it opened of its own accord.

Then let us not worry about the gate; neither let us find objections to going in that direction. It is our part to walk steadily in the way He leads. We may depend on Him to attend to the gate!

MAKE YOUR OWN DRESSES

If there is any doubt in the minds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming as to whether they can make their own clothes, no matter how elaborate, those persons should send for book "Our Students' Message to you." It is sent free



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WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 878 Jackson St., Topeka, Ks.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently. **FREE**

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my new **book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

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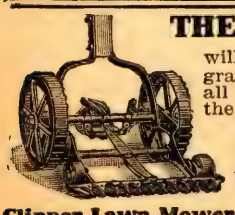


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Fat People's Misery.

The approach of warm weather brings misery to all fat people and death to many. Obesity (over-stoutness) is a disease that shortens life ten to forty years by blocking up the vital organs with unhealthy fat so that the blood circulates badly, the heart, stomach, kidneys, etc., cannot perform their functions properly and a general condition of feeble health and premature old age is certain, unless the sufferer's life is cut off suddenly by heart failure, heat collapse, sunstroke, apoplexy or some other awful fatality.

Everybody knows how over-fatness spoils the figure and ruins the complexion.

There's no use in trying to permanently, quickly and safely reduce weight by patent medicines, as those who have wasted time and money upon this delusion can testify. The Bradford method acts with remarkable quickness and the health, as well as beauty, is restored. A proof treatment can be obtained free, postpaid (in plain package) by any reader who writes H. C. Bradford, M. D., 20 E. Twenty-second St., R. 4, New York, N. Y. Correspondence is strictly confidential and you are not put under the slightest obligation by accepting this free offer.

THE LIFE OF THE FARMER'S WIFE

In reply to the article headed "Ought to Set Men to Thinking" in our issue of March 1st, we have received a letter from "A Farmer's Wife," who knows whereof she speaks, and speaks out right courageously. She also enclosed some very good hints on how to economize the health and strength of the housewife, which would be of interest to our readers, we believe, but—she forgot to sign her name.

Her letter, however, has given us an idea. We shall ask every woman, young and old and middle-aged, who reads UP-TO-DATE FARMING to give us her views on these questions:

1. Is your home on a farm?
2. Would you prefer to live in town?
3. If you prefer farm life, state why.

If not, give reasons.

Give your "really, truly" opinions. Write on one side of your paper. Sign your name. If you do not want your name published, we respect your wishes, but we must know who our contributors are.

Our editor offers a prize of two dollars for the best letter on each side of the question. Replies must reach us by May 25th, and prize letters will appear June 15th. Address Ryla Mann, care UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE LIGHTING PROBLEM.

Modern inventions have not made more progress in any other line than in lighting one's home. Think of the candle and tallow dip—the light used for centuries. But an old smoky, dirty kerosene lamp is but one step removed. Do you use lamps?

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Their F8

A maiden of twenty and 8
Said she'd stay in the single est8.
When Horatio Stubble
Came along she saw double,
And thus stopped her singular f8.

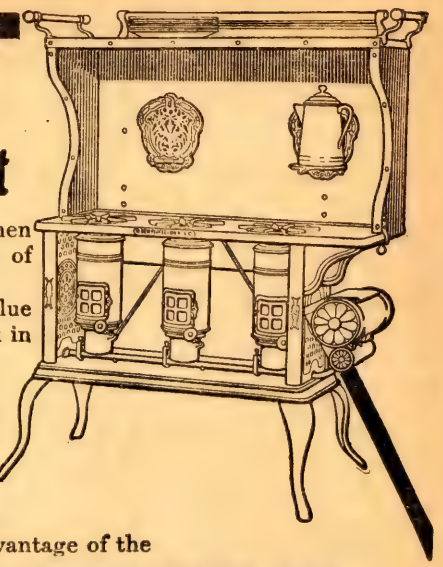
They went to the preacher's right str8.
Now sad is the tale to rel8.
No sooner than married,
Horatio was buried,
And the widow was minus her m8.

The fortune was made and was gr8,
And the weeds she put on looked first r8.
Said a friend, "Mrs Stubble
You are having much trouble."
She replied, "Yes, he died intest8."

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A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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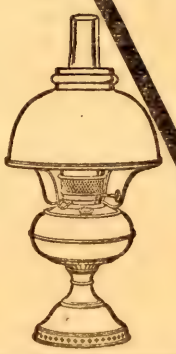
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Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort.

With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking," is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house. Another great advantage of the

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is its handsome CABINET TOP, which gives it every convenience of the modern steel range. Has an ample top shelf for warming plates and keeping cooked food hot, drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils, and is even fitted with racks for towels. Made in three sizes, and can be had with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's address our nearest agency.



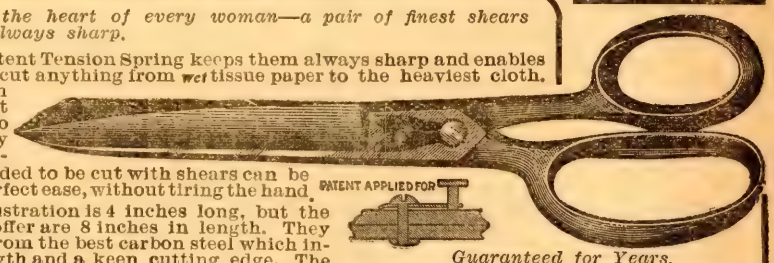
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Dept. 282 National Salesmen's Training Association,
New York Chicago Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco

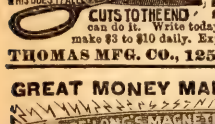
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Either a progressive farmer or a retired farmer to act as our representative. One in each county. An Honorable position—we require references and Bond. Good pay—Write for particulars. The Universal Trading & Supply Co., Dept. E., 35th & Morgan Sts., Chicago, Ill.



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Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

OUR PRIZE LETTERS

The prize of $2.50 offered in our issue of February 1, 1909, for the best letter about our American Girl post cards has been awarded to Michael E. Nielson, Arco, Minn. By referring to the offer it will be noticed that competitors were requested to answer nine questions. This letter answers them briefly and to the point. Due regard is given for the form also. His address is properly given, also the date and his signature. His letter is written on one side of the paper, too. This is necessary when writing for publication.

The two prizes of one dollar each are awarded to Ernest Whetstone, of Chester, Okla., and James Hearney, of Cascade, Iowa.

The album and 250 post cards were sent to Foster Jacks, Venedocia, Ohio. Here are the letters:

Arco, Minn., February 9, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

The American Girl post cards are beautiful. I like them.

There may be other cards as nice, but not for the price. I am trying to get ten more subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING so I can get the Trip Around the World cards. I have two sets of post cards, making thirty-two cards in my collection.

No, I do not keep them in an album. I have no album, so I keep them in a little box.

I have not yet exchanged cards with the members of the Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange.

One of my collections is the American Girl set, the other is the Language of Flowers. I like the "Girls" the best. Yours truly,

MICHAEL E. NIELSON.
R. R. 2, Arco, Minn.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

When I got my twenty American Girl cards I showed them to my friends and it was no trouble at all to get seven subscribers and then I got the Trip Around the World and it is well worth the time.

We all think lots of the paper, and it is worth two dollars to get your name in the Exchange, I think.

Every farmer should take the paper. Yours truly,

ERNEST WHETSTONE,
R. R. 2, Box 15, Chester, Okla.

DEAR SIR:

I receved your postal cards and am very much pleased with them. They are as good as any that can be purchased in my town. I am so well pleased with them that I am going to extend my subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and get the post card album and the 50 assorted post cards. I showed the cards to some of my friends and they liked them so well I could get lots of subscribers if I had time. Yours truly,

JAMES KEARNEY,
Cascade, Iowa.

A GAME OF HOUSEWORK

Girls, do you like games? We believe you all do. Do you, also, like to work? Nearly all girls do, if they can do just the jobs that they like. In nearly every house there is some work that **no one** likes to do particularly well, and yet it is necessary to the comfort of the family that it be done. Now where there is only one to do the work, these disagreeable tasks are performed at the proper time, and nothing further is thought of it. In some families there is a daughter old enough to help. Who then does these homely tasks? With one accord you reply, "Mamma"! Now, to us it seems hardly fair, that the same person should always have the nicest of everything. In one home we think of, there are three daughters, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty. We visited them one day last week, and something was needed from the store, two squares away. Would you believe it? The mother had to go herself and get it! Mollie wasn't dressed well enough, Lizzie was too busy with her lessons, Martha must comb her hair first. They are full of excuses. If father tells Martha to do a thing, she says, "I did it the other time. Tell Lizzie!"

Tell me, girls, do you think those girls are a joy to the home? Their mother is young. To see her out with the eldest daughter, you would consider them sisters, if you were a stranger Yet, notwithstanding she has three daughters, she has the brunt of the work to do. Now, girls, who have sisters, let me tell you how to make a nice and really enjoyable game out of housework. Start tomorrow and jot down on paper all the little different "jobs" that any of you are told to do, and that you could do if you wanted to and were asked to do them. Write each one on a separate slip, and beginning at the end make a tight roll of it. Put them into a candy box and do not let mother know about it, if you want to give her a nice surprise. When you go to bed take your candy box along to your room. Shake it well and pass the "candy" around. Each of you take out a slip, and pass around again, until the slips have been evenly divided. Now, the slips Martha has drawn may be as follows:

Clear the breakfast table; dust the sitting room; fill the wood-box; go to the store; keep up the fires; make beds; put baby to sleep; sweep the kitchen; take baby out for her ride; wash breakfast dishes; cook dinner.

These eleven jobs constitute Martha's share of the next day's work. She arranges them in order, so she will know what she means to do first, and copies them on a slip of paper to jog her memory. The list will probably read like this:

1. Clear breakfast table.
2. Wash breakfast dishes.
3. Fill the wood-box.
4. Sweep the kitchen.
5. Dust the sitting room.
6. Make beds.
7. Go to the store.
8. Take baby out for her ride.
9. Cook dinner.
10. Put baby to sleep.
11. Keep up the fires all day.

She has one job, that of keeping a good fire, that she must keep constantly in mind. She can take baby with her when she goes to the store. The rest of her work, except putting baby to sleep, she can finish before dinner, and after baby is asleep, Martha will be through for the day.

Lizzie and Mollie have each eleven more "jobs." Lizzie's program may be something like this:

1. Get breakfast.
2. Dress baby.
3. Wipe breakfast dishes.
4. Clean the stove.
5. Dust the kitchen.
6. Sweep sitting room.
7. Wash up the oilcloth.
8. Get the vegetables ready to cook for dinner.
9. Set the table for dinner.
10. Clean the table.
11. Keep the baby happy.

This last-mentioned job will need the constant attention on Lizzie's part, that Martha gives to her fires. All her other work except clearing the dinner table can be done in the morning.

This may be Mollie's list of "jobs":

1. Pack father's lunch.
2. Water the window plants.
3. Clean the porch.
4. Clean the lamps.
5. Wash the windows.
6. Wash dinner dishes.
7. Wipe dinner dishes.
8. Get supper.
9. Clear supper table.
10. Wash supper dishes.
11. Wipe supper dishes.

She has not so much morning work, but she makes it up in the afternoon. Now, if any of you have to wait a little till another does her part, before you can go on with yours, be patient. Do not order each other around, but each of you do your part promptly. You will be surprised how quickly the work is done when you all pitch right in.

251 Eggs in 12 Months from 1 Hen

Do you know that in the next seven years the people of the city of New York alone will consume nearly **a million eggs per month?**

Do you know that fowls return over **four hundred per cent** of their value each year—a greater interest on the investment than that from any other department of animal industry?

Do you know that the poultry and egg sales of the census year would have paid the entire cost of the army and navy, and left thirty-four million dollars over, or that it would have paid the whole pension bill and left a surplus of eighty-seven million dollars?

Do you know that the egg and poultry earnings of the United States for one year amounted to $280,000,000, whereas the total of the gold, silver, wool and sheep produced in this country the same year was only $272,434,315; the sugar production was but $20,000,000; the wheat crop (that used at home) only $229,000,000; the oat crop only $78,984,900; and the corn crop only $259,161,640?

These figures give you some idea of the extent of the poultry and egg business of the country and the demand for the product. Yet the possibilities of the business have never been even approached because of the **inability to obtain a satisfactory or profitable number of eggs from each hen.**



The above is a life-like photograph of the hen that laid 251 Eggs (actual count) in one year.

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The most perplexing problem that has confronted poultrymen for generations has been how to obtain a satisfactory or profitable number of eggs from each hen kept. **This problem has now been solved.** As the result of years of scientific research and extensive practical experiments, Mr. L. F. Van Orsdale has succeeded in accomplishing phenomenal results in securing high average egg records from large flocks.

251 Eggs in 12 Months From One Hen

Mr. Van Ordsale has placed the results of his work in a book entitled: "How to Build Up a Heavy Laying Strain." In this book he describes clearly and fully the methods he followed which resulted in his obtaining 251 eggs in twelve months from one hen, which is the **the world's greatest egg record,** and a number which would have been considered impossible a few years ago.

Mr. Van Orsdale's book will revolutionize the Egg industry. Mr. A. M. Lafayette, D. DS., a noted authority, says: "I consider this book contains more good points (with poor ones conspicuously absent) than any other on the subject of egg production that I have read. The development of a heavy and persistent laying strain of fowls from good stock is **merely a matter of carefully following the advice therein."**

You Can Do as Well

The principles and rules laid down in Mr. Van-Orsdale's book can be easily followed by anyone. It gives information in detail on every subject relating to egg production; tells how to select the laying hens; how to mate, care and breed for heavy layers; how to eliminate the drones and save time, labor and expense; describes the trap nest and its value with three illustrations of three leading makes; tells how and what to feed; how to prepare balance rations; in fact each chapter is complete in every detail, and will prove priceless in value to those who wish to increase the egg yield of their flocks. The book is handsomely illustrated from cover to cover, containing photographic illustrations of heavy laying birds, modern houses, runs, appliances, etc., that are in keeping with the instruction set forth.

Make Dollars Where You Now Make Cents

If you keep hens for eggs, you can't afford to go another day without a copy of this book. It will show you how to make dollars where you now make cents. The information given is rational and up to the minute, shedding light on vital points pertaining to egg-making that have previously remained dormant, and proving conclusively that the development of a heavy and persistent laying strain of fowls, of all breeds, and in all climates, is merely a matter of carefully following the advice contained therein. It is unquestionably the most valuable book ever published.

SPECIAL OFFER For a limited time we will make the following special offer. Send us one dollar, and we will send you, postpaid, a copy of "How To Build Up a Heavy Laying Strain," a year's subscription to "Poultry Monthly" and a year's subscription to the "Spare Moments" Magazine. Address

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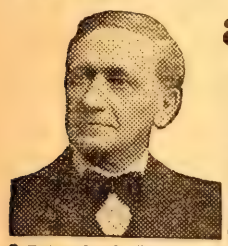
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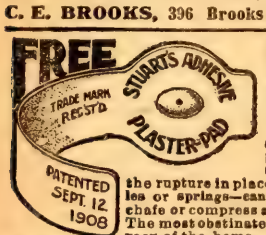


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This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *Farmers are co-operating very well on the plan taught by* UP-TO-DATE FARMING *and are getting excellent prices for most of their crops. It appears to me that one thing we need to do now is to increase our production to meet the increasing demand. Will you tell me through your paper where I can buy nitiate of soda? —J. C. Seviles, Pilot, Ark.*

ANSWER. Address Nitrate Agencies Co., 64 Stone street, New York City, and William S. Myers, Director, John street and Nassau, New York City.

QUESTION. *Mr. Everitt, we have gained very much through organization and co-operation, but we have not yet realized all the benefits the true plan you taught us can give because we have not followed it closely. I believe, notwithstanding we are getting much better prices for our tobacco, we are still largely at the mercy of the trust.. You gave us the plan. Now cannot you tell us just what to do to become entirely free and independent? We look to you to lead us to complete victory, as I am persuaded you are the only man who will put aside all selfishness and advise farmers as you see their best interests.— L. R. Dalton, Bordley, Ky.*

ANSWER. I will try to tell you again "just what to do." First, you've got to organize. This means local unions, county unions, State unions, a department union for each crop or class of crops, and, for tobacco, district unions for the sections producing different types of tobacco. When you have done this you have the machine. But the machine will be worthless if it won't work. Also a good machine operated by an unskilled operator will not produce the desired results. I will guarantee the machine when built along the lines laid down to be all right and such a machine the tobacco growers had two years ago. But the owners of the machine—the members of the society—allowed unskilled and perhaps dishonest or disloyal operators to get in charge of running it and it has not turned out satisfactory results. This is evidenced by Mr. Dalton's appeal and by hundreds of others like it.

I am sorry to say these things, but when we see that the results are not entirely satisfactory the fault must be in the machine or the way it is operated. I will contend the former is correct in every particular, and being the person who prepared the plan for the machine, I will not assume responsibility for its failure to meet expectations.

One of the functions that the machine is to perform is to set minimum prices on the crop. Another is to regulate the planting to produce enough to equal the demand. Another is to control the supply and sell only at the agreed minimum prices.

I ask now, Have minimum prices been set on all the types and grades of tobacco in a national convention of the department of tobacco growers for the last two years? Has the planting been wisely regulated to produce enough tobacco and not too much? Has the supply been carefully controlled and sold only at prices made by the growers in national convention?

If you say No, then it must be either because the machine was not built or it was not run right. We will admit that the machine was probably not completed two years ago, but it was giving the results sought over a large part of the producing area and was then in a fair way to be completed before another crop was ready to market, over the whole field. Then men more ambitious than wise came along and began to tinker with it, taking a wheel off here and a lever there, until it does not resemble its former self. We must admit that to cut out a whole crop is not controlled planting of the kind that was contemplated. Minimum prices are no longer made in a national convention, or, if made, they are not adhered to, and the breach throws the plan of the society into disrepute. And when it comes to selling, the price is agreed upon after "dickering" with the buyer. Who will claim that the farmers are the masters of their own business under such conditions? Is this plan any better than the one before farmers organized? True, prices are still better, but how long will it be before the tobacco trust and other buyers are again in complete control, if indeed they are not already?

We have just read a report of the sale of some tobacco in Warren County, Kentucky, by the Warren County Board of Control. After explaining how the board was organized and how it conducted its business the report continues:

"Soon thereafter your board caused Mr. S. B. Lee, an expert tobacco grower and dealer, to appear before them, who gave to them much necessary and valuable advice and counsel. * * * We caused growers from all over the county to bring in samples of their tobacco, which we examined in the presence of Mr. Lee and other expert tobacco growers, and the grades of said tobacco were decided on. We then proceeded to find buyers, and to this end wrote a large number of letters to all portions of the country. We received many replies, and invariably these replies were that they were not ready to buy, except in one instance—that of the American Tobacco Company. This company finally agreed to buy 2,500,000 pounds at a price which we agreed upon. Following this session, the American Snuff Company offered to buy 400,000 pounds, Ryan-Hampton Company 300,000 pounds and the American Tobacco Company 1,000,000 pounds more. All of these sales we made provisionally. * * * We then called the growers of this county to assemble at Bowling Green and presented the question, whether they would ratify the sale? They did ratify the sale on November 21, 1908. * * * We have delivered to the American Snuff Company 636,668 pounds, to Ryan-Hampton Company 585,913 pounds and to the American Tobacco Company 5,851,625 pounds, for all of which we received an average price of $7.22 per hundred."

The points we raise in this are: Was S. B. Lee, who gave "much necessary and valuable advice and counsel," working in the interest of the buyers or sellers? This would not be important if the price had been fixed according to the equity plan, but it was not, because the report says: "This company finally agreed to buy at a price which we agreed upon." It was agreed on then and there. And the price was $7.22 per hundred average, which is about two cents a pound less than the organized growers set on the same type of tobacco two years before.

Also, in this case the thousand of farmers who grew the tobacco had no more assurance that they would get a square deal than was afforded in the honesty of the people in charge of their business. But don't think I impugn their honesty. Nothing is further from my mind. It is the system I condemn, and every honest man who values his reputation should condemn it also if there is a better one, because the masses are very prone to cry "robber" and "graft" against those who must serve them in a public way, even when no reason for it exists. This system is not the equity system, and as long as it continues suspicions and jealousies will keep the tobacco growers from organizing solidly.

The equity system or plan of the Farmers' Society of Equity provides that the minimum prices shall be set in a national convention of tobacco growers (and the same way for other crops). This price will be fair for both producer and consumer. It is the price that the grower is to receive, and not this price less storage, commissions, etc. For instance, if the price set on "A grade" is 10 cents a pound, then the grower will receive 10 cents a pound for all the tobacco of that grade he delivers to the pooling place, as soon as it is sold. Any cost of handling, storing, preparing for market, etc., that may be necessary after delivery will be charged up to the tobacco and when it is sold the buyer must pay it. This plan will be an incentive for the buyer to buy early, as he would rather care for it himself than to pay people not in his employ to do it. Or, if it is stored by the producers' agents and prepared for market, and if there is any suspicion that somebody is charging too much, the buyer can better investigate such things than thousands of farmers can.

It is claimed that "farmers are busy" and "farmers have not itme to read and attend to business." We know this is true, or they have not the inclination to do such things. Also, they are suspicious, with good reasons. I had all these things in mind six years ago when I prepared this plan and made it so that busy farmers won't need to watch the people who do business for them. My idea was to throw this burden on the other people—the buyers. I submit now if the plan carried out will not accomplish this very thing.

Some will say, "Oh, yes; that is a beautiful theory, but it is not practical." Why is it not practical? If tobacco growers are organized they can control production, they can set the price they want, they can get this price because the demand cannot do without the goods, and the demand, absolutely requiring tobacco, must accept the terms made by the farmers. This is true, and it is as true for all other crops. And being true, why perpetuate the present indefinite, uncertain, unsatisfactory, complicated system that creates factions, makes enemies among neighbors, and even tends to acts of lawlessness?

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

MEETINGS

ROSE LOCAL met at Mrs. Maggie Murphy's, with nine members present and two visitors. The meeting opened with prayer by our president and a hymn. Mrs. Frank Kidder reported our memorial badges completed and delivered them. They are beautiful. To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Murphy, who were recently burned out, we gave a quilt, made by the members of the local. It has also been decided to get a nice rocking chair to place in the sitting room at Bellair Hall and present a nice rug to one of our dear equity ladies, Mrs. Bartlett, who will soon leave for western Canada to make it her home. We regret to see her go, but our best wishes follow her to her new home.

Our hostess member gave us an interesting talk on "Encouragement" for our equity meetings. Then the meeting adjourned with song and prayer. Next meeting two weeks hence with Mrs. George Kinnie.—*Mrs. Minnie Hoster, V. P.*

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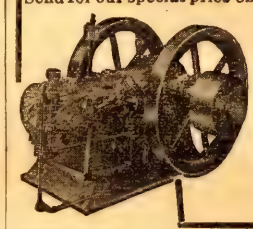


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F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; C. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

38

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Do farmers seek only equity?

In a call for a meeting of wheat growers recently sent out by the president of a farmers' society was this:

It is the intention of the meeting to place the growers squarely on record before the world, and to build such a system as will enable wheat to sell for the highest possible figures while it is yet in the hands of the growers.

What does he mean?

It should be evident to any person that before the growers can positively affect the price of wheat one cent higher and guarantee to maintain the advance they must be in an organization. And when organized and in a position to advance the price one cent a bushel, whenever they want to, it will be just as easy for them to advance it 10 cents, or 25 cents, or 50 cents or more a bushel.

In other words, if it is possible to "build such a system" as will enable wheat growers to advance the price of wheat a cent a bushel the same system can be used to raise it just as high as may be decided on. Bread is the staff of life and must be had almost regardless of price.

Therefore we say again, what does he mean?

Does this president of a farmers' society really mean what he says?—"a system as will enable wheat to sell for the highest possible figures while it is yet in the hands of the growers."

At the present time the price of wheat is very high, selling at and around $1.50 per bushel to millers who must have it to make flour. Flour has advanced in price so much that the bakers claim they were forced to raise the price of bread or reduce the size of the loaves. This has fallen heavily on the poor consumers and the condition is the chief topic for discussion in the press, from the pulpit and wherever two or more people are gathered together.

It is not our purpose now to defend $1.50 wheat or condemn it. If wheat is worth this price on its merits we only regret that the farmers have not got the wheat they dumped into the visible supply to sell at the present price. We have a suspicion, however, that if the farmers had that wheat prices would not be so high. But what we are considering is whether, when the farmers are organized, they expect to use their combined power to sell for "the highest possible price."

Does this president voice the sentiment of the farmers?

Will such a statement help the farmers in their efforts to organize, or will it prejudice other people against the farmers' organization? If there is to be an abuse of power, as the purpose of the meeting as stated in the call affirms, then would it not be better if farmers do not organize? This is the conclusion arrived at by some newspapers that commented on the language used.

We know farmers, as a class, seek to organize to secure equity in business, and we know also that with wise leadership they will oppose unfairly high prices as strongly as they object to selling at unfairly low prices. This president does not voice the sentiment of the great majority of wheat growers and the great misfortune is that such people are selected as leaders.

* * *

Secretary Wilson says: "There is sufficient wheat in the country for Americans up to the time when the new crop will come in, and it ought to sell at normal prices."

Board of Trade Patten says: "There is no corner in wheat. The crop was short and the price is high as a consequence."

Bradstreet's says: "The May wheat deal engineered by Patten has been the main feature in bringing about the advance, which has been also aided by the stubbornness of the large short interest which has been carefully nursed by the bull operators. The entire world seems to be faced by a condition in which demand for the premier cereal has run in advance of production."

The millers say: "We are grinding wheat for nothing and selling flour at a loss."

The bakers say: "Flour has advanced to such a point that we must either advance the price of bread, reduce the size of the loaf or shut up our shops." But there are some forehanded bakers who have a supply of flour for several weeks who say, "We will not change our basis."

The consumer says: "We are being robbed." But as usual it is difficult or quite impossible to decide who is robbing them.

We say: There was a world's shortage of bread grain in the 1908 harvest. This paper announced it and we frequently said earlier in the season, "Wheat will go higher." The Farmers' Society of Equity set the price at $1.25 per bushel, and we believe if the growers had been organized to control the supply and keep the large "visible" out of the hands of speculators the price could have been maintained at $1.25 and none of the disturbance to business would have resulted. It is significant that as long as the visible supply kept increasing the price did not advance very much, but as soon as it turned and began to decrease the price advanced rapidly. In other words, as long as the dumpers supplied the market with more than it needed the price remained down, but when the demand began to draw on the visible supply that belonged to the other people the price went up.

In conclusion, we believe the people who owned the 54,000,000 bushels of visible supply and the many million bushels of actual wheat in small elevators over the country and which was not measured in the visible supply, are responsible for the prices of cash wheat. This view seems to be confirmed by the fact that the cash price has been well ahead of the speculative price, and the further fact that the highest cash prices are found in the western sections of heavy production and the lowest cash prices in centers where the stores were kept.

This is a good year to sweep the bins clean and then organize for steady, equitable prices in the future.



CHARLES A. EMERSON.

This introduces Mr. Charles A. Emerson, the hustling secretary of the Michigan State Union of the F. S. E. Hardly a week passes that he does not report a goodly number of local unions from his State. We presume the reports would come daily but Charles is out in the field nearly all the time and rushes home once a week to catch up his office work and make his reports. The requirements of his office make it impracticable for him to cover the entire State, but his personal work has been confined to northern Michigan, where he has met with good success. What is needed is such an earnest worker in each of the other three sides of the State and Michigan would soon be solidly in Equity's ranks.

Equity Pub. Co.:

I received your pamphlets, "The Prospectus" and "The Print Shop of UP-TO-DATE FARMING," and was glad to get them. I am a working member of the Farmers' Society of Equity, and have long been convinced that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has great possibilities and that the paper and its founder deserves great success. This is what I hope for and will assist in bringing about by subscribing for some of the stock.— OSCAR TUBBS, Fort Smith, Ark.

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give, success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. t does, or should interest you. It does, or should interest all who are engaged in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main objects of the society. These supply what the society heretofore has lacked.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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If you can answer the above questions in the affirmative, then why not become a part owner in what we believe will be the greatest newspaper in the country?

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If you have not, then look over this issue, or any issue. Note the timeliness, breath, depth, and soundness of its editorials and department matter. To your knowledge are they equaled by any other farm paper?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is admitted by press and public to be the best edited farm paper in the country. Does this count for anything?

We offer you an opportunity to become part owner of this paper. It is worth your while to investigate.

We have issued two booklets,—one is a "PROSPECTUS," the other is called "THE PRINT SHOP OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING." Both booklets wil be sent FREE on request. Ask for them. Address

THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

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Publisher's Department

Pick up the wrapper in which you received this paper and look at the date given in your address. If it is May, '09, or before, your time is out and we hope to have a prompt renewal. Do it now.

The attention of all subscribers is asked to the announcement in this number headed "Esteemed Subscriber." It occupies a full page, so will not be difficult to find. Look for it at once.

Do we send this paper after the time paid for has expired? The postoffice rule is that it may be sent six issues extra on a yearly subscription and in some cases we send this extra time or part of it. Our purpose is to give the subscriber every opportunity to renew. We dislike to lose any subscriber after once he reads UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and appeal to each one to send a prompt renewal.

In every mail we get letters saying: "I did not get my last UP-TO-DATE." Upon investigation we almost invariably find these people failed to renew. Some of them even had the six extra issues and yet failed to realize that their time was out. Therefore we say, Look at the expiration date on the wrapper.

The "Principle" We Object To

MR. EDITOR—We farmers in Kansas are not complaining much about present prices for our products, but we are not yet in a condition to insure the continuance of the prices. Farmers are exerting a power now through controlled marketing, but this power will not be certain until farmers are organized. We yet ship our fat cattle, hogs and sheep to market where the price is put on them by a commission company appointed by the combined packers. The only reason we get fair prices is because we have quit flooding the market, and we have learned to not increase our sales on a falling market but to diminish them. But the packers put the price on just the same and every day when, because of too much marketing from lack of definite direction, there is a large supply, they arbitrarily mark the price down from 10 cents to 25 cents a cwt. And this marking down is reflected in the country when we deliver the next lot. The loss occasioned by a few days of such marking down would establish and maintain a system of reporting and directing of marketing that would make prices of farm products as stable as the prices of agricultural implements and other manufactures.

It is the principle we are objecting to now, and farming will not be a safe business as long as other people have it in their power to make prices for our products even part of the time. If the International Harvester Company would ship their machines into the various States without a previous knowledge of the demand, we would consider them very poor business men. Well, this is exactly the plan followed by farmers.

J. D. S., Clay Centre, Kan.

My Stand

EDITOR—*This poem is a reply to my son. He is twenty-five and a banker. He wrote me a long letter; said he had studied the history of all the parties and had taken his stand in politics and voted a straight ticket—his first vote for a President. I have written him my politics and left him to guess my party. I send it for* UP-TO-DATE *if you think it worthy.*

MRS. S. E. SOWERS.

I have taken my stand for right—
There you'll find me both day and night.
I care nothing for party or name,
Bust justice to rich and poor the same.

The prosperity I crave the most
Is enjoyed by the mighty host
Of struggling, half-starved, ill-clad poor
Looked upon with scorn from the rich man's door.

I have taken my stand to do my best
To help myself, and all the rest.
I want all to have "a square deal"
And plenty on their table every meal.

I want the laboring man to dress as well
As the politician or city swell;
I want the whisky snake hit square on the head
A terrible blow that will kill him dead.

Relieve the poor children and wives
Who are tortured by drunkards' lives.
So far we have pursued him like a snail
And when overtaken, tapped him lightly on the tail.

I would set them free from their misery and woe,
I'd take my stand and vote so strong liquor would have to go.
It matters not whether Debs, Bryan or Taft,
I will not stand for whisky, corruption and graft.

We enjoy reading your valuable paper very much, and cannot refrain from taking advantage of your generous offer. We have two boys, aged 10 and 12 years, who are very much interested in farming, and they refer to Up-to-Date for all necessary information. Wishing you continued success.—Mrs. N. C. Ruppert, Ivesdale, Ill.



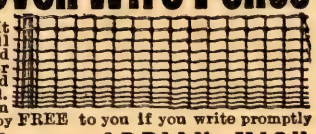
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J.B. FENTONY, Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND



THE FIELD

EMANCIPATION DAY

At Henderson, Vance County, North Carolina.

Saturday, April 10, 1909, is the day that perpetuates the grandest movement ever attempted in this country, when the farmers of Vance and other counties assembled at Henderson in a large body to set in motion the plan—the one plan—that, after all other failures, shall successfully lead to that end which will emancipate the farmers of our common country from the years of bondage and slavery under which they have so patiently borne up, and give that which so rightfully belongs to them—*their industrial freedom*—and this is why we call it *emancipation day.*

This work is the result of faithful and persistent effort put forth by Mr. J. C. Williams, who some two months ago began as local organizer to quietly talk among the farmers who come to this town for market concerning their present condition, and of a plan that would start them on the road to happiness and prosperity. He found every one a willing and patient auditor, and when a few days later the first call for a farmers' meeting was made, it might have seemed to the outsider an humble and insignificant affair, but such was really not the case, for in this very meeting was developed the fact that *now* was the time ripe for the beginning of this noble work; that the farmers here were as wise and intelligent as any to be found; that they were as fully aware of their position, and as willing to strive to extricate themselves from their deplorable condition as are the farmers in any part of the country, only they were waiting for the *right* plan by which the work could be done, and when Mr. Williams came along with the equity plan it took but little argument to convince them that in this society was held the only feasible and sensible plan for their salvation that had ever been presented to them. And so it was that Mr. Williams, finally assisted by Hon. W. B. Daniel and a few of the other leading farmers of the county, succeeded in the consummation of the beginning here today.

The meeting was well advertised and quite as well attended. The farmers were here in great numbers, and by 1 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order, the streets were almost deserted, while the floor of the auditorium at the old court house fairly groaned under the weight of its burden. Everybody was enthusiastic and afire with the spirit of organization. F. S. of E. was surely carrying the day.

When Mr. Williams, the organizer, finished his talk, he called on Hon. W. B. Daniel to make a speech. Mr. Daniel took the floor and spoke long and earnestly, relating his entire confidence in the plan, and urging the necessity of its immediate acceptance by all farmers. He was given close attention, and the weight of his argument went deep into the hearts of his hearers. Following Mr. Daniel, Messrs. T. L. Gooch and I. M. Green made short talks, declaring their convictions and determination to join the order, whether any others did or not.

When the time came to administer the initiation the largest private room in the court house was secured to do the work, and the evening shadows were lowering when the last good brother got his card and left for home, all happy and enthusiastic and determined to spread the work as rapidly as possible.

A union of 36 members was organized at Henderson, while several times this number of converts were made who will join locals in their own neighborhoods. Mr. Williams (P. O. address Henderson) was pressed by a number of urgent calls from this and some half dozen other counties to hurry and organize them. He is prepared to begin at once and will meet the demand to hurry the work forward with all possible dispatch. Mr. W. B. Daniel, president, Henderson, R. R. 1, will have charge of completing the organization in Vance county.—*Reporter.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.

I am not a member of the F. S. E., but I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and will be as long as I can get it. I have sent you new subscribers and will continue to do so whenever possible. Three years ago prices were low in everything we had to sell, as you can see from a clipping that I send from a paper printed then. There was no money in raising grain at those prices. We farmers think we have so much work to do that we have not time to read, organize and co-operate, but we may see the time again when we will be forced to do these very things. I know we have many things to learn yet, but I have learned one thing, and that is, we must co-operate if we ever expect to guarantee our wages.—*Otto Anderson, Peever, N. D.*

The clipping referred to contained the following quotations:

MILLBANK ELEVATOR PRICES.

Wheat—No. 1, 72; No. 2, 69½; No. 3, 66½; No. 4, 63. *Fifty-pound Wheat*—59. *Macaroni*—47-55. *Flax*—Milbank, $1.01. *Rejected Flax*—93. *Oats*—21 to 23. *Barley*—22 to 29. *Rye*—41-49.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES.

Wheat—No. 1, 83⅝; No. 2, 81⅛. *Flax*—No. 2, $1.14.

KANSAS.

Notwithstanding the high prices at which grain and live stock are selling our Kansas farmers feel the need of the Farmers' Society of Equity, as you can see by the accompanying reports. Your particular attention is called to Ellinwood L. U. with 28 names. Secretary F. J. Neber says, "More to follow.—*C. W. Peckham, State Secretary, Haven, Kans.*

IOWA.

My first meeting was a success. Twenty-three members were enrolled and we organized by electing good officers. For the information of the other farmers I want to say that this was the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this community. The more farmers understand of the principles and plan of the Farmers' Society of Equity the clearer they can see that it has the only system through which their business will be elevated and they brought to the front and upon an equality with all others. Our next meeting will be May 18th, at 7:30 p. m., in G. A. R. Hall. We need no better endorsement of our society than former President Roosevelt's message on country life as sent to Congress.—*P. J. Baadte, Sheldon, Iowa.*

MICHIGAN.

Our meeting at Sutton's Bay was well attended and resulted in a union of 14 members with many more pledged for our next meeting, April 17th. I was particularly anxious to organize here, as it is a good shipping point and as the farmers of this community do, all the farmers of the county are likely to follow. The farmers are now wide awake to the necessity of organizing, also the business men now admit that farmers should control the marketing of their crops. The society has had a good influence on this section, as instead of dumping the potato crop in a few weeks it is now marketed over a longer period and we see the effect in higher prices. God speed the Farmers' Society of Equity.—*John Bellanger, Provemont, Mich.* (county organizer).

At a meting of our county union last fall we consolidated with Lake County under the name of Osceola-Lake County Union, F. S. E. As chairman of the committee on resolutions I introduced a resolution endorsing the Farmers' Society of Equity and declaring our allegiance to UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper. The resolution was adopted. I would like to see a good organizer here and believe he could do good work. The only trouble might be the present high price of potatoes. But, all the growers know the price is made every year and this year's crop is quite certain to start out low, as they usually do. It is poor policy to wait until the crop is made before insuring that it can be controlled and sold at a profitable price.—*M. M. Callahan, Reed City, Mich.*

The members of North Hersey L. U. No. 1815, of the F. S. E., have an exchange started for shipping our produce. We need a draft of by-laws and ask you to send us such.—*W. A. Gould, Hersey, Mich.*

(*We send you a copy of February* 15, 1908, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Please see *page* 30.—ED.)

MONTANA.

This county (Bozeman) is in the Farmers' Society of Equity and heartily in accord with the movement. Since we organized we have received at least ten per cent. more for all grain. To facilitate handling our grain a stock company was organized with a capital of $100,000. We then purchased two elevators and the farmers are able to handle their own grain on a small margin. We see the necessity of a national organization now more than ever before. Organized on the equity plan it will be a simple matter to sell all farm produce at fair prices, *because others must have them.* —*O. W. Smith, Bozeman, Mont.*

ILLINOIS.

I have read the article "Farmers' Industrial Freedom" in March 15th number of your paper very carefully. The plan embodied in the Farmers' Society of Equity and as explained in this article cannot very well be criticised by any honest friend of the farmers. I have contended for twenty years that there is absolutely no reason why the farmer should not settle the selling price of his crops and remove the alleged necessity of any Chicago Board of Trade made up of a set of robbers. I believe the name of the founder of this movement will go down in history as the greatest worker for the brotherhood of man the present generation has known. I have hoped from the time I first became acquainted with your society that I could become an organizer and I am still looking forward to such a field of work.—*C. B. Sanford, 150 East Huron street, Chicago, Ill.*

COLORADO.

"Farmers' Industrial Freedom" has helped me as an organizer very much. Also the circular "A Call to Farmers to Organize." The F. S. E. plan is THE RIGHT ONE and I know of nothing that can be added or subtracted without injury.

The plan I have adopted to get meetings is to make a house-to-house canvass, usually covering two days, and hold my meeting the evening of the second day. I explain the movement to each person and leave a copy of "A Call to Farmers to Organize." I find this gives the best results and recommend it to other organizers. The seed has been sown here, the people are awakened and the harvest will be sure and large.—*F. P. Adams, Alamosa, Colo.*

I sought out the professor in charge of the "potato special" on the Rio Grande Railroad to hear his lecture. I was agreeably surprised to hear them tell the farmers to organize, organize, organize, as well as to grow bigger and better crops. As a result of this advice I got seven more members for our local at this place. Also there are thirteen more who handed in their names and will become members next Saturday. The farmers are taking a great interest in the movement here and we will try in the future to grow all the crops consumed in the valley instead of allowing them to be shipped in from eastern points. I attended the regular weekly meeting of the union on April 3rd and as I had just received a letter from President Everitt. I read it to them. It was then resolved that all the present members would bring in new members. Also at this meeting it was resolved to rent the large Dean building (150x175 feet and two stories) for permanent headquarters and as a warehouse as needed. —*Barney Hughey, Durango, Colo.*

WISCONSIN.

Gradually the farmers of Eau Claire County are seeing the light through the F. S. E., after a long season of groping in the darkness of ignorance of their true condition, and misrepresentation. I am pleased to report herein the Hay Creek L. U. with ten members, and the officers. Please send supplies and our charter promptly. More to follow.—*Gustav Zank, Fairchild, Wis.*

MEETINGS.

Organizer John J. Miles, of Red Boiling Springs, Tenn., will hold meetings as follows:

Spivey—School house, April 24, 2 p. m.
Gregoryville school house, May 1, 2 p. m.
Costel Bluff school house, May 7, 2 p. m.
Oak Grove school house, May 2, 2 p. m.

Organizer Barney Haughey, of Durango, Colo., will hold a meeting at Redmesa school house May 3rd.

Organizer F. B. McGowan, of Kirkmanville, Ky., announces a meeting at Hopkinsville, Christian County, on May 10th.

NOTE.—*We are aware that few organizers decide on their meetings more than two weeks in advance, and for this reason it is impossible to notice them in the official paper. We, however, urge all organizers to anticipate their meetings enough to permit of their publication at least one time in this paper.* UP-TO-DATE FARMING *circulates in nearly every county in the country, and can help very much to secure a good attendance at meetings. Also its influence will be multiplied if a list of names of people sought as members be sent from each community where a meeting is called. To such people we will send sample copies with the notice marked.*—ED.

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If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears and gets **one pound and over more wool per head.** It shears any kind of wool easily and quickly. **WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS.** All gears are cut from solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground and polished, and the driving mechanism is enclosed from dust and dirt and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world are Stewart patents. They are not to be compared in any way with the cheaply made, always out of order, belt machines. Send $2.00 with your order and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. **OUR VALUABLE FREE BOOK** "How to Shear Sheep," by the champion shearer of the world, will interest you. Send for copy and our big new catalog showing the largest line of shearing and clipping machines on earth. It will pay you. Write today. **Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 224 Ontario St. Chicago**



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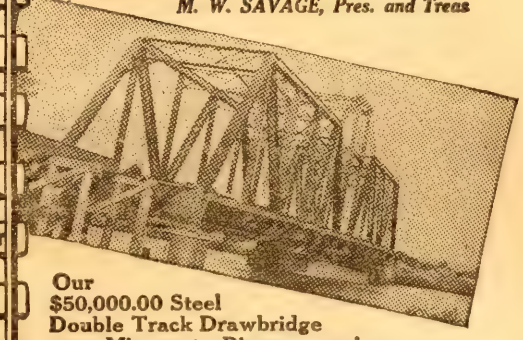
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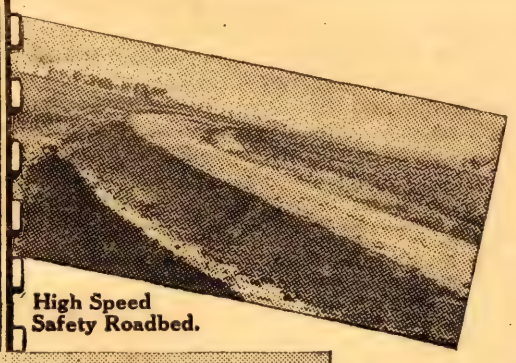
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Safety Roadbed.



Temporary Home of our Grading Crews.

I Believe this is the Only Chance the General Public Has Ever Had to Get Hold of the Voting, Managing and Controlling Stock of a Great Railroad System Without Paying One Cent For It.

As many articles have appeared in this paper regarding myself and my various successful enterprises it does not seem necessary for me to introduce myself to this paper's subscribers, yet for the benefit of a few who may not know me I will simply state that I am Proprietor of the International Stock Food Company, the largest institution of its kind in the world; also Proprietor of the International Stock Food Farm of 700 acres, President of the International Sugar Feed Company, President of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and owner of Dan Patch 1:55.

I am sure now that a great majority of the readers of this paper will remember me.

An Honest Enterprise

I have made it a rule of my life to associate myself with nothing but honest, legitimate, promising enterprises.

It is safe to say that a number of people equal to half the population of the United States know of me as Proprietor of the International Stock Food Company, owner of Dan Patch and President of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

I have over two million customers, mostly farmers and stock raisers living in this and other countries. Many of them will read this announcement and will know that I state only what is true. My purpose here is to tell you about the great investment opportunity afforded by the Dan Patch Electric Railroad now building.

Now Under Construction

I am President of this Railroad and as such I am in a position to know the facts regarding it.

I know we have about 45 miles of the construction work nearly completed. I know we go through one of the richest farming sections of the United States. I know we have a prospective earning power equal to if not greater than any other Electric Railroad ever built and there are many of them now in successful operation.

I know the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is the People's Railroad—a railroad of small stockholders. I know that over 93% of our stockholders have less than five shares each, proving it to be the People's Railroad. I know that no one man has control—the control rests in the hands of our stockholders.

I feel that when you read my "Book of Facts" and looked at the map I will send you, that you will agree with me in the belief that the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is going to prove the biggest dividend payer of any Electric Railroad in the country.

I cannot give you even a slight idea of the vast prospective earning power of this great road—the passenger traffic resulting from a tributary population of nearly 700,000 people; the freight and express business growing out of the big cities at both terminals and along the line—the immense amount of farm product from this rich territory—the milk and eggs and the hundred of other things that farmers send to market.

The earnings of the Electric Railroads now in operation and running through a much poorer territory, run up into the hundreds of millions of dollars per year (over 400 million last year). What then will be the profits of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad, running as it does through 109 miles of the richest section of the United States.

I have gathered all these astonishing facts together in book form and on special, large, colored Bulletins and these I want to send free to every person who has at least $100 to invest or can save $10 per month to put into this investment opportunity with me.

Send For This Free Book

This book contains a motion picture of Dan Patch—pictures of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Northfield, Lakeville, Owatonna, Faribault and Rochester; also pictures of bridges, concrete cattle passes, grading crews, cuts, fills, work trains and long stretches of finished roadbed; also pictures of apron grading machines, International Stock Food Farm and International Park overlooking St. Anthony Falls. This book and other literature is free to those who are looking for a promising investment opportunity that may start a fortune for them. This can be done by making monthly payments out of your spare money as well as any other way.

Nearly all immense fortunes have been started by one small permanent, promising investment. I started on the road to success in that way and any other man can start in the same way. You can never pile up much money by putting your savings in a bank at three or four per cent. The way to get the big profits, the big dividends is to take stock in the enterprise at the beginning. I speak from nearly a quarter of a century of successful business experience and I know how success is attained.

I started on the road to my present success by making one good permanent, promising investment. The people of small means of this country—the people with only $100 to invest or $10 per month to spare could buy out the Standard Oil Company—they could buy out any railroad in the world if they would get together and centralize their investment.

I am glad that over 93% of our stockholders are individuals of small means—with less than $500 to invest in this stock and many of them with only $10 per month to spare, but take stock on the easy-payment plan just the same. I am glad they realize that it is possible for us to really own and control a great railroad system and I am with them heart and soul. We have a great railroad and it is growing greater.

No electric railroad built in the United States—and there are many of them operating successfully today—ever had anything like the enormous prospective earning power of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

Endorsed By Bankers

Bankers and leading business men endorse, support and take stock in the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

I believe that the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is going to be **the greatest dividend paying electric railroad ever built**—I base my judgment on nearly a quarter of a century of successful business experience.

Invest what spare money you have in some good, permanent, promising, growing enterprise—it doesn't make any difference whether you have $50 or $5,000—or whether you can only save $10 per month—invest it in some good permanent, promising, growing enterprise where it will not only earn good interest and dividends for you **but keep on growing with the growth of the enterprise.** By that I mean for you **not to be satisfied with the small three per cent interest but place your money where absolute facts promise that it will double or treble itself besides earning good dividends.**

Money loaned to a bank in the nature of a deposit will earn three or four per cent and that's all—**it will never double itself.**

Common Stock Free

If you want Free Common Stock that votes and controls and has prospects of being worth several times its par value, **it is necessary in every case to get it before the road begins operation.**

But when you select such an enterprise be reasonably sure it is **permanent—promising and growing.**

Permanent because you will avoid the necessity of hunting a new investment later on—because permanency adds to the value of an investment—because permanency means opportunity and time to expand and grow and increase. **Promising** because that means a better future—it means improvement—it means increasing value of principal and earnings—it means that the enterprise has not yet reached its greatest development—it means that it will grow better and more profitable as it grows older. **Growing** because you have an opportunity to buy your interest at a greater bargain—because you have a chance to get a partnership—because you can get an interest that controls and manages and not merely an **earning** interest and **because a growing enterprise means that your investment will grow also.**

Join Me Now

I have invested $100,000 of my own money in the stock of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad. Because in my own heart I believe that the Dan Patch Electric Railroad is the best investment opportunity I have ever had and because I feel sure that it will be a big **permanent, promising, growing enterprise** and **I am in a position to know.**

You may just as well have and own an interest in this great railroad. The Common Stock is the voting and controlling stock and I give you the Common Stock Free if you join me in this great enterprise even to the small extent of $100 and even that can be paid on the easy payment plan. The Common Stock has a par value of $100 per share and this is the stock I give you free even though you buy but one share of the six per cent Preferred.

I believe this is the first opportunity the general public has ever had to get the Free Common Stock in a great Railroad System.

In my judgement this is the best Investment opportunity the people have had in many years—I sincerely believe it and that is why I took $100,000 out of my own successful business and put it in the six per cent Preferred Stock of this Railroad—paid full par value and received my Common Stock Free. If you have $2,000 or $1,000 or $500 or $100 or can spare $10 per month be sure to write me and get all the facts about this great investment opportunity.

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M. W. SAVAGE,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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Mothers, you know, as all the world knows, that the success in life of your boys and girls is heaven to you. There is little else in the world worth living for. "Give your boys and girls a chance." Give them an education which will fit them for the stern realities of life. Teach them to love home by making the home so attractive that it is worth loving. Place in your home good, interesting, truthful books for your children. In this day and age of fierce competition it is little short of a misfortune for any boy or girl to grow up without the equipment of a good education, and especially a knowledge of history. In the words of Lincoln, in closing his farewell address to his old friends and neighbors at Springfield, Illinois, before starting for Washington to assume the office of President of the United States: "Neighbors, give your boys and girls a chance." **SEND COUPON TODAY** for **FREE** examination of the greatest history of the world ever written. It has been endorsed by the scholarship of the world and by the great American people as the only History of the World worth having.

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Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA MAY 15, 1909 | Number 10

THE PROBLEM OF PRICE



"The prices paid for food products in the centers of consumption are but very little index to what was received by the producer on the farm; and if farmers become discouraged at the lack of profit in farming and are inclined to go into some other business it is not because the city or other consumers of his products do not pay enough, but because too little of what consumers pay ever reaches the farm."—See page 3.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

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New, Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene Oil, Making Oil Gas--the New Fuel That Looks and Burns Like Gas!

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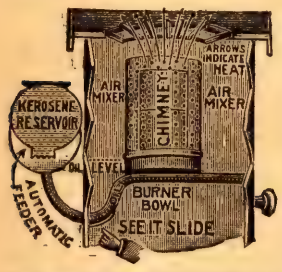
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves one-third to one-half in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stove—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves, which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time?

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week

Upon calling at the factory we find that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders, and the company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR

As will be noticed from the engraving, this oil - gas and air generator is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil, from which oil-gas is made, may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could *drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.*

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing, camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 to 75 per cent over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Neb., writes: *"That he saved* $4.25 *a month for fuel* by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove; that his gas range cost him $5.50 per month, and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quanity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."



ALL SIZES.

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove — no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents Are Doing Fine—Making Big Money

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly indorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working, and after a thorough investigation can say to the readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2, or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out they should last for years. Ideal for summer use. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE

All the lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense, should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demands for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **THE WORLD MFG. CO., 356 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio,** and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital $100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous, and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of the readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you will excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

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MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

The local convention of the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity met at the home of Mrs. Howey on Tuesday, April 13th. The morning opened with a snowstorm, the wind blew a small blizzard and the roads were in bad condition. All this seemed discouraging, but the Equity ladies do not yield to difficulties, and 33 were seated in the convention. An interesting program was carried out and much good work was done for the upbuilding of the society. There was a unanimous vote in favor of organizing a national union.

This society of farmers' wives and daughters is taking no backward step, but is pressing forward with a determination worthy of farm women, who are accustomed to overcome difficulties in their everyday life. A new work in the society is an obligation and password. Thirty ladies present took the obligation. Several committees reported, and discussion occupied the time until 6 p. m. Several gentlemen honored the society with their presence and helpful suggestions.

Officers elected for the next convention, to meet at the home of Mrs. James Thompson, July 13th, were: Mrs. Howey, Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Thompson.

The program rendered was as follows: Opening hymn by Golden Rod Local and prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Schroeder; Bible reading by Mrs. Hacket; roll call of locals; reading of minutes of previous meeting; obligation taken and password given; Equity song by Rose Local; appointment of committees; recitation by Augusta Schroeder; communications read; adjourned for dinner. Called to order at 2:30; song, "The Equity Ladies," by Mrs. Shepard; "History of the Ladies' Society," by Mrs. Crowell; recitation, "The Tobacco Trust," by Vilas Murray; report of committees on organization, local union work, ways and means, grievances, resolutions and prices; recitation, "The Rusher Man," by Minnie Hostler; reading by Blanche Cerney; speeches by the gentlemen; reading by Mrs. Thompson; election of officers; adjournment to meet at the home of Mrs. Thompson, July 13th.

How He Lost the Opportunity

A useful hint for many young men may be derived from this little story which the Springfield (Mass.) Union prints: "Not long ago a young man of this city had a most favorable opportunity to enter a business house in this State, at a large increase over his present salary, with a prospect of soon getting a place in the firm. His recommendations were first-class, and the officers of the institution were decidedly pleased with his appearance. They, however, made him no proposals, nor did they state their favorable impressions. A gentleman of this city was requested to ascertain where the young man spent his evenings, and what class of young men were his associates. It was found that he spent several nights of the week in a billiard room on Main street, and Sunday afternoon drove a hired span into the country with three other young men. He is wondering why he didn't hear from the house concerning the coveted position."—*Selected.*

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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THE PROBLEM OF PRICE

UNCERTAINTY OF RETURNS THE FARMER'S NEMESIS

Since there seems to be in business circles, and even among farmers, such an imperfect understanding of the problem of price, and since it is the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to make a special study of this question, we take the risk of becoming tedious on this subject in order to press the truths home to the public.

To bring the question as it is generally understood and taught clearly before our readers, we make the following lengthy quotation from a recent issue of the Indianapolis Star:

> The cost of living arises chiefly, perhaps, out of advanced prices obtained for food products. At any rate, we all know how improved manufacturing devices, the development of by-products and the economies of large organization have multiplied finished commodities in the 5 and 10-cent stores and on the bargain counters of large dry goods and clothing establishments. The great cost of living is largely in the cost of food; yet it is a curious circumstance that in spite of the high prices of agricultural products there is little or no abatement in the movement to cities and away from the farm.
>
> Commercial and agricultural publications are studying this problem with considerable interest. The Wall Street Journal, for example, points out that though the price of wheat at New York today is 36 per cent. higher than the average New York April quotation for the six years preceding 1908, and though many other farm products are correspondingly high, yet people leave the farm for the town as regularly and as constantly as if the possibilities of making a living no longer prevailed on the former. In 1900 there was 31.1 per cent. of the entire population of the country living in the cities, compared with 16.1 per cent. in 1860.
>
> The Journal offers some partial explanations of this. High prices and high costs of living are partly a result and partly a cause of the rural exodus. Machinery is another. The scarcity of labor resulting from rural migration cannot be entirely replaced by machinery. Rural exodus is partly the result of better wages elsewhere. Until recent years, at least, the prices for farm products were such as did not justify such wages as are paid by railroads, manufacturers and the various trades. Even now city wages are largely out of reach of the employing farmer.
>
> Wallace's Farmer, in discussing this subject as it applies to the corn belt, says that in the lack of good opportunities for investment of the farm surplus lies a potent cause for migration. The higher price of land has to an extent checked investment in the older localities and led the farmer to buy newer lands north, south or west, on the frontier of western farming, so as to gain the unearned increment there as was done during the earlier years farther east.
>
> This investment viewpoint no doubt explains some points not otherwise clear. But it is also true, as the same writer urges, that the systems of taxation in most of the states have much to do with driving people away from the land. Farm property, being practically all visible, including both personal and real estate, with difficulty escapes the assessor, as compared with that of residents in cities and towns where personalty is, comparatively speaking, successfully concealed or overlooked. This has the effect of discouraging farmers from reinvesting their savings in their own business. As the tax rate increases or assessment advances, an increasing proportion goes to the state, to the discouragement of improvements that would enhance the values of farm property.
>
> The Wall Street Journal is decisively of the opinion that the effect of such a system is to put a premium on the lack of improvement, and this tends to depopulate rural sections entirely, either in favor of newer districts, where lands are cheaper and improvements comparatively backward, or to drive people to the cities and towns. With this impairment of productive power prices of farm products cannot help but rise. Once risen, it is a much slower process to reduce them, largely because the organization of production in rural enterprises has been broken down by ill-advised systems of taxation which put a penalty upon rural investment and a premium on evasion by migration.

We indulge so lengthy a quotation because it gives the belief and argument of several prominent publications in the very lines to which we have referred. None of these expressions reaches the truth; that is, they do not make clear the real situation.

In the very first place, the prices paid for food products in the centers of consumption are but very little index to what was received by the producers on the farm; and if farmers become discouraged at the lack of profit in farming and are inclined to go into some other business it is not because the city or other consumers of those products do not pay enough, but because too little of what the consumers pay ever reaches the farm.

For instance, if the wheat that sold not long ago at $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel had brought the farmers so much as $1 the crop would have been a profitable one, and with the assurance of such a price permanently farmers could pay as much for labor as any other employers, and there would be both prosperity and contentment on the farms. But the fact is, the farmers did not receive more than 75 or 85 cents for that wheat. It was after the bulk of the wheat had left the farmers' bins that the price began to soar.

If the steak for which the man in the city pays 20 and 30 cents per pound had paid the farmer one-half or one-third that price, stock raising would be profitable and attractive, and farmers could well afford to feed better and turn in a more abundant supply of better beef. Of course the packer or butcher, while he buys the carcass in bulk, gets the prices we have quoted only for the choicest parts, but nothing goes to waste, and he sells no part, scarcely the offal, for the price the farmer receives per pound for the entire animal.

And it is the same way with all other commercial farm products. The price goes up after the products have left the farms where they grew. The mere statement of this fact convinces the farmers, because they know by their own experience that it is true. But we do not know whether any sort of argument, or the cold figures themselves, would convince the commercial and consuming world.

Machinery, as claimed by some, may have done something in driving labor from the farms, but there is still on the farms a tremendous and unsupplied demand for labor. Laborers did not leave the farming districts because there was nothing more for them to do. They went because the uncertainty of prices and the doubtfulness of farm incomes made it impossible for farmers to contract for labor in advance as could those whose incomes were practically certain.

The higher price of land and of other commodities, as claimed by Wallace's Farmer, may have driven people farther west, to battle with pioneer conditions as our grandfathers did; but those people went west in search of room rather than to find better conditions. They knew the same uncertainty of price would attend the products of the new farm that had made unprofitable the old.

Again, farmers must pay taxes on all their taxable property. There is no doubt about that. They can conceal nothing if they would; we trust they would not if they could. But some other classes—most other classes—can and do. That, it is true, places farmers at a disadvantage and compels them to carry more than their share of the public burdens. But they could live that down and prosper in spite of it if their own prices were reasonable and certain. Taxes do not drive farmers from the farms, but uncertainty does. When a farmer or a farm laborer knows approximately what he must pay for all he must buy, but has no idea what he will receive for what he has to sell, can he be blamed for wanting to get out of a business whose income is hedged about with so much uncertainty?

Uncertainty, therefore, is the farmers nemesis. They cannot know of course what their yield will be, though they can make that sufficiently sure for practical purposes. But they cannot posibly figure on their own income. The price of their products, being determined by other people, and controlled by conditions entirely beyond the farm, is as uncertain to them as is the time when it will rain or the direction from which the wind will blow.

How, then, can farmers dare to purchase freely of things they need, or agree in advance to pay wages that will prevent farm labor from drifting to the wage-paying centers? How can they themselves resist the temptation to leave the uncertainties of the farm when certainty beckons them to all other fields of human effort?

What we plead for in behalf of farmers is not high prices, but reasonable CERTAINTY of prices—prices not eternally drifting on the winds of speculation, sometimes up and sometimes down, often changing enough in a few hours to make millionaires or break them.

If farmers could know what to depend upon in the way of income, could count with reasonable certainty upon what they are to receive for their crops when sold, and know the price would carry a profit, they could, and would, employ labor, fertilize their lands, improve their homes and become happy and contented citizens of the country. Take farm products out of speculation and let them go on the market as need requires them. That simple market change would insure the above conditions and quickly turn the migrating drift toward the country instead of from it. The problem of price will then be solved, as will also the problem of universal prosperity, barring possibly occasional jars resulting from financial manipulation and speculation in stocks and securities.

TRUTH WINS AND REASON WILL PREVAIL

The Farm Journal—many of our readers know of the Farm Journal, Wilmer Atkinson's monthly paper that, it is claimed, goes to nearly three million homes every issue—did not take very kindly to the idea of farm price-making. The editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING once visited Mr. Atkinson to talk these matters over with him, and did not receive very much encouragement. But the world still moves, and truth and reason force themselves to the hearts of progressive people. The first article on the editorial page of the May issue, headed "Jug-handle Practice," is as follows:

> If there are a dozen grain and produce warehouses in your neighborhood, you will find that they all have a uniform price for your corn, wheat or potatoes. You had nothing whatever to do with fixing that price and you were not consulted. You do not even know who dictated the prices for your own products. If the warehouse man has feed, seeds or fertilizers to sell you, he will laugh at you if you undertake to fix their prices, and you very soon find out that whether you are a seller or a buyer, the other man invariably regulates prices.
>
> If you take butter and eggs to the store you do not say to the storekeeper that eggs are so much a dozen and butter so much a pound. On the contrary, you ask him, "What are you paying for butter and eggs today?" When you have disposed of them at the figure he names, and you turn to the grocery and muslin counters, do you say, "I will give you five cents a pound for sugar, twenty-five cents a pound for coffee, or seven cents a yard for muslin"? By no means, for you know that the storekeeper would laugh at you and probably look for the soft spot in your head. He is the dictator of prices, not only of his own commodities, but of yours as well. In short, the farmer of all others is constantly up against a rule that does not work both ways. The practice is old, and considered highly respectable; but all the same it is not a square deal. When the farmer comes to his own he will have something to do with this price business.

The Farm Journal might very truthfully have said, as UP-TO-DATE FARMING always contends, that the goods of the merchant being his, he has the undeniable right to name the price at which he will sell them. When the farmer enters a store, therefore, to make a purchase, he should expect to ask, "What will you take?" and then pay the price or leave the goods. The owner of property must fix the price at which he will part with it. If he may not do so, his ownership of the property is mere pretense. He only has possession of it until some one else may offer a price and take it. True, he may refuse the price and keep the article; but when his income, his living, depends upon the sale, he must accept the price and surrender the goods.

That is the condition of the farmer in relation to the products of his farm. The manufacturer and the merchant have a right to price their goods, and the farmers have a right to price their products. "When the farmer comes to his own" he will do so. But when and how? Whenever he is brave enough to cut loose from the old system of marketing and when he is patriotic enough to join in a national organization to co-operate with those of his calling to farm on business principles, and regulate production to furnish the supply, and control the marketing to meet the demand, he will come into his own.



MAY '09 **Look at the wrapper which was on this paper. If the date is "May '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than May '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you appreciate the paper like B. B. Frisbie does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. He wrote as follows:**

I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years and prize it as the most sensible, sound and helpful farm paper that ever came to my notice. I want other farmers to read it and I send three new subscribers with my renewal.—*B. B. Frisbie, Kirksville, Missouri.*

Look at the wrapper. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

Shall it be an Excessive Crop?

Reports indicate that one of the largest tobacco crops for years is to be set in the Kentucky "black patch" this year, and President Berry of the Green River Association has issued a pathetic appeal to growers to hold themselves within the bounds of the ten-thousand-hill limit. We are sorry farmers are so uncontrollable, so perverse in things that pertain to their own interests. If the reports referred to be true, what an emphatic argument it is for more education among farmers along the lines of patriotic, self-sacrificing business management. It does not mean the sacrifice of personal interests. It is the reverse of that—the very best posible serving of personal interests. But it means the sacrifice of petty selfishness and individual whims. The idea that an individual may make a scoop by going contrary to the wise efforts of his neighbors is the smallest kind of selfishness, as well as the pandering to the whim of a very narrow mind. The best that law-abiding people can do in such cases is to push as rapidly as possible the work of education. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done and is doing its best, and we feel proud of what has been accomplished. The effects of its persistent educational campaign are visible everywhere. We wish we could place the paper, even at our own expense, in the hands of every dumper, and of every one who refuses to accept and observe the reasonable restrictions so necessary to the maintenance of prices. But the financial sacrifices we have already made make that impossible. However, we have placed the price of the paper at the lowest possible figure, and have wrapped that up in such a wealth of inducements that it seems like any farmer whose attention was called to it would subscribe. That would give us the educational chance we so much desire. We can think of no better way for the organized farmers to overcome the opposition they encounter than to induce their opponents to read UP-TO-DATE. A day devoted to soliciting among that class of people might do more good than a campaign of speech-making. It all depends upon education, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING educates.

The rumors referred to also emphasize the need of one solid, national organization covering all crops, so that the growers of each may have at least the sympathetic and moral support of the growers of all the others. Who can estimate the power of such a combination for mutual interest and assistance? At an immense sacrifice we several years ago proclaimed that doctrine, and a surprised and incredulous world looked upon it with amazement. But its reasonableness and truth, enforced by our persistent teaching, sent it to the hearts of the people, and it spread and became effective as a new doctrine never did before. Then came the worse than criminal setback of 1907, and the breaking into separate organizations and squads, with bitter antagonisms among those who had been supposed to be true to the right plan and principles. In the midst of these antagonisms lawlessness too often took the place of education, the producers of different crops became suspicious and jealous of each other, and disorganization cruelly trod upon the heels of organization. The leading spirits in that work of 1907 have more to answer for than ever appeared upon the surface.

But happily we are again in position to educate. Let us impress upon the minds of all that the restriction of crops when too much is produced is as necessary as withholding from the dumpers' market. It is as essential to not raise too much tobacco as it is to pool the crops that are raised. All must work in harmony if the general interest be served. He is not a patriot who believes he can go it alone, and then trains with the enemy. History will never be done condemning the Tories of the Revolution, and there may be Tories in peaceful efforts for the general good as well as in the bloody trail of war. An excessive crop of tobacco would as certainly bring back the conditions from which the growers have but barely escaped as would fire explode a powder magazine.

Help us to educate the people.

A Lesson for Fruit Growers

Under date of March 25th the Fruit Trade Journal has the following:

There are about 60,000 barrels of apples in storage at the present time in Orleans county, N. Y., and of this amount 40,000 barrels are in the cold storage at Albion. All the common storage stock has been disposed of and the apples now held are nearly all owned by large dealers.

The market is strong and the demand good, select fruit selling at from $5.00 to $7.00 per barrel. The commission merchants are paying $5.00 per barrel for the fruit as it runs, and the demand for choice red fruit in the eastern market is said to be unprecedented. The price for good apples has increased 100 per cent. in the past three months and at present is the best quoted in many years.

We do not quote the above in a spirit of jealousy or envy. We never saw the time when we did not want dealers to make profits. People in any business must live by that business. Our object in the quotation is to show farmers what their method of trading loses them every year. "All the common storage stock is disposed of and the apples held are nearly all owned by large dealers." "The price for good apples has increased 100 per cent. (doubled) in the past three months." These two sentences tell the story in words more eloquent than any we can use.

Under the present system, so long as the farmers and producers own the stuff, prices remain low, and selling farmers must accept what buyers offer. How can they expect profits in such trading? But so soon as products, whether fruit or grain, are "nearly all in the hands of large dealers," up goes the price, sometimes doubling in a few months. That is the truth we are anxious to impress.

How can it be remedied? Only by a different system of marketing—a system by which the farmers themselves will co-operate in supplying the demand. Such a system will give the farmers the profits they have so richly earned, but it will not be characterized by such sudden jumps as that recorded in the above quotation. There will be no raise of 100 per cent. in three months, nor in a longer time. Prices will be both steady and reasonable, such as to enable consumers to satisfy their needs and increase consumption more than price. Increased consumption enlarges the market and widens the field for production. It will be a supreme benefit to all.

How can it be done? Learn from those who now manipulate the markets and raise the prices 100 per cent. in three months. Do not let the stuff get into the hands of the large dealers. Hold it on the farms, or at least keep it in first hands until consumption calls for it at fair (not exorbitant) prices. In case of perishable products, as fruit, eggs, vegetables, etc, provide co-operative storage and be masters of the situation. To say that farmers can't do that is to insult their enterprise, determination and intelligence. They can do it if they will.

Where Equity and Harmony Prevail

The writer has in mind a country village and its rural surroundings which might well teach a lesson to more pretentious if not more prosperous localities. The business men of the village are organized, but not to see how deep they can cut their patrons. The purpose of their organization is progress — that they may co-operate together in whatever will advance the interests of the community, build up the town, protect and properly provide for their customers and see that no opportunity for advancement escapes them. What one may not note another does, and, while each is doing business for himself, and properly guarding those things which pertain to his own business, the rule is to be broad enough to faithfully serve the general good of all, the farmers as well as themselves.

The farmers, too, are organized with a unanimity that seldom prevails in a rural district. But they are not organized against the business interests of the town. They know the business of farming needs improvement; that successful farming means profitable selling as well as abundant production, and that its details are sufficient to engage their very best thought and attention. To these things their organized efforts are directed, and improvement is stamped on every farm. They realize that they would be handicapped without a nearby market and a convenient place to obtain their own supplies, and that makes them appreciate their local merchants, and instead of pulling away from them they build toward them.

Both business men and farmers seem to recognize the proper sphere of each, and when one has a chance to boost the other he does not hesitate to do it. As they could not do differently under present market conditions, the merchants determine what they can pay for produce as well as what they must have for their goods, but the harmony which prevails and the mutuality of interest recognized keep these prices on an equitable and satisfactory basis.

This is not a fancy picture. The writer knows the town and people. There may not be the entire unanimity the description indicates, but it is so prevalent as to show things as we have described them. The result can be no other than peace and prosperity, and the change for the better that has taken place within the last twenty years is almost unbelievable. The village has grown to a prosperous town. The stores are full and up-to-date, and the shops are provided with modern equipment and manned with good workmen. Trade and patronage come for miles. The buildings are all of the better class, and they are kept clean, freshly painted and in good repair. It always looks like a new town, and the shipping records, in and out, show a larger business done than in many towns of double its size.

The farms and the farm homes have improved also. It is very seldom one finds a tumble-down house in the country. The fields are well tilled, fertilized and productive, and the home surroundings and the outbuildings are all attractive and of modern construction. And this condition has been brought about within a period much shorter than is usually required to show such a change.

We attribute it all to harmony among the people, to equity in business, to the spirit of progress that prevails in the community—in town and country—and to the mutual protection of each others' interests.

STILL SETTING THE FARMERS AN EXAMPLE

Mr. J. A. Long recently organized the J. A. Long Company at Portland, Ind., with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of buying and handling eggs. Mr. Long has been in this business a long time, and has become, it is said, a millionaire. This year he is said to have sold a hundred carloads of eggs at a profit of $100 per car. During the past five years, so it is said, he has made a profit of $1,000,000.

We have no fault to find with Mr. Long. He found the door of opportunity open, and he entered. We have heard no complaint that he has not paid the market price for eggs, nor that he has charged an exorbitant price from consumers. Still, a million dollars in five years constitutes a large profit. If Mr. Long paid the market price, the market price was too low; and if, in selling to consumers, he charged only current prices, current prices were evidently too high.

But this is not the lesson for farmers we see in this business career and the formation of this great company. Here we have the exploiting of a single commodity, the product of the modest hen, and that within a circumscribed territorial limit. A million dollars is made in five years from buying, storing and selling again—distributing. Properly organized, could not the farmers have done that themselves? And would not the hens that produced the eggs have been much more profitable to their owners if those owners had done so? Farmers are slow to organize because they think it expensive. They hesitate, some of them, about paying 50 cents a year for a paper devoted especially to these advance thoughts and profitable ideas. Yet in this one commodity in an unpretentious locality is made profits enough to support the F. S. E. throughout the entire country, dealing with and protecting all crops, until the new principles of marketing should be thoroughly established.

Let us push the work of education along these important lines. Help! Help! Help! No one man can do it, and no one company can. But the awakened souls working together can effect the greatest agricultural reform of the ages, and in a period comparatively short.

COMBINATION OF POTATO AND VEGETABLE DEALERS

The Produce News tells us of a combination in New York of thirty dealers in potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, carrots and apples. The combination complains that the present way of doing business is too much in competition with themselves. If a shipper has a few cars of potatoes he wires for prices. If prices are too low to suit him he refuses to ship. If he accepts the prices, and a raise occurs before shipment, or if he receive a higher offer, he also withholds his shipment. This, the firms in the combination contend, leaves them at a disadvantage. The producer or seller has an option; he can accept or reject, ship or withhold. This option makes the dealers' business uncertain, and the object of the combination is to leave the shipper without any option. The buying for the combine is to be done through the association, and there is to be no competition. Whatever offer a shipper gets, that is all he will get. If prices then go up or down, it is all the same to him. What this means to the producers of these commodities may be understood in a small degree by reading an article concerning an egg dealers' combine elsewhere in this paper.

We confess we do not feel called upon to enter a protest. It is a matter of business. The unbusiness-like methods of the producers gives the dealers the opportunity, and we cannot complain if they avail themselves of it. But the producers are the first owners and the parties most interested. If they were organized as the dealers are, or as UP-TO-DATE FARMING is laboring so hard to induce them to organize—into a great national co-operative society to manage all crops—the farmers would be complete masters of the situation, and the dealers would be the supplicants.

AND NOW IT IS THE POTATO CROP

Dispatches of the last of April told of an attempt in Kansas City to "corner" the potato market as Patten had cornered wheat in Chicago. It was announced that a Board of Trade man by the name of James McKinney had it in his power to make potato prices during the remainder of the season. He had, it was claimed, about thirty carloads of potatoes in warehouses and cars in Kansas City, with about forty more carloads coming. The available supply of Colorado potatoes is said to be 350 carloads, and of that supply 300 carloads are controlled by three dealers—one in Denver, one in the East and one in Kansas City.

Kansas City and the territory it supplies require about eight carloads of potatoes daily. The seventy carloads owned by McKinney, therefore, will not supply that demand longer than about ten days. It can readily be seen, then, that the control of the Colorado crop will virtually control the western supply, and if these figures are correct the prices of potatoes, both for producers and consumers, can easily be dictated by the three men referred to. That those prices will bring them profits need not be doubted, and consumers may find it cheaper to live without potatoes than to buy them.

Self-defense is universally conceded to be the first law of nature, and he that will not strike in self-defense the civilized world brands as a coward. Here, it seems, are three men who have the cunning and the means to get possession, in name and effect at least, of a great crop of the necessaries of life. In buying they dictated the prices—low prices—to those who had produced them. In selling they dictate the prices—high prices—to those who buy them to use. These two classes are both interested. One class is compelled to accept prices that bring them little or no profits. The other class is compelled to pay prices they can ill afford to pay, or do without one of the common necessaries of life. Both these classes are attacked in a vital place. Have they not the courage to strike back in self-defense? But how? These men combine to effect their purpose and make sure their attack. And their method applies to other crops as well as to potatoes. Producers and consumers should accept the lesson and combine to resist the attack. The first responsibility for this action is on the producers, and in their hands are the most effective weapons. Having produced the crop, they are its first owners, and like any other property whose ownership is undisputed, it is theirs to do with as they please. If they would co-operate as the speculators co-operate they could hold the crop in their own hands. Speculation cannot get possession of any crop without the consent of the producers, and without possession of the crop, real or conceded, speculation cannot dictate its price. Were the producers organized to thus carry out their purpose, freely supplying the world's demands at prices that yielded them only a fair and reasonable—but certain—profit, the business of farming would at once be put on a paying basis, and consumers would be supplied at prices much below what they are required to pay now, which would enable them to consume more and thus enlarge the general market. How great would be the benefit to all mankind! It seems that all classes would unite to hasten such a consummation.

A FORCIBLE OBJECT LESSON

The so-called Patten wheat corner affords an object lesson which ought to impress every bread eater as well as every wheat grower. The price to which wheat was forced was unnatural. It was not justified by the law of supply and demand, nor was it demanded by the producers. It crippled the mills, disturbed the merchants, injured the bakers, oppressed the poor and starved the hungry. All for what? To add to the hoards of greedy speculation.

A trade system that admits of such possibilities is not only bad, but it is dangerous; and it does look like the intelligence of the twentieth century ought to be able to devise some means to make such things impossible.

The F. S. E. is just as much opposed to excessively high prices as it is to beggarly low prices. We want prices to be equitable and steady; prices that will remunerate the growers and that will supply the consumers so that all may be fed.

The Patten deal is but one of many similar occurrences, and it is strange that men who do so much to develop science and elevate the race are so indifferent to conditions so inexcusable and that mean so much to the human family.

BUTTER AND EGG BUYERS ORGANIZED

The butter and egg buyers of Pittsburg have recently formed an organization, electing a full corps of officers, trustees, etc. We are told that the executive board is to meet daily, "receive quotations from other markets, and establish local prices." We do not blame them. Trade must have system. But what prices are these buyers to establish? The prices at which they will sell, or the prices at which the farmers, the producers, shall sell? The prices the producers shal ltake, of course, and also the prices at which the buyers will sell again. The power that fixes both the buying and selling prices commands and may absorb all the profit—the profits in production and the pofits in handling and distribution—and they can make these profits as large as they please so they be not such as to prohibit consumption.

Meanwhile, what are the producers doing about it? Can they not see that, in very self-defense, they must organize also? Can farmers afford to surrender their entire business into the hands of others? Whoever controls the prices of products controls the business of producing them. This is an axiom. Farmers ought to bring themselves out of that condition. Laboring as they do, they ought to decide the price of their products. They can do it by organization, and in no other way.

How I Got My Farm

No. 4.

Roseland Fruit Farm

I was born on a poor ridge farm in Catawba county, North Carolina, 55 years ago. At the age of 17, with my mother, three brothers and two sisters, my father having been killed in the war, I came to Wayne county, Missouri. When we reached our destination we had but little with which to set up housekeeping, and nothing to buy a home with.

My ambition was to own a piece of land to improve and make a home on, and many were the aircastles I built in my youthful days—pictures of the beautiful home I would have for myself and some young woman who would share her fortune and trust her fate with me.

At the age of twenty I bargained for 100 acres of unimproved land, mostly hills, with a narrow valley watered by springs and a small stream. For this I was to work at a sawmill at $9 a month. This was directly after the War of the Rebellion, and times were hard and money scarce. The sawmill work was hard and the pay small, and after a year there I quit and went to Cape Girardeau county and worked there one summer.

I then returned to Wayne county and with another summer's work I finished paying for my land. I then commenced clearing up and building on it. Improving this land was slow work, for I had to work away from home much of the time in order to live.

At the age of 24 I had made such improvements as I thought justified my marrying and settling down more permanently. I did so, but my life was still a life of toil and hardship, but my pleasure and enjoyment were at home and in my work, not in the sordid occupation of money-getting merely, but in building up for the future.

My wife and I planted a garden, making small fruits, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and grapevines prominent features. As spring came on we looked forward to the time when we would eat strawberries with sugar and cream, and we enjoyed ourselves in the prospect. But when spring really came and our strawberry bed bloomed and the berries came on and ripened, great big lucious fellows, we certainly did enjoy ourselves. Strawberries were not only the first fruit to come on in the season, but they were the first to come after planting, and, with the sugar and cream, weren't they great? And they were not bad without the sugar and cream, taken direct from the vines.

Soon our raspberries came, then the grapes, and in a few years plums, peaches and pears. We had plenty, not only for ourselves, but some for our friends.

It was not long until we added 40 acres of land to the original 100; but the whole tract was hilly and rough and rocky, and I traded it for 80 acres of flat woodland, but little improved. This was better suited to fruit raising, but it had to be cleared first. There was a small log cabin on it, and we moved into it.

Again I had to work out much of the time for the necessaries of life, for we had to live while I cleared up the new land, and my family had increased by this time so that it required more to live on. Whenever I got a little ahead I worked at home, clearing up the land and fencing it.

At my leisure, more as a pastime than anything else, I planted apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry seeds and raised seedlings. When the right season came on I grafted and budded on these, using scions from thrifty bearing trees in orchards in the neighborhood. This was a principal source of enjoyment for me, and nothing gave me more pleasure. I also got grape cuttings from vines in the neighborhood. When I could get a little money to spare I bought new varieties of fruits and propagated with scions taken from them. When these grafted and budded trees and grapevines from the cuttings became large enough I planted an orchard and vineyard, selling the surplus to the neighbors.

After clearing more land and setting the orchard I built a house and barn, though I still kept on clearing land and raising trees and vines, and setting more orchard, deriving some revenue from the sale of the surplus. Though I have not mentioned them, the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry were not forgotten.

We also raised cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, and even the little busy bee was made our servant and added to our enjoyment. We verily lived in a land of milk and honey, and the big red strawberry and yellow rose. When the toil and labor of the day were done, we sat by our fireside and enjoyed a variety of reading matter, mostly farm books and papers. Farm and fruit books were my special favorites, but we had an abundance of general literature, and the Bible itself was not neglected.

A few years ago I had a chance to add another 80 to my flat woods farm. This I and one of my boys paid for by cutting logs for a nearby sawmill, and we now have a quarter section, and on it I have a 20-acre orchard, all set by our own hands.

All this has come to me not by inheritance or gift, but it has been bought and paid for little by little, while many of my more fortunate neighbors—fortunate in having more to begin with—spent their leisure in lounging around the stores or ranging the woods with gun and dog.

Though many of my neighbors called me a crank for devoting so much time to planting orchards and cultivating fruit trees, I enjoyed myself all the same, and Roseland Fruit Farm is what, through the hand of Providence, I have for my labor, together with the many feasts of luscious fruits we have had by the way.—C. M. Moser, Gravelton, Wayne County, Mo.

BEES ON THE FARM

One who is not much in farming sections can scarcely realize how few farmers have bees. About the only way to account for this lack of bees on the farms is that farmers regard bee keeping as a small matter, and in the "big" things they are doing they cannot "take time to fool with bees."

Almost all farms still produce an abundance of wild flowers, and these flowers produce as much honey as they ever did. That honey goes to waste for lack of bees to gather it. A few hives or colonies would be profitable on any farm, and they really require but very little care. The writer has had them on his farm for many years, and being most of the time away from the farm, the bees have had very little attention indeed, yet they have done fairly well—have been absolutely no expense and each year have yielded a good supply of excellent honey. With the care that almost any farmer could give them they would have done much better.

It is not our purpose now to write a treatise on bee keeping, but merely to suggest that in not having bees farmers deny themselves much pleasure, some valuable food and no little profit, all free, gathered from nature of what goes to waste if not gathered, as did the manna in the wilderness.

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THE CORN COUNTRY

There is an unmistakable drift of population from the northern corn States to the South or Southwest. The center of the drift at present seems to be Arkansas, or still farther southwest.

There are reasons for the exodus from the corn belt. There are more people there than own homes. The lands are largely owned by retired farmers, who have moved to town to live upon their accumulations and rents. Lands have gone to a marvelous value, and rents have followed the increase in the value of the lands.

There are many renters who are able to farm even on the high-priced lands—renters who are able to buy homes of their own were there any homes for sale. But in the corn belt lands are seldom offered for sale, and when they are prices are such as to make them purchaseable only by the rich. Such people would be willing to farm rented land if rent charges were not prohibitive. It is not at all uncommon to charge a rental of $5 to $6 an acre for land in the corn belt. It is true $5 an acre is only five per cent. on hundred-dollar land, and a hundred dollars an acre is nearer the lowest than the highest price.

But a renter scarcely dares to agree to pay $5 an acre rent. Hence if he cannot buy land and cannot rent at a price he can afford to pay he is very likely to turn his face in some other direction and take his family where he hopes to find better opportunities.

This brings up a problem that land owners may well consider. Their land without tenants can yield no income and must decrease in value. The best tenant farmers are leaving the country. If the flight continues the owner must soon return to the cultivation of his land himself, accept the tenantry of people without industry or ambition, practicaly worthless as farmers, or let the land lie idle, which he cannot afford to do. Land owners ought to see that something must be done. Counting per cents., rentals do not seem to be too high, but may not land values have reached an artificial altitude and thus forced rents beyond the land's ability to make good, no matter how well it may be farmed? At all events, land owners cannot afford to have the best and ablest farmers leave the country.

But there is a word to be said on the other side also. There is no safer or better place to farm than in the corn belt. Corn is still king, and they of the king's household are nearest the center of wealth and power. Renters in the corn belt, even though land values and rentals are against them, should deliberate well before leaving the "home of the king" for something they know not much about. There are many places where lands are cheap and where rentals are almost nothing, but products are cheap also and not easily produced, while other disadvantages crowd so thick and fast around the newcomer that often there is a longing for the corn belt again.

However, this must not be taken to mean that it is never best to change locations. Moving, like marriages, is a lottery. Sometimes a prize is drawn, sometimes worse than a blank. Many have infinitely bettered their condition by moving; others have found themselves anxious to get back to the old place when they couldn't. Consider well each step before it is taken.

Our advice to land owners and farmers in the corn belt is to get together. Try to adjust the matter of rent so it is possible for renters not only to live, but to gain something for the family and for the time when frost comes. One of the most important things is to adopt such measures as will give farm products reasonable and steady values. Nothing is more discouraging to renters than uncertainty as to what their stuff may be worth. The rent they must pay is a fixed sum; what they shall receive for their products is problematic — an unknown quantity.

GRADING SEED CORN

Corn is now largely planted by machinery, and one of the greatest difficulties in thus planting with regularity and securing a perfect stand, the thing most necessary of all, soil and climatic conditions being equal, to the certainty of a good yield, is having the seed uniform in size and shape. But invention in this age soon meets and overcomes every difficulty. A very simple machine has been invented and is now on the market at a low price that perfectly grades the seed corn. It rejects the tip grains on account of their smallness, and the stem end grains on account of their irregular form. It is also very apt to reject grains that are imperfect from any cause, for such grains almost always lack uniformity either of size or shape.

With grains of uniform size and shape the planter or drill will do its perfect work, and it is no trouble at all to put seed exactly where the machine is set to put them, with no doubling, clogging or skips. Besides, the rejected seeds are the most imperfect ones, and the ones that are less likely to germinate. We remember that, many years ago, the writer's father, who planted by the old hand-dropping and hoe-covering method, and who was a successful corn grower, always rejected both tip and stem end grains, planting only the grains from the middle of the ear. He had learned by experience, and perhaps by that of his father, that the grains from the middle of the ear were the best seed.

Now almost everything is determined by scientific investigation and direct experiment. In the matter of seed corn these sustain the conclusions of the old time farmers. By careful test the germinating power of the tip grains was found to be a little less than 73 per cent, that of butts a little less than 86 per cent, while the middle grains from the same ears germinated more than 90 per cent, and naturally made more vigorous plats. Had these grains gone through the grader so that the under sized and imperfect grains from the middle of the ears could have been rejected also there is little doubt that the germination would have been perfect.

A good stand means almost everything to the farmer. This was emphasized in a previous article headed "Cultivating Unplanted Ground." Two stalks in a hill where three were intended means a loss of 33 per cent., and only three hills where four were intended means a loss of 25 per cent. No farmer can afford to plant any but the best seed, and no one who has purchased machinery can afford to not meet the conditions that will enable it to do its best.

So far as corn planting is concerned good seed and uniformity in size and shape are most important.

I AM not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him when he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.

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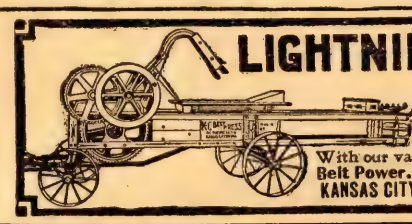
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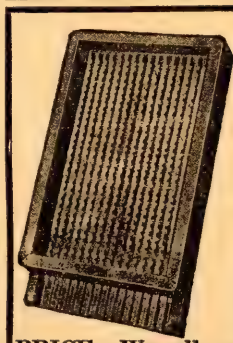
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PRICE—We sell only the double grader which works perfectly. Special price $1

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PASSING OF THE FARM FENCE AND ITS RETURN

The days of the open range in the States are gone. When the order came that owners must keep their stock out of other people's premises it was received with favor by some, but it was condemned by others. Those who had stock they desired should run at large did not like the change, but those who had little stock of their own and were compelled to fence against the stock of others were pleased with it.

The change had an effect, however, that possibly was not foreseen—it reduced the amount of stock kept on the farms. Large stock owners had to reduce their herds to meet the capacity of their pastures, and those that had but little stock did not care to make pastures, and reduced their holdings to the merest necessities. All parties abandoned or removed their farm fences.

That was soon discovered to be a mistake and a loss. Often a field, after having performed its season's service, afforded valuable forage for stock, and could have been improved and cleaned by stock remaining upon it, but it was entirely unavailable for lack of fencing. Thus was very much valuable feed lost on the farm and the farmers' ability to grow stock was curtailed thereby, his income being correspondingly brought below what it might have been.

This soon taught farmers that their fields must be fenced, if not to keep other people's stock out, to keep their own in while they got the benefit of the pasturage thus afforded them. The writer is one who has passed through that very ordeal, who lost in forage that went to waste every year his fields were not fenced almost enough to have fenced them.

It pays farmers to not only fence their farms, but their separate fields, so that stock may at any time be turned into any field desired. But fencing is a serious farm problem. The old ten or eight-foot rail is gone, and there is no timber of which to make any more. We are driven, therefore, to the post and wire fence. Of that kind of fence the post is the essential element. So long as the post stands the fence remains good. When the posts fall, or even a post here and there, the fence is wrecked. Good post timber is almost as scarce as rail timber, but we urge farmers to build only to good posts. Iron posts are slowly coming into use in some places, but they will be slow in making their way to the average farm. We have hope that in a few years concrete may solve the problem, both for durability and cheapness. But that time does not seem to be here now, though the need for fences is. All that can be done is for farmers to avail themselves of the best within their reach.

Four wires, the bottom one fourteen inches from the ground, and from twelve to fourteen inches apart up the post, makes a good fence for horses, mules and cattle, but for sheep and hogs a different fence is required. A good all-purpose fence is made with a 32-inch woven wire, set practically on the ground, with one or two barb or smooth wires tightly drawn above it, eight or ten inches apart. A field thus fenced is ready for anything to be turned into it. Sixteen feet apart is a good distance to set the posts, with a strong stake midway between. That makes a solid fence. We have, however, doubled these distances and made very fair fences, using two stakes between. But it all depends upon the solidity and durability of the posts.

LACK OF HUMUS

The main trouble with worn or unproductive land is lack of humus. Soil deficient in humus is apt to lose color, packs easily, does not take moisture readily when dry, and when wet it dries out slowly. It is without life and vigor.

Raw and trashy barn yard manure spread on such land and promptly turned under is a good way to restore both fertility and humus. Many leave the manure on the surface and are surprised at the lack of results. They need not be. Such ground, as we have intimated, does not absorb water readily. When it rains the manure on the surface leaches and the liquid flows off, doing scarcely more than to dampen the top of the ground, while the litter remains dry, decays slowly and does not mix with the soil at all.

Turning under green crops is another good treatment, perhaps the best treatment on account of its more general application for land that lacks humus. If clover or peas be the crop chosen, the roots themselves add to the humus, while the nitrogen gathering bacteria supply another much-needed element. Then the main growth turned under soon decays, mixes well with the soil, and furnishes the natural supply of life and fertility unwise cropping had destroyed.

A year or two of this kind of treatment makes worn-out land as productive as virgin soil, and much more easily cultivated. We would rather restore an old farm than to tame and bring into cultivation a wild one.

THE FUTURE OF CEMENT AND CONCRETE

When a few years ago inventors and investigators began to talk of an enlarged use of electricity in human affairs an incredulous world shook its head. Now electricity is the human family's most obedient servant, and it is made to assist in almost every human effort. It turns our mills, moves our cars, lights our streets and homes and even writes and talks for us.

Cement is another article whose use is but fairly begun. Combined with other material and made into concrete, it is already used for many important purposes. It makes our strongest walls, most permanent floors, best roads and walks, and most substantial buildings. We have seen it used in bridges, for making pillars, in building silos and even in the construction of tall chimneys. We have also seen it extensively and successfully used for fence posts, fences so constructed being the most permanent improvements on the farm. It would be hazardous to undertake to tell what its future use may be.

In fact, it has been found to be much easier to manufacture stone than to quarry and dress it, especially when it can be manufactured in the required form and placed where it is to be used. There has not yet been time enough to determine which is more permanent—the artificial or the natural stone. It is true, however, that many kinds of natural stone have been known to crumble and fail. Artificial stone—concrete — when properly constructed and placed, has never yet failed.

THE SPLIT HICKORY BUGGY BOOK

Get your name in to the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company for their Split Hickory Buggy Book. It shows 125 styles of buggies, surreys, phaetons, etc., and many styles of harness. It's the most complete buggy book ever issued by anybody and shows just how you can save on a buggy. You can try any Split Hickory vehicle free for 30 days. Big purchases of finest grade raw materials at panic time when the raw material men needed money most. That is why the low prices are lower this year than ever before. Send in a postal card with your name and address on it. Just address a postal to Mr. H. C. Phelps, President Ohio Carriage Company, Station 99, Columbus, Ohio.

He Renewed

Billy Blue,
A friend I knew,
Likes pretty cards and things;
For these things sake'
Took UP-TO-DATE
And of their beauty sings.

But this is true
I tell to you,
The paper was no dude;
In it he found
Reading so sound,
With promptness he renewed.

Customer to Tailor—"This suit don't fit me; it is too tight. What can you do about it?"

Tailor—"There is nothing I can do. It is up to you to take anti-fat and grow thinner."

EASY WAY



NEW INVENTION—NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
CLEANS FAMILY WASH in 30 to 50 minutes
WHILE YOU REST
No rubbing. No chemicals. No motor, electricity, water power, springs, levers nor wheels.
DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE, WASH BOILER.
Less time; almost no labor; no injury to clothes.

Customers everywhere praise it.—Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes: "Done big washing with Easy Way in 45 minutes. Sold 3 already." D. N. Curtis, Okla.—"*Washes white and colored clothes and blankets equally well.*" (Orders 12.) Mrs. Fred. Reynolds, Mass., writes:—"I do three washings with Easy Way every Monday; get them out before noon." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.
Clothes cleaned **without rubbing.**" J. W. Myers, Ga., orders 12 more, says: "Easy Way greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing that miserable wash day. **Sells itself.**"

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. **Operated on any stove.** Add water, then soap, then clothes. Move knob *only occasionally.* In 8 to 10 minutes first batch clean. Next batch same way, same water. **In 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean.** Cleans white and colored clothes, woolens, laces, bed clothes.

NO RUBBING OR INJURY—ALL METAL— **durable,** light in weight, sanitary. Nothing to warp, crack, break, or get out of order. Easily handled, always ready. **Child or weakly woman can handle it.** Solves servant problem. Saves drudgery, time, clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—Easy Way does same at your home. No experiment, 100,000 already sold.

FREE SAMPLE

TO AGENTS. A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out after orders."

We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents. **Easy Way new article,** not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People wild to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y. placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: "**Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day**"—(profit $15.00.) B. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $300.00.*) **Just shipped 1000 Easy Ways** to one agent in Russia. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Get one for your own use.* **GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY** or your **MONEY REFUNDED.** *Send for Free Sample offer, special agents' proposition, etc.* **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today. **Harrison Mfg. Co.,** 1017 Harrison Building, **Cincinnati, Ohio.**



PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS FROM LIGHTNING

This reproduction from photograph shows the actual results from one stroke of lightning. Twenty-eight head of fine cattle were destroyed in a second's time. This would have been impossible had the fence been protected with our system. With our system you can protect your **HOUSE** or **BARN** from damage by lightning at a cost of $1.00 for material and a few hours' labor. Wireless telegraphy has wrought wonders; so will this. For information address

PROTECTIVE ELECTRIC CO., WEBSTER CITY, IOWA



E. C. Phelps

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Just write me a postal—I'll send the book at once. It shows over 125 styles of Vehicles and a full line of Harness.

I Save You $26.50 on This Split Hickory Buggy

and save you at the same ratio on all my other vehicles sold direct from my factory to your home. This book tells how I make you these savings, shows you more Vehicles than you could see in 10 large store rooms—and tells you how many options you may have as to finish, style, etc.



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H. C. PHELPS, President, **The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99 Columbus, O.**

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Motorman or Conductor

We prepare you in 4 to 6 weeks and assist you to a position. We have arrangements for placing our men in many leading cities of the country; we want men in every state, and will recommend you in the city of your choice.

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If you want to live in the city with a good, steady job, fill in coupon, cut it out and send it at once for our **FREE BOOK.**

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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MORE MONEY FROM COWS

Protect your cows from flies and they will give more and richer milk—stand quiet while milking. Returns 400 per cent profit. Use

FLY-FUMA

and all flies and insects leave. It is harmless to man and beast. Cures sores. Good for horses; lice on poultry, fleas on dogs, etc. Easily applied with sprayer or cloth.

Free With first order for a gallon we give a 50c Electric Sprayer—best made. Quart 35c; gallon $1.00; 5 gallon can $4.00. Made by

O. K. SEED STORE
Box A, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dealers write for prices.

"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. Man with sprayer will go over the herd in ten minutes. I use on horses with fine results. It is fine for sore shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results." F. McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

Only $33.50 AND UP Galloway



"BATH IN OIL"
High Grade Separator—Direct

Save $25 to $50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

90 Days' Farm Test—Freight Prepaid

Why pay $85 to $110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for BOOK FREE

WM. GALLOWAY CO.
503 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

200 to 900 lbs. capacity.

255 HEAD

1, 2 and 3 year old steers, well bred natives, dehorned; must sell at once.

HARRY I. BALL
Fairfield, Iowa

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GUARANTEED A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach Troubles. It acts on the Respirative and Digestive Organs, their Nerve Supply and on the Blood. 25 years in successful use proves its worth for Heaves, Coughs, Indigestion, Epizootics. $1.00 per can, at dealers, or sent direct prepaid. Send for booklet, valuable information, and strong endorsements.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio



Cattle Instrument Case

"Easy to Use"—no Veterinary experience necessary. Contains $3.00 Milk Fever Outfit and eight other "Easy to Use" Cattle Instruments needed by every cow owner. Complete in Oak Case $10.00, regular value $15.00, sent prepaid with "Easy to Use" directions on receipt of $10.00. Send for Free Booklet 'Q'

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UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

THE AMERICAN DRAFT

A contemporary declares "the American draft horse is the king of the market today." We presume that is true. There seems to be a constantly increasing demand for good draft horses. What we wish to induce American farmers to do is to study supply and demand, and then give their principal attention to those things the demand for which exceeds the supply. This applies to farm crops as well as to live stock.

"But," says the doubter, "if all do that the thing of insufficient supply will soon be loaded down with a surplus." No it won't, if farmers exercise the intelligence and judgment required in any successful business. Farmers have the intelligence. No one dares say they have not. And they may exercise the judgment if they have the courage. In so large a business, though, co-operation is often necessary, and that is by no means so difficult a problem as many seem to believe. Farmers, though scattered all over the country, may co-operate as efficiently as can those of other callings as widely disseminated.

For instance, the demand for the draft horse, which makes that animal king of the market, as it is claimed, is not so pronounced in all parts of the country. Here is where intelligent judgment comes in. In some localities the demand for other horses is in the ascendant, and there the well informed breeder will give his attention to the horse that is in demand. It must also be conceded that demand is somewhat fickle. The horse that is ahead today may be in the rear a few years hence. The man who breeds with judgment as to demand and price must be able to read the future as well as the past; or, rather, to read the future by the lamp of the past.

The breeder of horses for profit, therefore, must be a man of ability—ability of such a degree and order as would be successful in any calling. It is certain, though, that breeding good horses now is a safe proposition. Invention and substitution have many times, in imagination, driven the horse into obscurity, but he still stands on four feet and with head erect. There was seldom a time when not only the draft, but the horse universal, was in greater demand, or commanded higher prices; and it is very safe to rely upon these conditions at least for some years to come.

FUTURE DEMAND FOR DAIRY STOCK

Arguing that dairying is to become a more important industry in this country, Kimball's Dairy Farmer says the man who begins now will be ready to sell young dairy stock at handsome figures soon.

We believe that is true. Dairying is a growing industry. Only comparatively small sections in quite widely separated parts of the country are now rated as dairy sections, while the demand for dairy products is universal and increasing.

It is true, in all farming districts cows are kept both for breeding purposes and for milk, so that the farm milk supply is usually a home product, but the milk product of the farm seldom reaches the centers of consumption and hence does not compete with the real products of the dairy.

Besides, we personally know that in many farming localities the number of cows kept on the farms is constantly diminishing. The better class of such cows is being drawn upon to stock up the dairies, while the more common ones are fed and sent to the packers' market. The craze for selling veal calves is shutting out the hope of future stock, and there is little prospect that the present shortage of cows on the farms will soon be overcome. The indications point rather to a continued and increased shortage.

Based on these conditions, we think it safe to say that good dairy stock will have a strong future demand, as will also, if properly controlled, the products of the dairy.

ANOTHER CALL TO DAIRYING

There is a well grounded anxiety concerning homes for the people. The demand for homes is a rapidly growing one, but the land to build them on is not increasing, nor can it. The solution of the problem, therefore, is to make the same land provide for more homes. That means intensive farming. The acres must produce more than they now do.

Dairy farming leads to that result. In fact, it produces that result. The dairy farmer husbands his resources. What land he depends upon for pasture he compels to do its best, and the land he cultivates he treats as he would an animal from which he expects good results—he feeds it. Thus treated, both cultivated lands and pastures give him feed for his stock, and the stock return feed for the land, thus maintaining a round of successful effort.

The dairy farmer also has the elements to enable him to get the most out of garden, field and orchard, and he is sure to have on his fewer acres those things more directly adapted to his family needs. The careless processes of the grain farmer have no place about his home or on his premises, and when he sells he does not draw upon his capital by selling the fertility of his soil. On the contrary, he constantly adds to that, and each year the same acres produce more. By thus providing for and growing more fruits and vegetables the dairy farmer furnishes his family with healthful luxuries the grain farmer must buy or allow his family to do without.

We cannot make more acres, but we can encourage what we have to do more work, and dairy farming is one of the best instrumentalities for doing so. Thus may we double the number of homes without increasing the number of acres.

THE STUBBORN MULE

We scarcely know of a locality where the mule is not in demand; and prices are being paid for mules that even during war times would have been regarded as fabulous. Though a perversion of nature, the mule has grown into favor, not on account of his personal appearance or language, but because of his actual usefulness.

Will this demand continue long enough to justify increased breeding of mules? That is a question that should be asked and intelligently answered concerning every product of which there seems to be a lack of supply. Upon the correct answer depends the wise action regarding that commodity.

We believe the demand for mules will continue, and that the prices will keep pace with it. There may be variations, of course, but we are sure good prices may be relied upon. Prices based upon utility are the safest to count upon, and this, coupled with the high prices now paid for horses, undoubtedly insures future good prices for mules.

CLIP YOUR HORSES

The best horse authorities everywhere concede that a good clipping in the spring is coming to every horse, if he is to be healthy and in the best condition for the heavy spring work. You can get the Stewart No. 1 clipping machine for only $7.50. This splendid little machine is guaranteed to you for twenty-five years by a thoroughly responsible firm, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 224 Ontario St., Chicago, If you have not a good clipping machine, why not get one now at your dealers or from the manufacturers direct?

UNITED STATES Cream Separators

Best To Buy

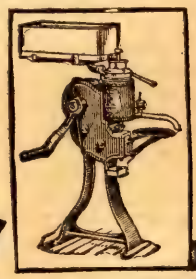
Everybody knows the name United States on a Separator is an absolute guarantee of Superior Quality, Long Service and Absolute Satisfaction.

That is the best sort of economy; it means a saving of money to you. Why then run any risks with "cheap" makes?

See the U. S. Separator Dealer

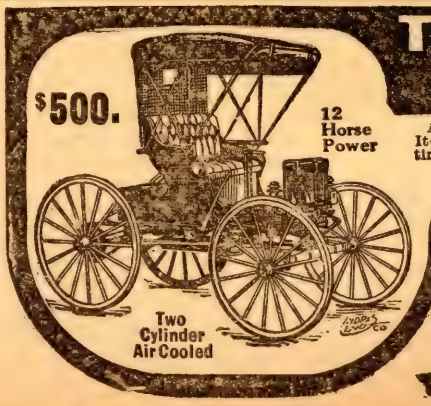
Let him show you how a United States Separator is made, its perfect mechanical construction, strong, solid, one-piece frame, no bolts to shake loose with wear. Scientific construction of the Separator bowl. You can readily see for yourself how the purchase of a United States Separator means economy for you. If you do not know a United States dealer let us send you his name.

A request by postal card for United States Separator Catalogue No 187 and mentioning this paper, will bring you a beautiful hanger lithographed in colors.



VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vt.

The Economy Motor Buggy



A handsome, practical, solid rubber tire motor buggy. It costs less to own and operate than to keep a horse—no tire troubles—no punctures or blow-outs.

The Most Economical MOTOR VEHICLE Made

The "Economy" fully meets the requirements of the Farmer, Banker, Physician, Business Man, etc. Suitable for country or city—rough roads no obstacle. A great hill climber—goes anywhere at speed of from 4 to 20 miles per hour. Absolutely reliable and requires no experience to operate. Every "Economy" is fully guaranteed. If you are interested in a Motor Buggy, we have the best proposition to make you that you have ever heard of. Write us at once for catalogue and full particulars.

ECONOMY MOTOR BUGGY CO.
Dept. S - - Joliet, Ill.

SHEEP AND PROFITS

R. E. Maddux, of North Dakota, four years ago invested $36 in ten head of sheep. The first year he was not well prepared to care for them, had bad luck with his lambs and lost his wool by the failure of the house to which he shipped it. So he counted no profits for the first year. The second year he received for his wool $25.98 and sold two sheep at $8. The third year he received for his wool $53.95 and again sold two sheep for $8. The fourth year he received for his wool $51.70 and sold six sheep for $24. It will be observed that he has made no note of his increase of sheep, but during the four years he has sold ten sheep, the number of his original purchase, and he now has 74 sheep, which he estimates at $4 each, or $296. Add to this $171.63, the sum of the yearly incomes, and Mr. Maddux has $467.63 for his four-year-old investment of $36, an increase in four years, including sales, of $431.63, or nearly 1,200 per cent. in four years—300 per cent. a year.

Of course the cost of feed and care is to come out of this, but great profits remain there all the same. And this is not to be credited altogether to favorable conditions in North Dakota. Indeed, Mr. Maddux might have done better than he did had his original purchase all been ewes except a male to accompany them, and then had he kept only the ewes and sold the males, which he did not do, because of the 74 sheep he has on hand 18 are wethers. Ewes are much more profitable than wethers.

We know a farmer in southern Illinois who wintered a flock of nearly 90 sheep, almost all of which were ewes. He now has about 90 lambs—fine, thrifty fellows, that will soon be eagerly sought at a good price. He always sells the males that he does not keep for breeding purposes, and also culls out the older ewes, thus renewing his flock practically every two years. We have not the figures that tell his profits, but they are large. Besides, he uses his sheep as weed scavengers, and they beat everything else in that line. There is not a cleaner farm in that country.

THE HOG ONCE MORE

The hog is a fixture on the farm. He must continue to be one of its features. The market needs his carcass, the tables of rich and poor seem empty without his meat, and the farmer needs the money that is paid for him. So the hog must still grow on the farm. The question is, How can he be grown to greatest perfection and at least cost?

The grain-grown hog is no longer "it." It costs too much to bring that hog into the market—he eats his head off. The rich hog pasture must come in. Ordinary white clover that grows so abundantly and so luxuriantly in so great a portion of the United States affords excellent pasturage, as does also blue grass, so well known over an extensive area. A rich growth of red clover beats both of these, while rape and many other growths are good. For winter pasture early-sown rye has few equals in the corn belt, and it may be made to reach well into the spring, or even until harvest if given entirely to the hogs.

Some plant field peas and corn together, or plant the peas after the corn has been cultivated once or twice, and then, letting both grow and mature together, turn the hogs in at the proper time and allow them to do their own harvesting and feeding. If the field be large enough for the number of hogs turned into it, it may make them ready for market without any other feeding. But this is a wasteful process unless there be growing hogs to go in when the fatted ones are taken out, to gather up and save what the over-fed ones left. Some pasture cornfields in the same way.

There are many crops that may be thus used advantageously, and the resourceful farmer will not fail to discover means of raising hogs more cheaply than by the old grain process.

There is much in the breed. Early-maturing hogs must be the ones chosen. Pigs farrowed in early spring that can be brought to 200 or 300 pounds during the same year, not taken through winter at all, are the ones that insure the profit. Keep the profits always in view.

How Little We Know of Each Other

By S. T. Betts,
Pres. Real Estate Assn. of New York.

How little we know of each other;
  How are we misjudged by each;
How much that is highest and noblest
  Can find no expression in speech!
How often we censure our brother
  And leave a dark cloud on his name,
When could we but know, he's deserving
  Of charity rather than blame.
In each is a nature unfathomed,
  In each an unexplored mine
Of sentiment wholesome and kindly,
  The trace of something divine.
In each, though the surface seems barren,
  The manner repellant and cold,
Deep down in the bosom is hidden
  The veins of the purest gold.
Judge not, for the trial, the temptation,
  The motive and heart are unknown,
Judge not, for unseen is the battle,
  Fought out in the silence alone.
We see but the rough that is outward;
  The surface that's hardened with sin,
We look at the shell uninviting,
  And not at the storehouse within.
Our brothers and sisters who struggle
  With circumstance, weakness and fate,
Why should we not lift through compassion,
  Not trample and censure and hate?
For none is so low but a kindness
  May help him his loss to retrieve,
And all in their instincts are better
  Than others are prone to believe.
There is gold where it least is suspected,
  Down deep in the fastness of stone,
There's gold in the heart of all creatures,
  Pure yearnings that never are known.
In each of our hearts is a beauty,
  If we but had eyes and would see,
In each a Storehouse of Treasure,
  And love is its magical key.

The Old, Old Home

Sent us by Mrs. Nannie Pierce, *Nashville, Tennessee.*

When I long for sainted memories,
  Like angel troops they come
If I fold my arms to ponder
  On the old, old home.
The heart has many passages,
  Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle aisle is sacred
  To the old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered,
  Like rosebuds from the blast;
Where childhood's brief elysium
  In joyousness was passed;
To that sweet spot forever,
  As to some hallowed dome,
Life's pilgrim bends his vision
  To the old, old home.

A father sat, how proudly,
  In the hearth's resplendent rays,
And told his children stories
  Of his early manhood days,
And a soft, sweet eye was beaming;
  From child to child 'twould roam;
Thus mother counts her treasures
  In the old, old home.

The birthday gifts and tokens,
  The blended vesper hymn—
Some dear one who was singing it
  Is with the Seraphim—
The fond goodnights at bedtime;
  How quiet sleep would come
And fold us all together
  In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented roses,
  Close intertwined each heart;
But time and change in concert
  Hath blown the wreath apart.
Yet dear and sainted memories,
  Like angels ever come,
When I fold my hands and ponder
  On the old, old home.

When you turn over a new leaf be careful to make no blots on it.

Good Harness

As every horseman knows, the best harness is made from oak-tanned leather, cut and sewed by hand in the style followed years ago, when harness-making was a distinct craft in itself.

High-grade harness may be had at a price within everybody's reach. The Schafer Saddlery Co. has been making harness for over thirty-three years by the old-fashioned methods that put quality and endurance into every set.

Their harness is shipped subject to examination and approval, and if unsatisfactory may be returned at the Company's expense.

Their Catalogue contains much useful information, and should be in the possession of everyone who owns a horse. A copy may be obtained by addressing The Schafer Saddlery Company, Box 124, Decatur, Ind.

South Dakota

The Sunshine State, the state of opportunities for those wanting to engage in farming, stock raising and business of all kinds. Surpasses every state in the Union in the total production of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax and potatoes. Has the greatest gold mine in the United States. If you want to know more of this state and the opportunities take the South Dakota Farmer, published at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., issued weekly, at a special price until September 1, 1909, of 40 cents a year.

REAL AND FAKE CREAM SEPARATOR IMPROVEMENTS

—oOo—

A year ago, in keeping with its policy of ALWAYS HOLDING A POSITION FAR IN ADVANCE OF ALL ATTEMPTED COMPETITION, the DE LAVAL Company put on the market an entire new line of Improved Farm and Dairy sizes of cream separators.

They were brand new in every part, from the supply can at the very top to the shape of the base at the very bottom, and reflected the result of three years of study, experiment and test by the DE LAVAL engineers and experts throughout the world, based on thirty years of experience in cream separator invention, development and use.

Every good feature of previous DE LAVAL machines was bettered and many new and novel ones added, accomplishing greater simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning and replacement of parts; less cost of repairs were necessary; easier hand operation; more complete separation under hard conditions; greater capacity, and a material reduction of prices in proportion to capacity.

A year of practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines in 1908 but served to suggest still greater refinement of manufacture and a few finishing touches of perfection in the details of construction of the new line of machines as they are now offered to 1909 buyers.

The 1908-1909 changes in the DE LAVAL machines on the whole have been SO COMPLETE AND REMARKABLE that the man who hasn't seen and used an improved DE LAVAL really cannot know what the perfect, up-to-date cream separator is TODAY.

The new DE LAVAL machines literally "SWEPT THE FIELD" in 1908 and competition was driven to such desperate extremity that THIS YEAR most of them have come out with all kinds of CLAIMED advertising and catalogue "improvements." Nearly everybody has an "IMPROVED" 1909 machine and is making a PLAY for business on that basis.

But we make the POSITIVE STATEMENT that there is not A SINGLE NEW OR ACTUAL IMPROVEMENT in any of them, and while some features have been bettered it has been merely through the appropriation of DE LAVAL ideas from TWO TO TWENTY YEARS OLD and in most cases long since discarded in DE LAVAL construction.

That's a PLAIN STATEMEMT, made in plain words that no one can fail to understand. It has the knowledge, experience, reputation and capital of the DE LAVAL Company behind it. Some people won't heed it; some people won't believe it. That will be their loss. Those who do will profit and benefit by it.

We stand ready to PROVE IT to any one desirous of buying a separator for the first time or of trading in an old and out-of-date machine for a new one.

—oOo—

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 Broadway
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG
107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW

This little feathered pest did not come here by accident, nor was it placed here by the Creator. Those of our readers who have attained fifty years of age cannot recall the English sparrow as among their youthful bird memories. But they recall many other more beautiful and more useful small birds that are only memories now; the sparrows have driven them away and taken their places.

The English sparrow was imported into this country some forty years ago in the hope that they would clear the grubs and caterpillars from the shade trees of Philadelphia. We are not told whether they did that or not, but we presume not, for the English sparrow has a poor reputation as an insect-destroyer. But it found America a very congenial place, and it forthwith made itself at home, spreading with wonderful rapidity all over the country.

That it is a pest need not be said. Everybody knows that. It was so in England, and war has been waged against it in its own country from time immemorial. In America, as in England, these sparrows are destructive in wheat and oat fields, as well as in gardens and about the home grounds. They are always hungry and ready to devour whatever comes within their reach that it is possible for them to eat, except destructive insects, which they seem to care nothing for. In nesting they take possession of every available place about the home or premises, including gutters, etc., which they fill with undesirable stuff and often choke up. They build large nests, adding to them from year to year, of very inflammable material, and many a home has been destroyed by fire through the ignition of the nests of English sparrows. It is scarcely reasonable to conceive of a barn or other building being struck by lightning without firing these nests.

English sparrows also take possession of the nests of other birds, especially such as build in sheltered nooks about the premises, and drive the rightful owners away, often preventing such birds from nesting during the whole season, thus driving out and destroying the species. This is particularly true in the case of wrens, house martins, barn swallows, bluebirds, etc. All these birds are not only harmless, but they are useful, and farmers have wondered at and regretted their disappearance. Charge it to the English sparrows.

The destruction of the sparrows is a problem. State legislatures have tried to solve it, but with poor success. Poisoned feed kills them, but that is a doubtful expedient, as it kills the innocent with the guilty. It is always dangerous to put poisons about the premises, and many States have severe laws against it.

About the only thing we can recommend is to trap or shoot the birds, and be vigilant in the destruction of their nests. We have noticed that they have a great dislike for fire arms, and a few shots among them will cause them to leave the premises. They may be trapped rapidly, especially in winter. Boys may find it excellent sport, either with a "dead-fall" or a trap set with a straight stick and a jerk string. And, by the way, a dozen or two sparrows, nicely cleaned, may be made into an excellent pot pie, not unlike the "four and twenty blackbirds baking in a pie."

But really we have little hope of the extermination of this pest. The birds are so cunning and persistent, and multiply so rapidly, are so resourceful, as we would say if speaking of humans, that it is scarcely possible to ever rid the country of them. The warfare we have suggested can do little more than hold them in check.

BARREL FARMING

Some years ago a man of expedients took a loose barrel, bored it full of holes with an inch auger and then filled it with very rich earth, earth of well rotted barn yard manure, but entirely free from trash. The holes were bored so that they measured about six inches apart in every direction, except that no holes were bored nearer than a foot from the top, and that space was filled with fresher stable manure. In each hole he set a strawberry plant, the barrel standing upright. To water the plants the water was poured in at the top, and of course leached down through the fresher manure. To give all the plants the benefit of the sunshine the barrel was turned occasionally. It was reported that very soon the barrel was clothed in beautiful green. Then it changed its covering to green and white, a little later to don a suit of beautiful red, with flecks of green, the fine ripe berries almost hiding the leaves. It was called a great success, but somehow it did not go into general use.

Now a similar genius raises barrel cucumbers. He spaded deeply a circular spot of ground about four feet in diameter. For convenience he located it near a well. In the center of this spot he placed on end a barrel from which both heads had been removed. He then filled the barrel nearly full with well rotted manure, taken from a pile where had been thrown in about equal parts manure from the horse barn and the cow stable. He now planted cucumber seeds in a circular row around the barrel about a foot from it. When the plants had three leaves they were thinned to stand six inches apart, and the vines were trained to grow outward. At least two pails of water were poured into the top of the barrel every day when it did not rain, and the constant supply of moisture, rich in liquid manure, induced a rank and healthy growth of the vines, followed by a wonderful crop of the very best of cucumbers.

These stories may be regarded as gassy fiction, and so they may be, but all the conditions of splendid growth are present and we see no reason why good results might not follow.

Potatoes Almost Given Away

Earliest in the world. Seed for 50 hills, with 10 lovely Cinnamon Vines thrown in, all prepaid for 50 cents. See A. T. Cook's great offer on page 20 and order at once lest you forget.

It Was Muddy

Southern Illinois is noted for being muddy—sometimes. One spring a man was carefully picking his way along the footpath inside of the fence, when he saw what he took to be a hat in the middle of the road. Watching it and debating how he could get through the mud to it, he saw it move, and then discovered a face under it.

"Hello!" he called, "you fellow in the road—where is the rest of you?"

"In the mud," came the answer.

"Gee whiz! The mud ain't that deep, is it?"

"Deep nothing. I'm standin' on a load of hay!"

"Well, my son, I must say you are a perfect blockhead."

"Thanks. You never called me perfect in anything before."

"FARMING EXISTS BY DIVINE RIGHT."

Probably there was never a stronger argument in favor of farmers' organization and co-operation written than this. It was written by F. P. Doudna and first published in UP-TO-DATE FARMING February 15, 1903, two months after the Equity Society was started, and reprinted by request in April 1st number of this year.

Mr. Doudna died in 1908, but his words, "Farming exists by Divine right," and "The God of Nature established the farmers' business and set it at the head of all industries," will go ringing down the ages as unborn generations live under the beneficent influence of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

We can supply this article in pamphlet form for distribution at 20 cents per 100 copies. Order a supply to hand to your neighbors and mail to your acquaintances.

FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Indiana

The Dish Pans Tell The Story

The easiest way to **prove** a thing is to **show** it.

For years, we have advised farmers and their wives to let "bucket bowl" cream separators of all sorts alone—because they wash hard, rust easily, are easly damaged and wear out in consequence.

How do you like this solid dish pan full of disks? There is absolutely nothing in that pan but disks—just disks from the bottom up—and all from a "bucket bowl" machine a disgusted farmer and his over worked wife discarded for a Sharples Dairy Tubular.

They got very tired of washing and drying it twice a day.



Will you wash one piece or a pan full? If you prefer one piece, then get a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator instead of a "bucket bowl" machine. Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls contain only one little piece, instantly removable and just like the single piece in the dish pan. All other separators are the "bucket bowl" kind—full of parts and work. The full dish pan contains the many disks used in one of the "bucket bowl" machines that are being discarded by the car load for Sharples Dairy Tubulars.

What's In The Other Pan?

That little piece in the other pan is the triple tinned, pressed steel, wear forever dividing wall used in the Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. It is about like a napkin ring in size and shape, is just as easily washed, is instantly removable and is **absolutely all there is inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowls.**

You'll never forget this picture. Every time you **think** of cream separators you'll think of the difference between the Sharples Tubular and the "bucket bowl" kind—a difference in work, wear, efficiency and profits just as great as the difference in the contents of these two pans.

TRADE Sharples MARK 29 Yrs

It is not surprising that Tubular sales exceed those of most, if not all, other separators combined. "Bucket bowl" sales are so reduced, by Tubular popularity, that the leading maker of disk machines (the self styled "original" disk maker) has found it necessary to commence suit against a catalog house that has been making and selling a cheap separator with disks like his for a number of years. Why? Because he has lost his grip—taken a back seat—is so out of date that he's scrapping for trade with the catalog house concern.

The Tubular is made in the world's greatest cream separator factory. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. It is the world's greatest cream separator. It will give you greatest satisfaction—greatest profits—greatest wear. Get catalog No. 136.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Can Winnipeg, Can **West Chester, Pa.** Chicago, Ills. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal.

DISEASE CAN BE CURED

WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE

HEALTH and STRENGTH are the Result of a Good Circulation

Magnetic Shields MAKE the blood circulate



This cut shows how the Magnetic waves from the VEST, envelop the entire trunk of the body and saturate the patient with powerful Magnetic vibrations. The vest contains 800 powerful Magnetic storage batteries constantly radiating over 800 streams of Magnetic energy into the vital organs and nerve centers, keeping the patient continually bathed in a stream of this revitalizing force. We make shields for every part of the body, described in our new book, "A plain Road to Health." Free to all who send descriptions of their cases.

We Prove it to You

We prove every statement we make. We do not ask you to take our word as final evidence

When we say disease can be cured without the use of medicine, we mean every word we say. Every word of it is true. We know it to be true because in the past quarter of a century we have proved it to our own satisfaction and to the joyful satisfaction of thousands of others.

We are constantly on the lookout for other diseases to prove it on. We prove it to anybody—in fact, we want to prove it to everybody. We do not care what the disease is, nor how severe it is, nor how many other diseases are complicated with it. We can show you parallel cases that have been cured by the famous Thacher Magnetic Shields, and these cases are sound and well today as living monuments to the grand revitalizing power of Magnetism.

These Magnetic Shields keep the body bathed in a constant stream of Magnetism, which floods the system with its life and energy.

Patients are often told that they have incurable diseases. We want to tell you right here that nearly all of these cases can be cured, and we can prove it to you. More than 75 per cent of all the patients that we have cured were first given up as beyond all hope of cure, and they have been made sound and well by applying Magnetism according to scientific instructions.

All we ask of you is to send a full statement of your case so that we may give it careful study, and we will advise you fully by letter just what can be done for you, and how it can be done.

We will agree to tell you all about it and prove to you, by evidence that cannot be denied, that all we say is true.

We will point you to cases of paralysis, consumption, diabetes, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, tumors, nervous prostration, obesity and a hundred and one other diseases that are called incurable. We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them.

We have cured these cases after they had been given up to die.

We know that if we can prove to your satisfaction all we say, you will want the Thacher Magnetic Shields without any urging from us, because we prove that they will do just what we say they will do. There is nothing else on earth to take their place, and do as much as they can do. Read the evidence in these letters from grateful patrons who have been cured.

READ THIS POSITIVE UNDISPUTED EVIDENCE

"GOD BLESS DR. THACHER"—CURED OF PARALYSIS OF LOWER HALF OF BODY OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sirs:—It would take a large amount of space to give a history of my case from start to finish, but for the sake of suffering humanity I will give a few words to help along, if possible, the great work you are doing for the afflicted. In 1883 I was taken with malarial fever of typhoid form, causing complete muscular paralysis. By the aid of the best medical skill in the East, I became, after several years, able to sit up and use my arms, but my lower limbs remained paralyzed until I put on the Magnetic Shields, in 1899, sixteen years afterward. My case is a noted one in New York State, and all the medical fraternity decided I would never be able to walk again. Dr. C. I. Thacher said I could and would walk again, and he was right and all the rest were wrong. It is needless to say I had spent money freely all these years without receiving results, until I found the Magnetic Shields. We who have been restored by its wonderful power begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. Thacher, and we would be unjust to our Creator and to our fellow beings, as well as being very ungrateful, if we did not use all our efforts and powers in spreading the grand truth, bringing greatest joy and hope to the chronic invalid, deliverance from disaster, transition from the old life to the new. I am one of the thousands who, with all my heart, can say fervently, "God bless Dr. Thacher and his great work." All personal letters, enclosing stamp for reply, will be promptly answered for those wishing data of my case. Yours truly,

CLARENCE D. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 6, Rome, N. Y.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE. A MARVELOUS CHICAGO RECOVERY

Dr. Thacher:

Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not severe I would try to read but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not last another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggins, and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

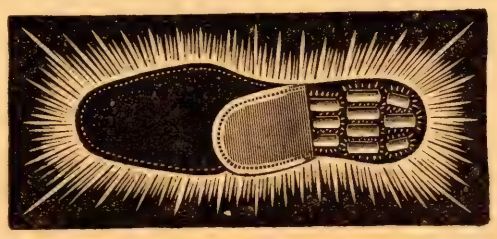
Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. O. Ray, 654 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

We have thousands of just such letters. They come unsolicited in every mail every day in the year. People write to us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that had been considered incurable. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope—no matter if you have been told your trouble could not be cured. Investigate our claims. It is a duty you owe yourself. All we ask is for you to write us a full and complete description of your case and let us PROVE TO YOU THAT WE CAN CURE CASES LIKE YOURS. We will send free of charge our new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing most valuable information on the subject, and we will advise you just what application of MAGNETISM will be required to cure your case. Write us fully today and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you could call at the office and see us in person.

WARM

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet. The greatest life protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even in the coldest weather. A sensation of life, warmth and comfort that you have never experienced before. A pair of our MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES, the smallest shields we make, worn in the shoes, will convince the most doubting skeptic of the curative value of Magnetism. If you want evidence that



FEET

speaks louder than words—if you want positive proof, get a pair of the Foot Batteries today and insulate your body against the cold, damp earth. They are worth ten times their price for this insulation alone. The Single Power Foot Batteries are $1.00 a pair or three pairs for $2.00. The Double Power, or the Compound Foot Batteries, are $2.00 a pair, or three pairs for $4.00, postpaid. Send size of shoe when ordering Foot-Batteries.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD COMPANY, Inc. 160 SUITE 270 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

SHIMER FARM GATE

Made of double-strength one inch steel pipe, malleable iron fittings, heavy cable brace, covered with Shimer Stock-and-Poultry Field Fence. Complete with latch and hinges. Made any size. Plain, but substantial. Circular free. SPRING STEEL FENCE and WIRE CO., Box 20, Anderson, Ind.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND STEEL FENCE

Cheaper than wood, combining strength and art. For lawns, churches, cemeteries. Send for FREE CATALOG. Address. The Ward Fence Co. Box 671 Decatur, Ind.

LAWN FENCE

Many Styles. Sold on trial at wholesale prices. Save 20 to 30 per cent. Illustrated Catalogue free. Write today. KITSELMAN BROS. Box 384 Muncie, Indiana.

FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

Make Your Own Fence

$10 For a Machine

Coiled wire at wholesale

Farm and Yard Gates

Write for free booklet.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, LEESBURG, O

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today. KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.

BROWN FENCE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog. The BROWN Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.

SAMPLE FREE

Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

RANGER BARB WIRE

Union Fence Co. De Kalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

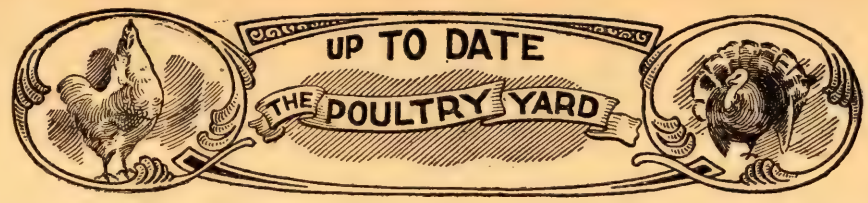
Cowboy SOUVENIR POSTALS, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 20 subjects in the set, 40c, set of 12, 25c, or 4 dandies, 10c. Also Cowgirl postals, characteristic "capers", set 8, 20c, 4 samples, 10c. Stamps taken.

Rocky Mountain Post Card Exchange Block 30, Denver, Colo.

FLOWER POST CARDS Free to You

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.



VARIETIES OF POULTRY—POLISH

It is not certainly known whether these birds take their name from Poland or from the peculiar formation of the head, or poll. They cannot be definitely traced to Poland as the place of their nativity or origin. In size and laying qualities they class with the Mediterraneans. The adult male weighs from five to six pounds, the hens from four to five pounds. They are non-setters and almost perpetual layers, but they require warm, dry quarters.

Unlike the Leghorns and Hamburgs and other small breeds, they are very domestic in their habits, respond readily to kind treatment, and become great pets. They bear confinement well—better even than the Asiatics—and are ideal fowls for small yards in town or city. But their quarters must be kept dry; they cannot stand slush and mud.

The Polish fowls are distinguished by a crest or tuft of feathers on the top of the head. These feathers in the crest of the male are pointed at the extremity like the neck hackle, while those of the hen are broader and round at the end. By this difference in crest the difference in sex may be determined at a very early age. The Polish are plump-bodied, very stylish in appearance and beautiful. As a table fowl they have few, if any, superiors.

The Polish comb is very peculiar, and resembles two little horns, rising something like the letter "V" in form, but it is quite small and seldom shows on account of the large crest on the head.

There are many varieties of the Polish fowl, the principal of which are the White Crested Black, the Black Crested White, the White, the Golden, the Silver, the Bearded Golden, the Bearded Silver and the Bearded White. We can specially notice but two of these varieties.



WHITE CRESTED POLISH.

Possessing all the characteristics and general contour of this breed, the White Crested Polish are somewhat larger than any of the other varieties, unless it is the Black Crested White, which is usually rated as the largest of the Polish family. The White Polish are more hardy than the colored varieties, and experienced breeders consider them the best layers of this breed of wonderful egg producers, and that is saying a great deal.

The plumage is pure white throughout. The ear lobes are white, while the comb and wattles are bright red. The beak is dark, with large nostrils peculiar to the Polish breed. The legs are a slaty or dingy blue. They are very erect and proud of carriage, gentle in disposition and make affectionate pets. They are hardy and healthy when bred pure, but soon lose their characteristics when crossed with other fowls.

The Bearded Silver Polish, or Silver Spangled, as they are generally called, have a ground plumage of silvery white, which is laced with black, giving the birds a most beautiful appearance, as the cut shows. These markings are distinct and uniform. The beard should be full and dark, every feather tipped with black, like the hackle. After the first moult the feathers are generally somewhat lighter. During the first year the feathers of the crest of this variety are black laced with white; after that these markings are reversed and the crest



BEARDED SILVER SPANGLED POLISH

feathers are white laced with black. As shown in the cut, the lacing throughout is slightly heaviest at the tips of the feathers. The plumage is very beautiful, and these birds are highly prized for their ornamental as well as for their useful qualities.

Note.—Our articles on the "Varieties of Poultry" are attracting a great deal of attention, and they are eliciting no small amount of correspondence. We must repeat that we have none of these fowls for sale, nor are we interested in the sale of any of them. The purpose of our work is purely educational and for the benefit of our readers. We do not feel called upon to refer to any breeders. In fact, it would be improper for us to do so. But our advertising columns are open to all, and our classified ads. ought to be especially attractive to poultrymen. —Editor.

THE GUINEA ON THE FARM

The speckled guinea is of a wild nature, and, especially when young, has a game flavor on the table. It is a decidedly handsome bird, sprightly in all its actions, and as great a ranger almost as a turkey or a quail. If allowed to do so it will get all its feed abroad, its principal diet being insects and weed seeds, though it helps itself to grain when opportunity offers.

The white guinea is somewhat more domestic in its habits, but it is still a good forager, and seldom makes trouble in the garden or among the crops.

Guineas are good layers, the white ones sometimes laying in nests with common hens, but the wild nature of the speckled guineas makes them much more particular. They are sure to hide their nests out in the most unexpected places, and, when found, if the eggs are taken out of the nest with the hand, the guinea will almost certainly quit the nest. Remove the eggs from the nest with a spoon or ladle.

Young guineas are hardy and easily raised. If hatched from an unknown nest they will become as wild as birds, and no little care is required to get them sufficiently domesticated to come about the house.

The guinea is extremely watchful, and the presence of a strange dog, or any real or imaginary enemy, is sufficient to open the entire volume of their danger signals, and the noise is not insignificant. We always thought they were worth having on the farm for their watchfulness alone.

Get My Book Before Too Late For Chicken Time



Johnson says: Don't delay too late—better hurry up and send your name. It's most May time. My Big Poultry Book is better than ever—every page of 200 and every photograph out of over 1200 a poultry lesson. Just find out about

Old Trusty Incubator

Over 100,000 in use. 40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial, for 3 Hatches. 10-Year Guarantee. 75 per cent better hatches guaranteed. Don't pay two prices—my price is under $10 complete ready to hatch, sent promptly, freight prepaid east of the Rockies. Get my Big, Free Book.

M. M. Johnson Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.

Every Farmer Knows

(if he has figured it) that his chickens and eggs make more money than any other department of the farm, considering the investment and time and attention given them. Profits on poultry can be doubled. Select a good breed and with no more care the poultry end will pay largely increased profits. More eggs, higher prices for stock and eggs easily make it. Buy thoroughbred

Rhode Island Reds

and the problem is solved. Best breed for farmers and fanciers. Reds are for business. They lay, they pay. Irvington Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are best. Trap nests used. Order from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few red cockerels $2.50 each.

Special for May and June: Eggs $1.00 per 15; $5.00 per 100.

IRVINGTON POULTRY YARDS IRVINGTON, INDIANA

PRESERVE EGGS THE "QUALITY" WAY AND GET RICH!

We have placed eggs preserved the "QUALITY" way for six months, in an incubator, and run it to 104 degrees for a week, when upon breaking them every egg was found to be perfectly palatable. The "Quality" way is the cheapest and best egg preserving method known to science. By mail for 25 cents in stamps if you mention this paper.

EMPIRE COMPANY 868 Ellicott Square, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders

Save money. Thousands are doing it every year. I teach you how and supply all the parts you cannot make, at low prices. My New Lampless Brooder will cost you $4.00. Greatest Brooder invention of the age. Repairs and supplies for all kinds of Incubators or Brooders. My new book of plans and catalogue has over 100 illustrations, showing step by step every stage of construction—so simple a 12 year old boy can follow them. Send 25c coin or U. S. stamps to cover cost. Your money back if you are not satisfied. I allow the price of the book on your first order. Send for the book today. It means Dollars to you. H. M. SHEER, 453 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10

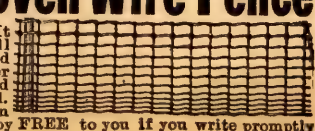
If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 68, Racine, Wis.

20 EGGS $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcos, Leghorn. 30 other varieties. Also Pigeons, Hares, etc. List FREE. A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa

10 Weeks The biggest brightest and best Western Weekly paper in existence; grand views of scenery; stories of adventure and full Western news, weekly farm, ranch and live stock news and views; 19th year; solely to introduce the paper it will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10 cents; clubs of six, 50 cents; 12 for $1; stamps taken. Inter-Mountain Weekly, Sta. 13, Denver, Colo. **10c**

"Jubilee Year" of Page Woven Wire Fence

Page Fence is now in its Quarter-Centennial or "Jubilee Year." It is the Pioneer Woven Wire Fence, having had 10 years the start of all competitors. It leads today in sales and in satisfaction. Admitted by all to have double the strength, life and elasticity of any other fence. Used as the Government standard of highest quality and by many foreign Governments. Supreme throughout the world.



"Jubilee Edition" of the Page Catalog has just been issued. A copy FREE to you if you write promptly

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., BOX 79D, ADRIAN, MICH

POULTRY SUGGESTIONS

Eggs are sometimes sold from the farm when it would pay better to eat them. They are better food than meat.

Clabbered milk or curd is good feed for laying hens. If drained like making cottage cheese it is better, and fully supplies the need for meat scraps or insects.

Cracked oyster shells are valuable in the poultry yard, but if the fowls are confined the shells must not be depended upon to answer for grit. There should be a pile of gravel in the run anyway, and also some lime.

Strong salt brine is as good as anything to spray or sprinkle the walls of the chicken house or perches with. Keep the house clean and dry and spray or sprinkle with salt or lime water, and pests will not bother.

The spring of the year is nature's laying time. Winter eggs are an artificial production and a reversal of nature. Early pullets brought by special care to what they would be by nature in the spring become winter layers. Hens of course also lay in winter, but they, too, require to be brought artificially into the spring condition. And then they must as nearly as possible have the egg-producing feed of spring. Here is the whole secret of winter eggs.

Eggs in a selected place, not too light, are most acceptable to laying and setting hens. When left free they always select such a place. Keep as near as possible to nature.

The demand for ducks is good, and that fowl is an interesting bird to raise; but unless penned at night their eggs are likely to be lost. The worst feature about duck raising is that ducks seem to be always hungry. We believe we never saw a duck that was not ready for a meal.

The extensive use of mattresses has greatly reduced the demand for goose feathers. Still the goose is a profitable bird to raise on the farm. The demand for geese seems to increase every year, and they are not at all difficult to raise; but they are very troublesome on the farm during spring and summer unless there is a lot in which they can be confined. Geese need plenty of water, but not necessarily a pond or stream. In fact, if goslings be permitted to run to a pond infested with tadpoles they are almost sure to eat the tadpoles and die.

TOULOUSE GEESE

The Toulouse goose is a large, blocky bird; hardy, gentle, a prolific layer, and is not much given to becoming broody. It is thus officially described: Large, massive and deep as possible, square built, broad shoulders and imposing front; large head and prominent gullet; color steel gray with each leather lightly laced with nearly white edging. The flights are solid gray, free from any white.

The Toulouse are good yielders of feathers, and they live and lay for several years—ten years being by no means unusual. When once mated, the pairs should never be separated. The goslings are strong and grow rapidly. They increase in size and weight until they are three or four years old, and 34 pounds for ganders and 25 to 30 pounds for geese are not unusual, though somewhat lighter weights, say 22-pound ganders and 19-pound geese, are preferable for breeding stock. Forcing geese for heavy weight ruins them for breeders. Ordinarily geese do well on grass or clover pasture, but while laying heavily they should have some grain feed, oats, or wheat and bran being the best.

"Those Likely to Become So"

New Jersey has enacted a law providing a penalty for selling liquor to common drunkards and "those likely to become drunkards." That law, properly construed and enforced, would leave nobody to sell to, for every one who tastes liquor is liable to become a drunkard.

Painted Himself

"I thought you was painting that house over there."

"I was, but the owner got mad and said he would put the paint on himself."

"Did he?"

"Most of it."



The Full Set of 15 Beautiful four-colored Gold Back, Bright Finish Post Cards, Consisting of a Series Called "Beauties of Friendship" Free

THIS is the most royally beautiful set of Souenir Post Cards ever produced. Every card is a lovely work of art; every flower is shaded in the most natural, life-like and gorgeously beautiful colors. The flowers are on a gold back ground, making them stand out with startling realism. These cards are beautiful enough to frame or be mailed to friends or relatives at any time—on a birthday, or as a memento of your remembrance—they are the most appropriate symbols of your thoughtful feelings that could be imagined. These beautiful Souvenir Post Cards are fitly named—**"Beauties of Friendship."** They rival nature in her most beautiful and lovely colors, and each card contains a pretty verse of sentiment suitable for any time or person. While the supply lasts we want every reader who sees this extraordinary offer to write us at once and we will mail you free a set of these wonderfully attractive cards.

We want to give a full set of these beautiful Friendship Cards to every one who reads this offer. Our purpose is to get UP-TO-DATE FARMING introduced to people who are not now acquainted with it, and all we ask you to do is to show the cards when you get them to at least SEVEN of your friends, and tell them where they came from. And we make the same offer to every one to whom you show the cards that we now make to you.

This is cheaper than you were ever offered so many—15—and such beautiful (see the picture above) post cards before, and if we GIVE you the cards you cannot object to sending a nickel to pay the postage on them and for the wrapping, which several girls are busy doing all the time.

Everybody loves pretty post cards, and you ought not to miss getting, so nearly free, the full set of 15 Beauties of Friendship cards. Fill out the coupon and send it right away, and you will get them by return mail. You will be glad to show them to ALL your friends.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

THIS IS THE COUPON

☞ This coupon will not be accepted from persons who have already embraced our offer. Don't send it.

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING (May 15)
Indianapolis, Indiana

You may send me the fifteen (15) BEAUTIES OF FRIENDSHIP post cards as offered. I agree to the one condition that you make, viz., that I will show them to at least seven of my friends in accordance with your GREAT FREE OFFER. I enclose herewith 5 cents (if you send stamps send 6 cents) for postage and packing and as evidence of my good faith. My address is:

Name.....

R. R.... P. O.....

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Big catalogue of the Capital Gas and Gasoline engines. Ask for our special half price proposition on the 3, 4, 5 and 6 H. P. engines. On the market 14 years. Any size.



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SURPRISE POCKET CAMERA



Press the button, the Camera does the rest. Snap shots or time exposures. Bushels of fun. You can carry it with you in your pocket, and everybody you meet will want their picture taken. You get them to pose for you in some nice position, and tell them to look "pleasant" or look at the "birdies," and to their surprise, after you press the button, they will have a picture produced, nicely mounted, 2x2 inches. You can make as many as they want, and that will almost make them die laughing. You can have more fun with this than any other article made. Everything carefully made and bound to work perfectly. Price complete, only 20 cents by mail, postpaid, or given for one yearly subscription at 25 cents. Address THE WELCOME GUEST, Dept. 12 PORTLAND, ME.



HANDY TOOLS

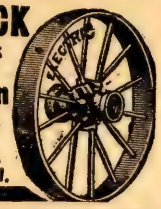
Consisting of one pair 14 in. horse hoof trimmers and shoe pullers, one clinch cutter, three S wrenches to tura nuts on 3-16 1-4, 5-16 3-8, 7-16,1-2 bolts, one punch to take off section knives and other work, one cold chisel forged from black diamond tool steel. Worth ten dollars to every horse on the farm to have its feet trimmed at the proper time. Your money back if not pleased. Price $2.25 per set, express prepaid on two sets.

BOX 469 LEIPSIC, OHIO **Thos. W. Whisler**

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon



Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.
Electric Wheel Co. Box 170 Quincy, Ill.

3-STROKE SELF-FEED HAY PRESS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed



All Steel and Iron
Two Men can run it.
The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co.
1521 W. 12th St. K. C. Mo.
Ask for Catalogue No. 42

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

The marketing of products is just as important as the growing of them. Everything which is taken to a retail market to be sold to the consumer should be taken there clean. This applies more especially to those vegetables which are naturally soiled as having grown on the ground, such as beets, turnips and potatoes. In some of the cities the boards of health will not allow such vegetables to be sold unless washed and scrubbed entirely free from all soil, and in addition some of them require that fruits and vegetables, such as apples, tomatoes and similar ones, must be washed and polished to make them free from germs. This is due to the fact that gardeners use made fertilizers, which are likely to contain disease germs, which come into contact with the garden products. But aside from the matter of health, you can get a little better prices from the consumer for clean, fresh looking vegetables than from filthy, dirty ones, so it is a matter of economy to take them to market, or to the homes of your customers, clean and inviting looking.

It will pay those who have strawberries to market this month to attend to the matter of mulching. Even if they were mulched last fall, just before the fruit ripens go over the plot and, where needed, put on a cut-straw, with a top covering of long straw between the rows, in order to keep the fruit from soiling. If this be attended to, no matter if you have a long rainy spell when the strawberries are ready to be picked, the fruit will not be sandy. If you desire to lose a good customer sell him sandy strawberries; you will succeed.

Go over the hardy beds and borders this month, giving them a good clearing out of all rubbish and weeds, and they will last until well into August. Keep the flowers as well cultivated as the vegetables and they will do as well. There is money in marketing well grown flowers if you live near a large town or city, but take them in loose and fresh from the stalks—never tie in bunches flowers which are to be sold.

If you are in doubt, ask the editor of this department.

Those who plant their cannas and dahlias the first week of June in the section north of the Ohio river, if they have been growing into bud and bloom in pots, will be further on than those who planted the dry roots out in the cold ground in May. Both these plants revel in a deep, rich soil, well drained and well watered.

SAMUEL A. HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.-P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

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Direct From My Factory on 30 Days' Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big BOOK FREE.

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919 New Styles Gold Bevel Edge; Hidden Name; Silk Fringe; Envelope and Post-CARDS 100 Rich and Racy Jokes; One pack Fun; Escort & Love Cards, Star Beau Catcher etc. Greatest outfit ever shown. All 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., B 13, Columbus, O.

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At home or traveling, all or spare time. Easily learned.

GET MONEY—I DID—GOT $301.27 worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith, of Pa. (Used small outfit.)

George P. Crawford writes:—"Made $7.00 a day." J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes:—"Can easily make $5.00 a day plating." Thos. Parker, school teacher, 21 years, writes:—"I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Others making money—you can do the same.

Costs Nothing To Investigate. Write Today.

LET US START YOU in the Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating business. $5.00 to $15 a day can be made doing plating with Prof. Gray's new line of guaranteed Plating Outfits. Unequalled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicyles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. Warranted. No experience required. We do plating ourselves. Have years of experience. Use same materials we sell. Materials cost about 10c to do $1.00 worth of plating. Manufacture the only practical outfits, including all tools, lathes and materials. All sizes complete. Ready for work when received. Guaranteed. WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, formula and trade secrets FREE. THE ROYAL, Prof. Gray's New Immersion Process. Quick. Easy. Latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal, taken out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful plate, ready to deliver. Thick plate every time. Guaranteed 5 to 10 years. A boy plates from 100 to 200 pieces tableware daily, $10 to $30 worth of goods. No polishing, grinding or electricity necessary. DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS. Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. Every store, jeweler, shop, factory, has goods needing plating. Agents have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers delighted. WE ARE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. Been in business for years. Capital, $100,000.00. Know what is required. Our customers have the benefit of our experience, so that failure is next to impossible. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and guarantee everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to own and boss a business of your own. WE START YOU. Now is the time to make money. CALL OR WRITE TODAY. Our new plan. Samples of plating, testimonials and circulars FREE. Don't wait. Send us your address anyway.

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Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

Nobody Can Beat It



Fits Your Own Wagon
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6 Sizes

GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-bu size.

H. Guthberson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the —— before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 509 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

MAKE 20 CENTS MORE PER SHEEP, $9.75

On every one you shear by using the **New Stewart Shearing Machine** With 4 sets of knives, only..



If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears and gets one pound and over more wool per head. It shears any kind of wool easily and quickly. WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS. All gears are cut from solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground and polished, and the driving mechanism in enclosed from dust and dirt and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world are Stewart patents. They are not to be compared in any way with the cheaply made, always out of order, belt machines. Send $2.00 with your order and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. OUR VALUABLE FREE BOOK "How to Shear Sheep," by the champion shearer of the world, will interest you. Send for copy and our big new catalog showing the largest line of shearing and clipping machines on earth. It will pay you. Write today. **Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 224 Ontario St, Chicago**

TURNIP SEED

Best varieties of New crop Turnip Seed, One oz. will plant about 250 feet of drill. Sow about 1 lb. broadcast per acre. We recommend the following varieties:

Early Milan
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PRICE: Postpaid--Packet 5c, oz. 10c, ¼lb. 25c, lb. 75c.
WINTER RADISH: Chinese Rose, Round Black Spanish, California Mammoth. Price same as turnip seed.

O. K. SEED STORE, DEPT. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

Farmers and Gardeners! It's easy to kill the bugs and worms that eat your plants. An inexpensive and easily applied powder will do the work. It is harmless to man and beast.

Ferto-Insectono Positively Kills

Potato Bugs, Squash Bugs, Pumpkin Bugs, Melon Bugs, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, Etc. It will kill all creeping things that eat the leaves, besides being a perfect insecticide.

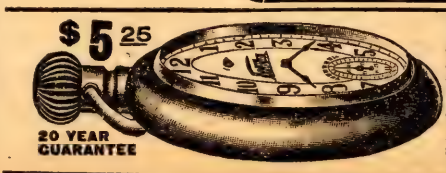
It Will Fertilize Your Ground

That which falls off the leaves will make an excellent fertilizer by combining with the ammonia of the air. Especially valuable in dry seasons as it attracts moisture. It will save and make money for those using it.
PRICE—10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs, $1.25; 100 lbs. $2.00. $35.00 per ton; 500 lbs. at ton rate.
Ferto-Insectono is easily applied but we recommend especially our None-Such Sifter. Use it for applying all powders and plaster. Price 50 cents.

Mfd by O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A. Indianapolis, Ind.

Ferto-Insectono is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbages from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

$5.25



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23j eweled watches are the best .but few can afford to buy them. Our great Encine Special watch patterned after the 23 jeweled R. R. watches that cost $50 to $100 has locomotive on dial and works, micrometric patent regulator, breguet hairspring, genuine and ornamental jewels in gold settings giving it the appearance of a genuine 23j aweled watch. Solid ore-silver, strong heavy 8 oz. dus tproof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. FREE EXAMINATION. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory pay express agent $5.25 and express charges and it is yours.
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Beautiful durable fine dress-ginghams with artistic patterns in bright permanent colors.

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Learn Dressmaking At Home. *We will teach you to your own satisfaction, and equip you to command a good income.* Or you can *start in business for yourself.* Many women nowadays are earning *$100* a week—*$5,000* a year. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive *$10,000* a year. Salaries of *$25.00* to *$50.00* a week are common. *Become a Graduate Dressmaker.* The regular Diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. *These Lessons* will teach you how to make your own clothing and enable you to dress far better at one-third the usual cost. They teach you how to DESIGN, DRAFT, CUT, FIT, MAKE, DRAPE and TRIM any garment, including children's clothing. This College is endorsed by leading Fashion Magazines—McCalls, Pictorial Review, etc., etc.

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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 583 Amsterdam, N. Y.

FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN



WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago

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A-Corn Salve works like magic in removing corns quickly and painlessly. Its application brings instant relief, and certain cure. No danger from razor cuts. 15c at druggists or by mail.

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DIABETES CURED. FREE trial package DIABETOL, and booklet proves it.

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Every woman should have our new catalog. It's free. Mail us your address. KNAPP BROS. MERCANTILE CO., Dept. T, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

25 High grade Art Post Cards; mag. cat. ROY C. BERTRAM, Dorchester Center, Mass. 10c



WORK FOR RAINY DAYS

"Rain, rain! And yet more rain!" "Indeed, I am so disgusted with this weather I don't know what to do," said a young wife. And it was true. She had planned to work in the garden, and because she could not do so she was as disappointed as a child when it rains on picnic day. Now, it is a good thing to have two plans, one to be followed if the weather permits and the other in case you cannot work outside.

A woman of our acquaintance who says she hates to be disappointed guards against possible disappointment in this very way. If she has set her heart on doing any particular thing at any certain time she always plans a second thing to be done in case circumstances prevent her carrying out the first plan.

She does her own sewing, and if she cannot wash on Monday because of bad weather she has an apron to make, or a shirtwaist to be altered a little, or a skirt that is too long, or the winter wraps are to be put away for the summer, so even though her washing is not done so early in the week she feels that she has accomplished something anyway.

While she prefers to get the washing done on Monday, she does not plan to iron on Tuesday unless it should be too rainy or cold or windy to plant or hoe or gather in the harvest. In that case she irons on Tuesday, otherwise the ironing waits for a rainy day.

Her sweeping day is supposed to be Friday, but if Thursday should be rainy she sweeps then so that, if Friday is fair, she can clean up her chicken coops.

No matter what the weather, she always has something on hand that she can do. You never hear her "growl" about the weather. Indeed, she says she considers it a sin to do so, in view of the fact that our Allwise Father orders the weather and anyway it is useless, as all that can be said will not cause the sun to shine one second sooner.

Let us have sunshine in the house, even though it be rainy outdoors. Thus instead of dreading the rain, our families may look forward to rainy days as among the pleasantest that come.

HINTS ON PAPERING

"We are doing our own papering, and such a time as we have with the ceiling! We get some of it on very nicely and think we are champion paperhangers, and the next piece is all wrinkles and will not match. Then I get cross and Cora stands and laughs at me and I am mad for sure."

A young friend thus related her trials in making an old house fit to live in, concluding with the query, "Do you folks paper your own ceilings?" "Yes," was the reply "we papered our sitting room and hallway this spring. We managed pretty fairly, but I have seen a paperhanger work since and I see where we could have done the work in an easier way. We have little trouble if the first piece goes on just right. To get it straight the paperhanger has a blue chalk line which he stretches between tacks driven in the ceiling just sixteen inches from the wall. Snapping this line against the ceiling he has a straight line to stretch the first strip by. The other strips must match the figures in the last one pasted on. It is easier to match your figures before cutting the paper, always cutting the ceiling paper six inches longer than the correct measures, so that each strip extends down the side wall about three inches.

Then when all the strips are cut and laid neatly together, the one who applies the paste turns the bunch face down on the pasting board and pushing some of the under strips over a little so as to keep the paste off the board, he proceeds to paste, folding the ends of each strip toward the middle so that none of the paste is exposed.

A hint about the paste may not come amiss. We ourselves always use just flour with enough cold water to stir smoothly, with more cold water added to make a very thin batter. This is applied to the paper with a brush. We have never had any paper to fall off the wall, or even loosen from the wall to any extent. The paperhanger made his paste by mixing flour with the least possible amount of cold water to make a smooth paste. Then he poured in boiling water, stirring as he poured. At first the paste seemed to get too thin, but he kept on pouring in boiling water until it thickened up again. This method requires much less flour than our way, but it requires more skill, both in making the paste and hanging the paper, as it seems to make the paper so very wet.

Unless your walls are very smooth it is best to select a paper which has a well covered ground, as plain paper shows every defect in the wall.

A stairway papered this spring has a colored paper in a crinkled effect, showing buff, brown and green, with a simple figure in the same colors. This covers the wall from the baseboard up about three feet. The side wall above this and the ceiling are in buff. A paper "binder" in buff, green and gilt finishes the joining. The effect is beautiful, and the paperhanger declared it the very latest style. The papers with cut-out borders are pretty and dainty, and can be had this season in even the low-priced papers.

It is wonderful what a "multitude of sins" in a wall can be covered with a pretty paper. A painted ceiling had begun to "shell" off. Two men worked an hour and a half with scrapers to get it off and had succeeded in cleaning only a few square feet, while they had "gouged" the plaster in numberless places, making it impossible to do a good job with paint. Then it was decided to paper it. A pretty design in pink and silver was chosen, and, behold; that scaly old ceiling is a joy to look upon.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

This Awful Weather

It's blazin' on the mountains,
An' it's scorchin' on the plain,
An' we'd all shout "hallelujah"
Fer a week or two of rain.

Another old time deluge
Fer forty days and nights
Would set the craps to growin'
An' set the world to rights.

Of course we ain't a growlin'
Since the Lord is doin' best
But we never saw sich weather
North, South, East or West.

An' if Providence should only send
The water from the heights
In a regular deluge
It would set the world to rights.

—*Fred J. Herbert.*



Baby Rambler

Yes, we have it, and it is creating a sensation among lovers of new roses. It can't help but bloom. An absolutely hardy, everblooming cluster rose, much like the well-known Crimson Rambler, but of dwarf growth.

A bed of twelve or more Baby Ramblers makes the most beautiful sight imaginable. They simply bloom all the time from June 1 until killing frost. They are hardy and may remain outdoors all winter, or may be removed to the house, where they will bloom all winter.

THINK OF ROSES EVERY DAY FROM JUNE UNTIL FROST, OUTDOORS, OR DAILY INDOORS. THIS IS THE BABY RAMBLER.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will send 3 Baby Rambler Roses for a new or renewed subscriber at 50 cents or 10 for two subscribers at $1.00. Send a club of two.



Let Us Flood Your Home With Light

Reliance Acetylene Generators are so perfect and easily installed that our customers can pipe their homes in a few hours' idle time and save heavy gas fitting expense. We furnish complete working plans and allow

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THE RELIANCE GENERATOR has no superior for efficiency, economy of operation and low cost of machine. By making your own installation you save many additional dollars, and if you have not the necessary tools we will lend them to you. Acetylene lighting is safest, best and cheapest. Write for our beautiful free booklet today, and give us a short description of your house.

THE GEM CITY ACETYLENE GENERATOR CO. 108 Hickory St., Dayton, Ohio

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis FOR 10 cts.

$5 GIVEN AWAY $5

Boys and Girls—and grown folks too—read this offer CAREFULLY

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER BEFORE PRINTED

We want to give you Five Dollars. We want to send you our CHECK BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE.

This book contains Twenty Gold Checks, each worth twenty-five cents, making a total value of FIVE DOLLARS, and will be sent to you with our compliments without obligation or one cent of cost.

You do not bind yourself to do any work and have nothing to return to us. We send you the book of Checks FREE and you keep the entire Five Dollars Worth.

We can only afford to give a limited number of these books to advertise the methods of the Oldest and Best Farm Paper in the Middle West, so write at once, before the supply that we have reserved for readers of this paper is gone.

Just send your name and address on a post card carefully written. We will do the rest and send absolutely Free the Check Book actually worth Five Dollars to you.

Check Book Dept. A. 28 Address THE PRAIRIE FARMER, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

RHUBARB AS A DESERT

Here at the homestead we use a geat deal of rhubarb.

Except horseradish, rhubarb is the first product of our garden in the spring.

The 20th of April is Dorothea's birthday, and though she has many gray hairs, she cannot remember a birthday that was not celebrated with rhubarb pie. On rare occasions we have enjoyed a pie as early as April 17th, but our usual date for the first one is the 20th.

Our rhubarb is a sight to see. On the first mild day of spring mother is out and applies a liberal coating of manure, and if a bottomless barrel or keg is at hand she likes to turn it over the clump of rhubarb. This prevents freezing and brings it on earlier, and the stalks grow as thick as two or three fingers. They are not thin little scrubs like a lead pencil and the stalks are pink and tender, so that we do not have to skin them.

Our neighbors tell us it is not so sour as most rhubarb. At any rate, we never think of adding soda to take off the "edge" as we hear some do in cooking rhubarb.

We are very fond of stewed rhubarb. To a quart and pint of rhubarb, cut in inch pieces after washing the stalks, we add the least bit of water to keep the pan from scorching and a liberal cup of sugar. Stew just a few minutes until the stalks are soft.

When cold we serve as desert. We have either pie or stewed rhubarb at least once a day as long as the rhubarb lasts. A cousin tells us he gets his first rhubarb pie, and his last one, each season at our house.

We think it is good for our health, too, and no dessert so easy to prepare as a dish of stewed rhubarb.

A friend of ours always puts up rhubarb for winter use. Her method is simple. She cuts the stalks into small bits and packs them tightly in a jar. Sitting it under the hydrant, she fills the jar with cold water, screwing on the cap while the water is still running to make sure there is not the smallest crevice for air. An application of paraffine wax after the top is on tight will "make assurance doubly sure."

She has no trouble in keeping it in this way, and we have ourselves eaten of the pie and pronounced it fine.

We have not tried it at the Homestead, however, because we eat ours all up in the spring.

RECIPES

The Cream Soups are not used as often as their merits deserve. This family of soups is rich and most nutritious, and they are properly used at meals where heavy meats do not follow. In spite of the fact that many cooks consider the making of soup a difficult and tedious matter, it is a perfectly simple thing to make the various cream vegetable soups, cream of lettuce, celery, peas, corn, cabbage, or anything else. They are all made in the same general fashion, and offer a good way of disposing left-overs which the cook does not wish to throw away, but of which there is not enough to use as a vegetable. In a way, a cream of vegetable soup is only another way of cooking a vegetable and is to be recommended for the sake of variety.

The cream sauce in which carrots or any other creamed vegetable is served, when added to the broth in which chicken has been cooked, makes a cream soup. The same is true of the water in which celery or any vegetable has been cooked. The base of the white sauce is two tablespoonful of butter and two of flour to every half pint of liquid. The butter and flour are cooked together, but not allowed to brown, and the liquid stirred in a little at a time to prevent lumping. If this liquid is milk it makes the white sauce or the cream soup. If it is tomato, strained, it makes tomato sauce a most useful mixture, since so many kinds of left-over meats can be warmed over in it.

When a vegetables is cooked in water, some of the broken vegetables remain in the pot after the cooking is finished. The water is strongly flavored with the vegetable and nourshing. It should be strained through a sieve, the vegetable being mashed through, to make a strained vegetable in water. Now, if to this vegetable water is added the cream thickening in the proportion of two tablespoonsful each of flour and butter, previously cooked, you have a cream soup. If half milk and half vegetable water be used the soup will be a solid food.

Potatoes and celery cooked together make a good cream soup. A little onion is cooked in most all soups, with the exception of peas. Celery makes a delicious soup, and stalks that are too tough for the table may be used to good advantage. Corn should be well choped for a cream of corn soup. Canned corn may be used. In tomato soup, to prevent curdling, do not put the milk and tomato together until just before the moment for serving. Half a cup of tomato for each cup of milk is the right proportion.

Peas and beans are the best substitutes for meat as they contain the same proteins which form the food value of meats. So in a cream of pea soup one has all the food values. Many persons who do not care for vegetables will make a dinner from cream soup and crackers. Children are particularly fond of it.

Stuffed Sweet Potatoes.—The housewife who has not given her family sweet potatoes cooked with a good stuffing has kept them from eating a delicious dish. The dish is made by choosing extra large sweet potatoes and baking them. After they are soft, cut a slit in the side of each of them and remove the pulp. Season it with butter, salt, pepper a little lemon juice, and a dash of sugar. Beat this together until it is quite light, put it back into skins and bake until the top is brown.

Cookies for the Children.—For the children's lunch boxes cookies are always better than cakes. Here is a good recipe: Cream half a pound of butter, and half a pound of granulated sugar. Add two eggs beaten light, three-fourths of a pound of flour, the grated rind of one small lemon, and the juice of two. Roll out thin and cut into discs or circles, sprinkle thickly with coarse sugar and bake in a quick oven. These should be a pale yellow, not brown.

"Didn't Know 'Twas Loaded"

The chores-boy at Watchout's Summer Villa, a dull but industrious youth who filled a "generally utility" role indoors as well as at the stables, frequently assisted the cook. As the range needed polishing "Chores" was sent to the grocery to get a package of stove blacking, and on his return was told to give the range a good polishing.

The stove was hot, the blacking a fluid mystery, and as frequently occurs with that kind, the stuff took fire and an explosion followed. When the flames were extinguished and "Chores'" burns were dressed, the mistress asked him "How the accident happened?"

The boy tearfully replied, "I used the blacking I got at the store, but please, marm, I didn't know 'twas loaded." Then "Chores" was quietly told they did not allow that, or any other kind of dangerous fluid, used in the house, but only the X-Ray Stove Polish, the kind that was safe for a child to use, and never caught fire or exploded.

"I understand, Senator, you began life as a newsboy."

"You have been misinformed, sir; I began life as a baby."

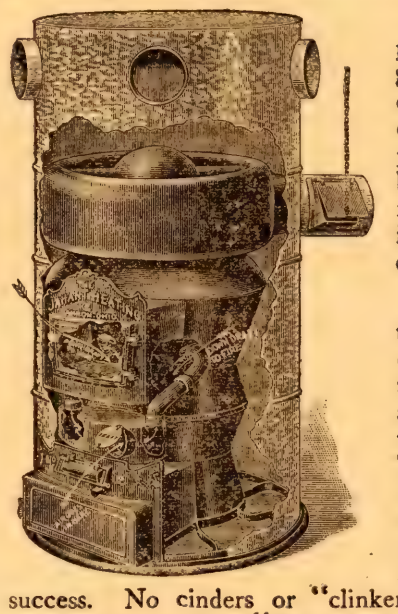
"Really, Miss Sharpley, don't you think a little of me?"

"Yes; very little."

Save $30.

By buying your Furnace from the manufacturer.

And pay but $10.00 down and $10.00 per month.



We not only save you ⅓ the dealer's price, but also sell you a furuace that is **guaranteed** to be absolutely free from defects, either from workmanship or material. We can do this because we manufacture every part of the Jahant Down-Draft Furnace and because we sell direct to the consumer—no middleman's profit. We furnish complete instructions for setting up the furnace, any one can do it.

The Jahant Down-Draft Furnace is scientifically correct. The **"down draft"** (patented, see illustration), burns the fuel from the top **down**—not from the bottom **up**—and by this method burns every particle of the fuel, the gases, and most of the smoke. There is less waste of fuel with a Jahant Down-Draft Furnace than with any other heating arrangement yet devised. **It saves ⅓ of your fuel bill.** You can burn soft or hard coal—wood or lignite, with absolute success. No cinders or "clinkers" are in the ashes, even if you use the cheapest coal. The "down draft" (patented), burns every thing.

Every part of the Jahant Down-Draft Furnace is cast of the best **new, gray, pig iron.** No sheet steel is used. The fire pot is of extra heavy new cast iron, cast in two pieces, will last a life time; **cracking is impossible.** We give a guarantee bond that the furnace is **absolutely satisfactory**—if it isn't you get your money back—**we pay the freight.**

We allow liberal, easy payments, and want you to write for our plan whereby any one can heat their home by furnace at very little cost and use it while it pays for itself in reduced fuel bills.

Your payments are but $10.00 down and $10.00 per month.

Let us tell you more about the many conveniences of our furnace, its economy and healthfulness. How you can buy from the manufacturer direct—and pay a little each month, or secure a discount by paying cash. Write us today for our Booklet T—; a postal will do, we'll send it forthwith.

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USE A

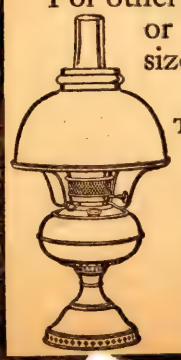
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Because its flame can be regulated instantly.
Because it will not overheat your kitchen.
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Because it's the only oil stove made with a useful *Cabinet Top* like the modern steel range.

For other reasons see stove at your dealer's, or write our nearest agency. Made in three sizes. Sold with or without Cabinet Top.



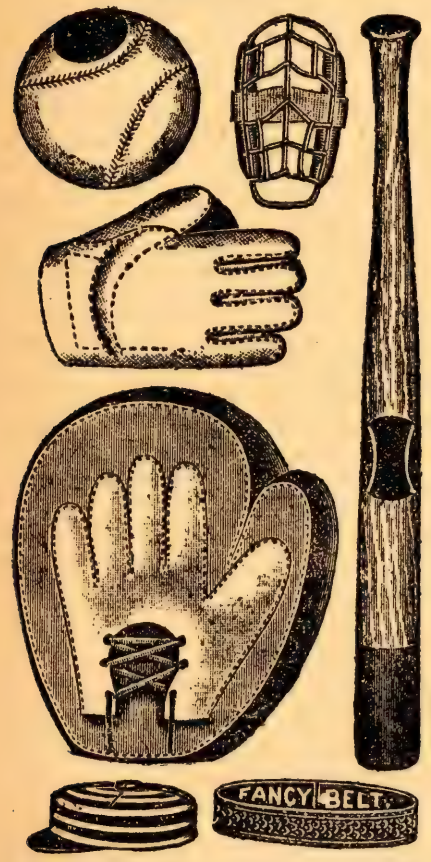
The **Rayo Lamp** cannot be equaled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Equipped with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickeled. An ornament to any room, whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom.

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There are seven pieces in this fine outfit—full regulation league size. Every piece is guaranteed. Boys, if you want this outfit, send us your name and address today and we will tell you just how to get it entirely without cost to you.

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$6.20 For rare 1853 Quarter; $3600 for old dollar; $100 for old cent; $5800 for old gold coin and other big premiums paid for many kinds of coins dated before 1895 of dates and conditions required. **We buy every kind of used Stamps,** including those now in use. You can make **Big Profits,** perhaps a fortune; no interference with regular employment. Send postal for **Free Booklet.** Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., E80, New York.

Cowboy Souvenir Postals, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 20 subjects in the set, 40 cents; set of 12 25 cents, or 4 dandies 10c; stamps taken. ROCKY MOUNTAIN POSTCARD EXCHANGE, Sta. 28, DENVER, COLO.

GOOD FARMERS

The Farm Home, Springfield, Ill., wants the names and addresses of progressive farmers located anywhere in the United States. The publisher desires to interest farmers in the paper, which is acknowledged to be one of the best farm journals for the swine or sheep breeder, the dairyman, the poultryman, fruit grower, gardener or the general farmer. The subscription price is fifty (50) cents per year, but to any one who will send the names (with P. O. addresses) of five farmers living on farms, and 10 cents in stamps or silver, the publisher will credit the sender as a subscriber fully paid for a whole year, provided the street number is given in the letter containing remittance and the five names. Any farmer, wideawake boy or girl can make money getting subscribers for The Farm Home, now in its 30th volume. Address THE FARM HOME CO., 93 Monon St., Springfield, Ill.

Are You Interested

in raising poultry, live stock, produce, fruit, honey, or other farm products? If so, send ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to the "RURAL FARMER."

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It Tells You all about farm cultivation, orcharding, live stock and poultry breeding. How to market crops successfully, informs you how to ship, pack, crate, bill and get returns. "RURAL FARMER" columns are rich in things you should know. Three Months for 10 cents. Published weekly—50 cents per year; 3 years for $1.00, or $1.00 per year for club of 3 persons.

"RURAL FARMER,"
44 S. 3rd Street, • Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

SOME PROBLEMS SOLVED

The problems appearing in our issue of March 15th were intended for the February 15th number, but were held over for lack of space. Thus it was impossible for competitors to send solutions in time for publication at the time we had planned. Nevertheless we are much gratified to receive many papers in competition for the prizes offered. The interest shown in this department gives much pleasure to the editor, but she was quite surprised on examining the papers submitted to find only three that were correct all the way through. Five more had nine of the problems correctly solved. Of these five two had failed on the fourth problem and three on the ninth.

The first prize—$1.50—is awarded to Miss Janie Arvin, of Keysville, Va., Miss Arvin is eighteen years old. Her solutions were clear, yet brief, and her work very neat.

The second prize—$1.00—goes to Sylvan O. Graham, Jacobsburg, Ohio. His work also is neat and his solutions clear, but not quite so direct and brief as Miss Arvin's.

The third prize — 50 cents — is awarded to Fritz Blesi, Sullivan, Mo., who gave correct results but did not give full solutions.

The fourth prize—50 beautiful colored post cards—was won by Mary Nelson, Box 103, Stanley, N. Y., who submitted clear and correct solutions to nine of the problems, failing on the ninth.

We would give the correct solutions, but on account of mathematical characters we find that to be impractical. To those who solved every problem we extend hearty congratulations. To those who failed we repeat the old saying, "Try again." They did much better than those who did not try at all. Winning a prize is not so important as to cultivate the habit of trying to do things.

Will those who won the money prizes kindly write to Ryla Mann, care UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, how you mean to spend it?

WANTED

Every UP-TO-DATE boy and girl to learn to read understandingly the letters others write, and to state in writing exactly what he or she may have to say on a given subject.

Last week Marie wished some brown ribbon to trim her "Easter bonnet." Not having an opportunity to go to the store she sent to the city for samples of brown ribbon. Very promptly came a reply as follows:

DEAR MADAM—Your request for samples of brown ribbon received. As you did not state what *kind* of ribbon you want, we are sending you samples of our new line of ribbons, and trust you can make a selection from these swatches.

Assuring you that your order will have our prompt attention, we are, Yours very truly,

——— ——— & SON.

Under another cover came a splendid lot of samples showing different weaves in various colors—pink, blue, leather, champagne and black — but not a brown piece in the lot. Now, what do you think of that?

We hear much of the ignorance of farmers, but we think almost any farmer boy or girl would know that if one asked for samples of any brown material she would not be interested in pink or green. No wonder country youths are preferred for many city positions, if this is a fair sample of the city clerk's work.

I am going to have a position at the seashore next summer, and want to make myself several pretty dresses while I have time this winter. My means are small. How can I spend what I have to best advantage?

SWEET SIXTEEN.

You can make as pretty, dressy a frock from Simpson-Eddystone Prints as any girl of sweet sixteen can possibly want, and you will be surprised at the moderate cost.

These beautiful cotton goods are so dainty, and the designs so pretty and stylish that they look like much more expensive materials.

If you want to save money on your purchase of fence, write Kitselman Brothers, Box 289, Muncie, Ind., for their free catalogue. They are selling fence to the farmer on 30 days' trial for 15 cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue.

They Were All Poor Boys

An exchange culls the following historical facts, which should encourage every young man struggling under discouragements and poverty:

John Adams, second President, was the son of a farmer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was raised in the pine woods for which the State is famous.

James K. Polk spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his house was a very humble one. He learned the business of a clothier.

James Buchanan was born in a small town among the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built his own house in what was then a wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a very poor Kentucky farmer, and lived in a log cabin until he was twenty-one years of age.

Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. He was never able to attend school, and picked up all the education he ever got.

General Grant lived the life of a common boy in a common house on the banks of the Ohio River until he was seventeen years of age.

James A. Garfield was born in a log cabin. He worked on a farm from the time he was strong enough to use carpenter tools, when he learned the trade. He afterward worked on the canal.—*The Classmate.*

Some Bible Questions

Ryla Mann.

1. Who was the first high priest of the Hebrew nation?
2. Who was Abednego?
3. Who was Abel?
4. What beautiful woman, by a prompt apology and a present to the man whom her husband had insulted, saved her husband's life and prevented much blood-shed?
5. What king gave a feast, during which, while drinking wine from the golden vessels brought from the temple at Jerusalem, he saw the fingers of a hand writing on the wall of his palace the announcement of his death and the over-throw of his kingdom?
6. Who was Jacob's youngest son?
7. Mention three famous residents of Bethany?
8. What was Bethesda?
9. What town was the birth-place of Christ, our Savior?
10. What wealthy land-owner befriended Ruth, and afterward married her?

10,000
FREE SAMPLES OF
DERZEMA
OUR NEW FAMOUS REMEDY FOR ALL CASES OF
ECZEMA



Don't put up with this disfigurement any longer

Pimples, Blotches, Rashes, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Acne, Abscesses, Boils, Itching Skin, Running Sores, Blackheads, Bad Legs, Carbuncles, Blood Poisoning, Barbers' Itch, Ringworm, Sore Head, Psoriasis, After Effects of Vaccination, etc., etc.



Send for a FREE Sample, which will start to clear your skin like this

Are you tormented by incessant skin irritation? Does your skin itch and make you uncomfortable all day, and does it become so bad at night that you can't get restful sleep? Have you one of those inflamed spots that cause almost unbearable burning pain? Are you afflicted by that most distressing of skin troubles—eczema, in either its dry, moist or scaly form? Are you disfigured by spots, pimples, or blotches on your face, so that you feel humiliated when people look at you? If so, you can stop all your discomfort, disfigurement and humiliation by adopting our Derzema treatment. Very likely you have already consulted doctors, been to hospitals, and tried various so-called remedies without getting better. We are always hearing of cases of this kind, and getting letters from those who despaired of being cured, or even gaining relief, until they used Derzema. Then their trouble disappeared.

WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO

Is to send your name and address, or cut out the coupon, and, if suffering from any of the above torturing and embarrassing diseases, ask us to send you a

FREE SAMPLE

and it will convince you that Derzema justifies everything we say about it, and after you use it you will know what a wonder-worker it is. If you have not slept for months on account of the agonizing itching, burning and inflamed condition, you will enjoy a good night's rest after using Derzema, and in twenty four hours you will commence to see the merit of our remedy. **WRITE US TO-DAY—NOW**—if you are looking for a guaranteed remedy.

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F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

A BIT OF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Every Good Movement Has Had Its Detractors

NOTE.—We are prompted to make below a brief statement of undeniable facts because these parties persist in reiterating false statements to prevent the success of the society whose progress they have done so much to impede, and to hold the farmers in the thraldom of speculation under which they so long labored.

Any one who wishes a more extended history of these events, including the sworn confession of Claire R. Walrod, laying bare the whole conspiracy from the beginning, can obtain the same by addressing Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

1898—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., established UP-TO-DATE FARMING AND GARDENING. He was prompted to do that by a belief that farmers needed something in the way of instruction that the established farm papers were not giving them. Careful consideration convinced him that the farmer's weakest point was his system of marketing.

1901—Mr. Everitt began the agitation of the question of controlled marketing, arguing that in that way farmers could secure equitable and steady prices for all their products. During the year a number of leading farmers who adopted the idea pledged themselves as members of a society should one be organized to secure that object.

1902—At the instance of Mr. Everitt, The American Society of Equity was organized in the city of Indianapolis, December 24, 1902, on the clearly defined principle of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices for all farm crops, with a comprehensive and unmistakable plan, formulated by Mr. Everitt, for securing the object. The society was duly incorporated, Mr. Everitt was elected president, and his paper was made the official organ.

1903—Organization progressed encouragingly, but there was a great need for assistance. M. Wes. Tubbs, of the State of New York, professing great devotion to the principles of the society, though in his native State had been indoctrinated with the principles and methods of labor unionism, was given a position at headquarters.

1904—Education and organization continued in spite of the opposition of the intrenched price-makers and speculators. Almost all the farm papers were arrayed against the society and its doctrine of better and steadier prices for farm products. Mr. Everitt was re-elected president, and M. Wes. Tubbs became acting secretary.

1905—Education and organization continued. Growth was very rapid, and the society became an acknowledged power, with a membership approximating 75,000. The marketing of several important crops was visibly affected, and farmers received pronounced benefits. Opposition materially weakened. Mr. Everitt re-elected president, and M. Wes. Tubbs was elected secretary.

1906—Growth continued with increased rapidity. Marketing farm crops was practically revolutionized where organization had been effected, and farmers were enthusiastic and jubilant. The society was recognized as one of the great and beneficent institutions of the country. Mr. Tubbs conceived the idea that the Society of Equity should combine or affiliate with the labor unions, and that the labor unions, representing consumers, should have a place on the farmers' price-making board. To accomplish that purpose he proposed the raising of capital stock to establish joint exchanges and take farm products out of the regular channels of trade. Mr. Everitt, as president, turned down the proposition, arguing that the farmers' income came from the sale of their products, while the labor people's income came from their wages; that the labor unions controlled their wages and the farmers should control the prices of their products. Mr. Tubbs took his idea into the annual meeting in 1906, and began a systematic work against Mr. Everitt, who was continued as president, with Mr. Tubbs still secretary.

1907—Strange doctrines began to be quietly, if not secretly, promulgated from the secretary's office. Directors Drayton, Sharp and Scott accepted Tubbs's capital stock exchange idea and combination with the labor unions. John Mulholland, formerly prominent in labor unionism; Garret M. Walrod and his son Claire became employes in the secretary's office, and much of the work of that office was directed to the promulgation of the exchange idea. They even pretended to establish a "Consumers' Department" of the society, which was to be in charge of the secretary independent of the president. A secret but systematic fight was kept up on Mr. Everitt, resorting to criminal falsehoods and slanders, because he refused to endorse the above schemes and persistently held the society to its original purpose and the system that had made it famous. Growth and development were slow during the year, because effort had been directed in other channels.

At the annual convention of 1907 it was soon found that the labor union exchange doctrine had been well spread among the delegates, and that by misrepresentation and criminal falsehood, a majority of the delegates had accepted that idea and turned against Mr. Everitt, against whom bitter charges had been made. An investigation of these charges Mr. Everitt and his friends tried and tried again and again to get before the convention, but was always refused. The conspirators knew they dared not face the truth. Mr. Everitt then declined to be a candidate for any office, and the convention, packed as it was, refused to entertain the candidacy of Mr. Tubbs. But the combined union labor exchange idea, headed by Director Drayton, prevailed.

During this crisis a number of true and stanch members withdrew and organized on the original principles solely for the purpose of holding the society for the benefit of farmers, in case the others should carry out their wild schemes and drag the society into work and methods foreign to its purpose. C. M. Barnett, L. N. Staats and O. D. Pauley were elected officers of the old society, and it was proposed to establish another paper as the official organ in the place of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The second convention elected W. H. Mitchell, J. A. Everitt and I. C. Rous to lead the society holding to the original principles and plan and UP-TO-DATE FARMING continued to be the official paper.

1908—Development ceased among farmers and indignant members all over the country refused to pay their dues and keep up their membership. In Kentucky alone was anything like effective work done, and there independent tobacco organizations, adhering to the principles of the society as originally taught, gained victories for their crop and reaped substantial benefits. UP-TO-DATE FARMING continued to teach the true doctrine of Equity, exposing the turpitude and cupidity of those who had dragged the society away from its purpose, and thus did an effective educational work.

In October, 1908, a so-called annual (but unconstitutional) meeting was held at Milwaukee, Wis., at which it was shown by their own reports that not only no progress had been made during the year, but that the society as then managed had become hopelessly involved in debt. Nothing had been accomplished for the farmers, though several so-called exchanges had been established in various cities, not one of which is in existence at the present time. Every one has failed, as Mr. Everitt declared they would. At this illegal meeting (so declared by their own attorney) C. O. Drayton was elected president, M. F. Sharp vice-president and Charles A. Spear a director. The latter is a confessed criminal and the other two led through 1907 and 1908 in the conspiracy to deceive the society and which resulted so disastrously.

It was then that the organization formed for safety in 1907 considered it time to come to the rescue and take official action. In response to a call therefore a large number of true members of the original society from all the great agricultural States of the country met in Indianapolis on October 27, 1908, to rehabilitate and perpetuate the true Society of Equity. This meeting could not act under the name of the American Society of Equity, because that would have been to indorse what the conspirators had done and to assume the enormous indebtedness they had contracted. It was therefore decided to reorganize as the Farmers' Society of Equity, and that was done, with J. A. Everitt, who had been more than vindicated from all the charges that had been made against him, president; W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich., vice-president; I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary-treasurer, and with UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper. This society was duly incorporated, and the work of organization has progressed without a break.

1909—This year has been marked with good progress and rapid growth of the Farmers' Society of Equity. Old members and old unions that were discouraged and deceived by the events of 1907 and 1908 have enrolled themselves in the Farmers' Society of Equity as the real society they originally joined, and much new territory has been entered with excellent results. Every productive industry is aroused, and indications are that very soon the society will be as prosperous and powerful as it was before dissension interfered with its work and progress.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

Determined to vindicate himself from the charges and libels published against him, Mr. Everitt prosecuted in the appropriate courts Charles A. Speer, who plead guilty to the charge of libel and was sentenced to pay the penalty the law provides in such cases; Garrett M. Walrod, now editor of the so-called official paper, who first fled the city, returned, was arrested and is now under bond to appear for trial; Theodore G. Nelson, president of their grain growers' department, who was tried in the criminal court of Chicago, found guilty of libel and fined $100 and costs; C. W. Bowne, first editor of their so-called Equity Journal, tried in the criminal court of Chicago, found guilty of libel, and fined $200 and costs; John Gentner, secretary of their grain growers' department, tried and found guilty in the criminal court of Chicago, but granted a new trial on a technicality; C. M. Barnett, elected president at the 1907 convention, and O. D. Pauley, secretary, arrested for circulating libels against Mr. Everitt, but so far their trial could not be reached. John Mulholland fled from Indianapolis to escape arrest, and has since been charged with misappropriating funds entrusted to his care in Ohio and was reported as having departed for parts unknown. Claire R. Walrod on July 10, 1908, made a sworn confession, implicating all the people in the conspiracy as charged.

The particular attention of all members is called to "A Bit of Chronological History of the Society of Equity," beginning in the first column on this page.

This will be reprinted in succeeding issues for the information of new members who are constantly joining the Farmers' Society of Equity.

It is not our intention to withhold anything from such. It is not unusual that a good movement should experience serious troubles in its early years. On the contrary, it would be remarkable if it should escape them. History has only repeated itself in the Equity movement.

The fact that the principles of the society have withstood the attacks of its enemies proves that they are sound and such as should endure forever. Also, the new attachments the conspiracy attempted to fasten on the society have all sloughed off and the original plan again stands out in all its simplicity and power ready for farmers to use it when through it they will solve all their serious problems

* * *

The costly experience of attempting to introduce consumers of farm products on the price making boards caused the Farmers' Society of Equity to guard against a recurrence of this in the future. The by-laws of the F. S. E. provide that "no one shall be elected a delegate to county, state or national meetings who is not a practical farmer, or whose chief income is not derived from cultivating the soil."

The chief purpose of the founders of the society was to give farmers absolute independence in pricing their crops. Therefore the proposition by the 1907 secretary, and later backed by three others of the directors, who are now at the head of the old organization, to share this right with the consumers was treasonable. And their efforts in 1907 to organize consumers, to the neglect of completing the organization of the farmers, was an act of treason against the society and the members.

But all these things are past now, and will soon be only matters of history. The principles and plan of the society have been saved, which are far more important than a mere name. We believe the prospects for the future greatness of the society have been greatly improved by reason of the trials it has experienced. No farmer in the future can be persuaded to entertain a proposal that any other class of people shall share with him his inalienable right to price his own products—the result of his investment, skill and toil.

This right is his, and through the F. S. E. he will be given the power. This right and power must be safeguarded to him, and at the next national convention of the society the clause quoted above from the present by-laws should be made permanent and **unchangeable** as long as the society endures.

* * *

During the time when the attempt was made to carry the society away by paths that led to, nobody knew where, it would be natural that the membership would be largely adrift, lacking the true compass to direct its course.

One of the errors it fell into in some places was to depart from the true minimum price idea, and the original plan of securing the minimum price for the producers.

To illustrate: The tobacco growers, who were the best organized of farmers growing any crops, largely discontinued naming a minimum price, but depend on agreeing with the buyers what price shall be paid. Also, from the price agreed upon was deducted all the expense of storing, prizing, handling, commissions, etc., and the grower got what was left. It is evident that the net price by this plan was never known until the final settlement day, and then it might not be a profitable price.

The original plan was to decide in conventions what the farmers should have—the least or minimum prices—and charge the expense of marketing to the buyers.

It is the intention of the F. S. E. to bring the organization back to this plan wherever it has departed from it.

For instance: We admit that farmers must be sufficiently organized and controling enough of their crops (but this does not mean all of any crop) before they can exert any influence on price making.

When they are in a position that they can positively affect the price one cent a bushel, or pound, they are in a position to compel whatever price they are entitled to.

Also, when they get in this condition they can just as well say that they will take a net price and any expense of storing or marketing must be paid by the buyers.

This is the only plan that will ever be successful and satisfactory with farmers. Many of them have not been trained in the intricacies of business matters and they cannot understand many things that come up in the ordinary course of business. Also they are inclined to be suspicious and have charged graft against people who were selected to do their business, often without any good cause. For these reasons a simple system of handling their business was adopted in this original movement.

If it is agreed that the price of tobacco shall be 10 cents, 8 cents and 7 cents, in the national convention, corn 60 cents, wheat $1.25, eggs 15 cents in summer and 25 cents in winter, cotton 13 cents, hogs 7 cents, cattle 7 cents, peaches $1, etc., and these prices are received by the producer, he is satisfied and he is not concerned about what commissions, storage charges, etc., there may be for handling. He produced the stuff and got what he was entitled to when he turned it over to the next party. The chapter he is interested in is closed.

* * *

It has been said, "Farmers are not business men." Then why should they be expected to assume the intricate handling of their crops down to the

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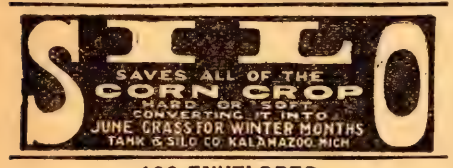
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consumers? They do not, and never did, from choice. But because of their helpless condition they were held in a position where the result of every slip or mishap could be saddled on them. If farmers are not business men, then let the business men assume the responsibility of marketing the crops after they leave the farmers' hands, and pay the cost. This will be good business for the farmers, and the F. S. E. stands forever committed to this plan.

Or, if the crops are stored by the farmers' representatives — the society —let the expense be added to the price when sold. Nothing else will be a stronger incentive for early buying.

Can there be a stronger argument against the scheme of the conspirators to dispense with the present middlemen, and the combined farmers and consumers jointly assume their functions? In practice it would result in putting experienced men out of business and filling their places with inexperienced people, destroying utilities representing hundreds of millions of dollars of investments and supplying instead new utilities and facilities to establish which farmers and consumers would need to contribute an equal sum.

* * *

The Farmers' Society is working along the original lines and on the simple and practical plans that were so successful before 1907. All the old members, and other farmers who seek for better conditions in the future, are urged to uphold it and advance its interests, which are the best interests of all farmers in America.

WHO FOUNDED THE SOCIETY OF EQUITY?

People are still worrying some over the question of who struck Billy Patterson. A few are doing the same thing over the oft-answered and easily established fact as to who was the founder of the Society of Equity. The so-called Equity Journal has become hysterical on this subject, and hopes to excuse its culpability by alleging that a Mr. Hearon founded the society some ten years ago, and the pretended editor subscribed $1 toward a $50 life membership for Mr. Hearon. The solitary $1 stood through two issues and then from very loneliness withdrew. Nobody else was willing to endorse the proposition or to subscribe.

What matters it to Mr. Everitt? What matters it to the public? Mr. Hearon may have thought of such a thing. Many others may have had similar thoughts. The public never heard of it, just as Mr. Everitt never heard of Mr. Hearon or his ideas until long after the organization of the Society of Equity. The doctrine was first publicly proclaimed and taught by Mr. Everitt, the organization was effected at his instance by himself and those who joined with him, and all the records of the organization are in his name.

But what does this silly agitation amount to? Only that it shows the perfidy of the unprincipled and selfish conspirators, who hope through their irresponsible sheet to injure Mr. Everitt and impede the progress of the true society.

They even make a business of procuring the names of new members of the Farmers' Society of Equity and sending to them, imposing upon them, their scurrilous sheet in the hope of disturbing the work and creating dissension. They belittle the intelligence of the people.

MAP CROP REPORT

The Government May 1 crop report, issued May 7, puts the winter wheat area for this year's harvest at 27,871,000 acres, which is about 8 per cent. below that of last year, and the condition of winter wheat is about 6 per cent. below that of May 1, 1908.

The condition of rye is 3 per cent. below that of last year, of meadows 9 per cent. below, pastures 12 per cent. below, and spring plowing and planting are also behind last year on May 1.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. 1. *Please ask through your paper for a recipe to cure a sheepskin so as to retain the wool and use as a mat.* 2. *Also the best books for amateurs to study to get good knowledge of general farming.—F. W. Hancock, 98 Allston Street, Cambridge, Mass.*

ANSWER. 1. Will our readers who know please answer. 2. Write to Orange Judd Company, New York, for their catalogue and make selections.

QUESTION. *I got a copy of a farm paper that evidently is not friendly to our society and paper. I notice what they say about one William L. Hearron. I think this demands a full explanation in our paper. It is simply astounding that men who stand before the world as traitors, and some of them criminals, should have the effrontery to come before the public with such a paper. —F. P. Adams, Alamosa, Colo.*

ANSWER. See reply elsewhere in this paper, and a further reply which will appear in next issue.

QUESTION. *M. F. Sharp, whom you charge as being in the conspiracy against the society, came into this neighborhood and stated that the blue circular that you sent out recently, and Walrod's confession, were "malicious falsehoods." He also publicly made many more slanderous statements, for which, if not true, he should be arrested. His actions have interfered with organization in this territory and we regret it very much, because our farmers had great hope for benefits from the Farmers' Society of Equity. What shall we do?—J. H. Quigley, Organizer, Nobob, Ky.*

ANSWER. The blue circular contained correspondence between Sharp, who was a director in 1907, and in the conspiracy, with his co-conspirators, and they with him, and other exposures. Every reader can plainly see that the writer, Mr. Everitt, swore that all the letters printed in that circular, and the statements made therein, were true. Now I put the question to any man of common sense: If I swore to "malicious falsehoods" would not those people cause my arrest without waiting an hour? Some of the people exposed are in Indianapolis, and I can always be found at 227 West Washington street, in the same city. This man Sharp, when asked "Why" (if I accused them wrongly) "do you not have Mr. Everitt arrested?" replied, "Because of the expense." But this is not an excuse. All they would need to do is to report the matter to the grand jury, or make an affidavit that I had falsely accused them, and the State of Indiana would do the rest. Mr. Sharp knows this as well as anybody. And the same with Walrod's confession. Every word of it is true, and the know it, otherwise they would stop its circulation, as we are sending them out every day.

What shall you do? Go right along. Truth is mighty and will prevail, and all who must resort to deceit and falsification to bolster up a campaign conceived in malice and born in inquity will fail. We will send you a good speaker to help you a while and you will find the results better on account of Sharp's visit.

QUESTION: A. E. Bryant, Kingsley, Mich., addressed the following questions to the editor of Traverse Bay Eagle and calls upon "any good member of the Farmers Society of Equity to answer them:"

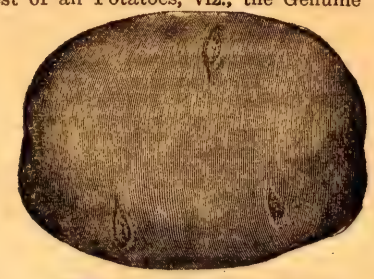
First. If I raise 500 bushels of potatoes and sell them to a local buyer for 25 cents a bushel; he ships them to a commission firm in Chicago; it in turn ships to the South and sells to the cotton raisers for $1.50 per bushel, what have I to do with the deal? I have sold them and received my pay for them; they are no longer my property and belong to the men who bought and paid for them. What right have I to say what price they shall charge?

Second. What system has the Farmers Society of Equity adopted to find markets for farm produce and do away with the middlemen? I have been a reader of the official paper for four years and so far I have not seen any plan put forth by Mr. Everitt whereby a farmer can ship his produce and sell it without it passing through two or three middlemen.

ANSWER: (1) At least two propositions enter into this question. First, was the price you received, 25 cents, enough? second, was the price sold for, $1.50, too high? If it can be shown that both prices were equitable, then you have no good cause to protest against the system that made the prices. On the other hand, if the price you received was a fair, profitable price, and the price $1.50 to the cotton planter was too high, you have a duty to perform to see that the latter is not overcharged. And this is for your own protection. If the cotton grower must pay exhorbitantly high prices for what he consumes he must in turn get higher prices for cotton and you will be obliged to pay more for cotton goods of which every northern family is a consumer and not a producer. But your interest is more than this. If $1.50 is too high a price for potatoes, and it is, the cotton growers ability to procure potatoes, and consume them is impaired and the potato grower is injured again. It is the duty of every farmer to co-operate with others to establish a system of marketing that will guarantee to the producers of all crops a fair, profitable price and through the producers of all crops co-operating, to set these prices they will be equally profitable and all will be pro-

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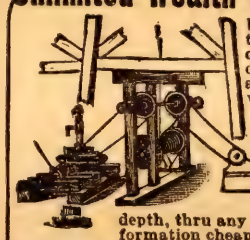
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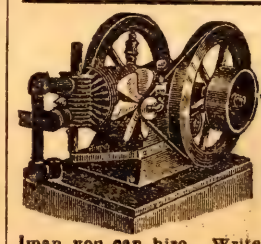


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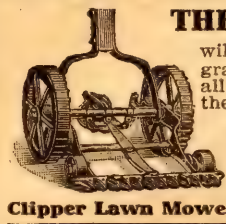
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Best **FIRE CLAY LINING,** moulded into shape, but **NOT DRIED** or **BURNED.** Put up in package, so that it keeps **SOFT** and **EASILY** fitted to **ANY SHAPED STOVE,** regular, warped, irregular or round. It fits close to the iron and the ashes can't get behind it. **HARDENS IN FIRE.** Full directions on package and folders. Most durable lining. Over 30,000 stoves in Chicago alone lined with it. Its superiority is WELL ESTABLISHED. You can fit your stove AT ONCE. Lining already burned won't fit. You can't make them fit. Ours is the only lining that will give an EXACT FIT.

HARD LININGS You WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!! They don't fit. You break them trying to fit them. You pay double price, and your stove may burn out while you wait.

Cost Less	MAGIC LININGS SHIPPED AT ONCE FIT LIKE MAGIC	Last Longer

Send one dollar for package of four bricks, or order through your local dealer and pay after 30 days' test, if satisfactory.

MAGIC STOVE LINING CO. (NOT INC.)
1165 TO 1199 35TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SUNNY Florida

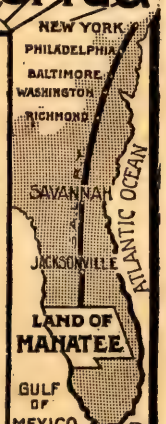
FARMS.

Why not locate in Manatee County, (West Coast)? Ten acres net as much as a hundred in Northern States. Delightful climate, abundant rainfall, convenient markets.

VEGETABLES NET $1000 ACRE.

Outdoor work the year round, several crops a season. Lands reasonable. Write for full information.

J. W. WHITE,
GENERAL INDL. AGENT,
SEABOARD AIR LINE,
DEPT. F. T.,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.





Only $33.50 and Up

SENT DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU, FREIGHT PREPAID

200 to 950 Pounds Capacity

Never before in Cream Separator history could you get a high grade Separator—with gears running in a "Bath of Oil"—the superior of any $85 to $110 Separator, at such a low direct-from-factory price as I'll make you. Save $25 to $50 this way. I make and sell so many I can afford to make the price as low to you as dealers and jobbers have to pay in carload lots—spot cash—for other high grade Separators.

TAKE 90 DAYS' FARM TEST OF A GALLOWAY HIGH GRADE "Bath in Oil" Separator

Closest skimmer—Easiest running—Easiest to clean—No trouble oiling or danger of running dry like others, which alone is worth $50 extra. Costs nothing extra on a Galloway. Send me your name today so I can write you my Special Proposition, at the price I'm making direct to farmers and dairymen, based on my output of 14,500 Galloways this year. I'll also send you my big BOOK FREE. Address—**Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO. 503 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa**

tected. Self-interest should bind all producers together so that all may get profitable prices and so none can impose too high prices on those who do not produce such crops. When this is accomplished, the consumers in towns and cities who produce no crops will also be protected.

(2). I fear Mr. Bryant has not read the official paper very carefully. In the first place the true Equity movement never undertook to *find markets for farm produce.* It always recognized the fact that the markets exist alre[illegible] e products of the farm are different in this respect from almost all other commodities, the producers, or owners of which must seek their markets and oftentimes fight for them. It has only been since a part of the society came under the control of the people who do not understand it, that some of the members began to grope in the dark again as they did for generations before the Equity plan was given them. And if they continue to let the blind lead the blind, as is the case of Drayton, Sharp, Speer, Kump, Tubbs, et. al., leading their faction, farmers will be in a worse condition fifty years from now than they were previous to December, 24, 1902.

What system has the Farmers Society of Equity adopted to find markets for farm produce and do away with the middlemen? The Farmers Society of Equity proposes to keep all farm crops in the control of the producers until the real demand is ready for them and then direct the marketing, by its system, which has been printed in this paper more than once, and which is for distribution to all inquirers in a pamphlet of 40 pages, entitled, "Farmers' Industrial Freedom."

The Farmers Society of Equity does not propose to do away with middlemen, except the unfair, and unnecessary ones which con be done when the first step, farmers organized, has been taken. Until farmers are organized they cannot do anything toward better business methods; after that time they can do all.. The Farmers Society of Equity recognizes the necessity of middlemen. Imagine, if you please, all middlemen done away with. The plan will then be to market direct from the producer to the consumer. This means, if it means anything, that the producers of potatoes will drive up to the consumer's house and the consumer, the man the potato grower wants to reach direct will come out and dicker for a peck, or a few bushels of potatoes. Instead of the farmer being out on the farm producing more stuff he must be selling his stuff at retail, and instead of the supporter of the family being at work in the store, factory shop or mine, he must be hanging around home to meet the producer of potatoes, fruit, milk, meat, etc.

"Oh," you say, "we did not think of doing this ourselves. We will hire somebody to do it and we will have our own exchange."

The minute you hire people to do these things they are middlemen, whether they work for wags or a commission, and if exchanges are necessary they will be simply wholesale houses, or commission houses, under a different name. And if farmers attempt to run them they will be miserable excuses for the present institutions run by experienced people.

Let farmers control their own crops first, *then it will be the easiest thing o CONTROL the middlemen in the commission they may charge for handling the crops.* Every attempt on the part of farmers to "do away with the middlemen" will fail and it ought to. The Grange tried it and we know what became of the Grange as a great organization; the Alliance tried it and this organization which at one time counted its members by millions, only lives in history. The American Society of Equity was treasonably committed to it in 1907 and all members know the result. Of all the Equity exchanges established that year, or attempted to be established, and which sucked the life blood of the society, not one is in existence. And I will say plainly if it had not been for the stand I took, and the support given by a few loyal delegates at the revolutionary 1907 convention, to save the society to its original sound principles and policies, it would have gone down like all the others did and wrecked on the same rock.

Are farmers willing to abandon the new plan they lauded so highly after its announcement in 1902, and which was successful beyond their fondest hopes previous to 1907, and give the old plans that have always proved failures, another trial? What do they say? What does Mr. Bryant say?

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

SALESMEN wishing to earn from three to five dollars per day write for terms immediately. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Farm Lands

ALABAMA—Baldwin County; best farms $15 per acre. Delightful climate, pure water, earliest truck, strawberries and citrus fruits. Write the owner, D. R. Peteet, Foley, Ala.

CANADIAN LANDS FOR SALE—Veteran Land Scrip entitles holder to 320 acres of unselected Canadian lands, in the fertile prairie of "The Last Great West." Prices less than $3 per acre. You can homestead a quarter section alongside your Scrip land, and pre-empt another quarter, and thus secure a complete section of the best wheat growing land in the world. For full information write National Realty Co., Toronto, Canada.

IDEAL RIVER BOTTOM, improved and unimproved, high, level, very best soil; crops sure. Titles perfect. Descriptions guaranteed or your expenses back. Pay me a visit. S. L. Powers, Wappapello, Wayne Co., Mo.

LEARN THE FACTS about Baldwin County on the Gulf Coast—its delightful climate and fine opoprtunities for business, farming, dairying, early truck, fruit and for resort purposes—by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Ala., for three months' trial. It tells what's actually going on. A sample free.

MICHIGAN FARMS, southern counties—Stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

OCEANIC COUNTY, MICHIGAN—I sell farms in this county, the best in the U. S.—Fruit, Grain, Poultry, Stock. All sizes, easy terms. If the people of U. S. knew the advantages to be had here, in 24 hours there would not be standing room. Write for list and literature. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—Good lands, low prices, mild climate. Free illustrated catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write. Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

PALOUSE COUNTRY—Richly illustrated 40-page booklet; also color map; views of banner non-irrigated counties eastern Washington, northern Idaho; Spokane market; prosperous, thriving cities—Moscow, Colfax, Rosalia; wheat, dairy, poultry scenes. Write to C. E. Flagg, Secretary Palouse Commercial Clubs, Room 615 Terminal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—Farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commission. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE HAVE 40,000 ACRES tributary to Wichita, Kans., from $30 to $125 per acre, and 35,000 acres tributary to Dodge City, Kans. (see map) from $8 to $50 per acre. We handle our own lands, furnish abstract showing good title and convey by warrantee deed in tracts from 160 to 640, and a few large tracts of 1,500 to 5,000 acres. Our middle west Kansas lands are also on or tributary to the Big Arkansas River. Make date with us or write us freely on any question. Why should we go in detail in this ad? You must and should see this valley before you will buy. When are you coming? Or will you write us? We will then get to the point. Trice-Speaker & Co., Wichita, Kans.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

ANGORA and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on Government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Movable Fence

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Post Cards

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM, size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world, by mail 15c. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

40 CHOICE COMIC POST CARDS 10 cents. American View Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

PICTURES of 42 beautiful girls, a picture of 397 babies and 12 Flower Language post cards, all for 10c. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Poultry and Supplies

BEST STOCK AND EGGS of leading varieties of Poultry. Catalog free. Wm. A. Derstine, Ideal Poultry Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

EGGS—Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns. Price list free. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

EGGS—Prize winning strains, single comb White and Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, both combs, Light and Dark Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks; $1.00 15; $5.00 100. F. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J.

HOUDANS, Buff Orpingtons. Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orleans, Ind.

ORPINGTONS—Buffs exclusively. 15 eggs $1.00. Circular free. Isaac L. Sollars, Washington Court House, Ohio.

PRIZE WINNING RHODE ISLAND REDS—One dollar per setting. Miss Yergin, Seville, Ohio.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Miscellaneous

BINDER TWINE—Highest grade Standard, 7 1-3 cents lb. Special prices to farmer agents, clubs and granges. Send for free samples. Central Supply Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.

RUBBER STAMPS of all kinds; your name 25c, address 6c extra. Agents wanted. Indiana Card Co., 627 Chestnut St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Cost No More and Better Every Way



Rear View

Send Your Name For Free Book

Sold Always On 15 Days' Trial

Guaranteed To Cure While Your Horses Work

Freight Paid



Side View

Cruel "Sweat-Pads" Gall

Why wait, or let your horses suffer—and waste time—and worry along with sore-necked horses? You don't have to now.

Over 60,000 horse owners and farmers, and over 4,500 harness dealers who carry them, say that Whipple Humane Horse Collars have revolutionized the horse-collar business.

Any harness dealer will sell you Whipple Collars on 15 days' free trial with money right back **without question** if you are not satisfied by working your sore horses in them. Try it. If your dealer hasn't got them yet, just write us direct to nearest factory.

Thousands and Thousands of Farmers Are Writing Us for Our Book About

WHIPPLE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS

Don't use "sweat-pads." It's like working in the field yourself in a hot day's sun with a blanket padded round your sore neck. It's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses and costs more every way.

Whipple Humane Collars are guaranteed to cure any sore-necked horse while he works—and to absolutely prevent sores, galls and bunches. **No more sweenied colts either; can't be.** Tell you why: 1.—Pulling surface is properly distributed to pull the heaviest load easiest with these collars because there are 45 sq. in. of pulling surface on each shoulder as compared with only 10 sq. in. on old-style hame collars. 2.—Burden of pulling comes above lower shoulder joint, giving horse a chance to step without bruising joint where most bruises come. 3.—No pressure on the thin skin and flesh over the shoulder blade where so much trouble is caused with old-style collars 4.—No pressure at all on top of the neck or on the windpipe to shut off the horse's breathing.

Sold On 15 Days' Trial or Money Back By Over 4,500 Harness Dealers Everywhere. But If Your Dealer Don't Happen to Have Them Yet, We Will Supply You on Fifteen Days' Trial—Over 60,000 In Use Now.

Every set comes complete and ready to use. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and of durable materials. Write for Free Book and testimonials. **Address our Nearest Factory.**

Address Our Nearest Factory
HUMANE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY
Factory 1998 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.
Factory 1649 Lowe St., Chicago Heights, Ill.

Send Me Your Free Book "Horse Collar Sense," and Testimonials Telling About How I Can Protect My Horses from All Collar Troubles with the Whipple Humane Horse Collar. Also Tell Me the Price of One Set.

Name.....

Town.....

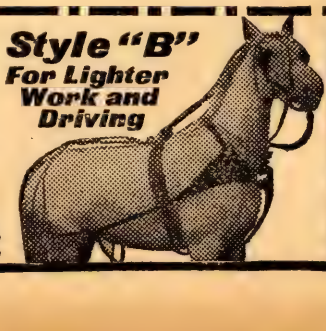
R. F. D. No..... State.....

Please fill in this also—

Harness Dealer's Name.....

Town..... State.....

Style "B" For Lighter Work and Driving



HUMANE HORSE COLLAR CO. 1998 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb. 1649 Lowe St., Chicago Heights, Ill.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

TIRES, Coaster-Brakes, Built-up-Wheels and all sundries at half usual prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D170 CHICAGO

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY



Selling these new PATENTED POSITIVE TENSION SCISSORS. No other house sells them. Can't be bought in stores. V. C. Gisbar sold 22 pairs first three hours, made $13.50. You can do it. Write today and let us prove it. We show how to make $3 to $10 daily. Experience unnecessary. OUTFIT FREE.

THOMAS MFG. CO., 1254 Barney Blk., Dayton, O.

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS



Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. PROF. LONG, 809 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.



AGENTS My Sanitary Coffee Maker produces pure, sweet coffee, needs no settler and never wears out. Saves coffee, money and health. Every wife buys at sight; new invention; exclusive territory. Send 15c. for 50c. size, postpaid. DR. LYONS, 239 Day St., Pekin, Ill.

$90 A month, $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co. Desk 5D, Chicago, Ill.



Metal Name Fastener

Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. AGENTS 140% profit. Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY NAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $2.75 Circular and wholesale price free. COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

Veterinary Taught By Mail

Complete course in Veterinary Medicine with examination and diploma in three months. When graduated you have a good paying profession in your own locality. The only college in the United States teaching Veterinary by mail.

Catalog sent free. Students enrolled at any time.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE D8, Chicago

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.
Empire Medicine Company, London, Ontario, Canada

Good Active Men Wanted

Either a progressive farmer or a retired farmer to act as our representative. One in each county. An Honorable position—we require references and Bond. Good pay—Write for particulars. The Universal Trading & Supply Co., Dept. E., 35th & Morgan Sts., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen

YOU Can Be One Over 500,000 are now employed in the United States and Canada, and thousands of new ones start every year. Traveling Salesmen earn all the way from $1,000 to

$10,000 A YEAR

and expenses. We will teach you to be an expert by mail in eight weeks.

Our Free Employment Bureau

the largest of its kind in the world—will assist you to secure a position with a reliable firm. We received calls for Salesmen from over 3,000 firms last year and placed hundreds of our graduates in good positions. Scores of them who had no former experience and who formerly earned from $25 to $75 a month have since earned from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. If you want to qualify for a good position on the road and enter the most independent, well paid and pleasant profession in the world where you can increase your earnings from two to ten times, write (or call) our nearest office today for our free book, "*A Knight of the Grip*," which will show you how. Address

Dept. 262 National Salesmen's Training Association,
New York Chicago Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco

THE FIELD

KENTUCKY

H. B. Sherman, national organizer, continues his work in Kentucky. At present he is working in Barren, Metcalf and Monroe counties.

I have been reading farm papers for 40 years, and not one but what favored more or less the parties who have something to sell to the farmers, and never once intimating a way for the farmers to dispose of their products, but always urging them to, and trying to instruct them how, to produce more and more, and the more they produce the more the speculators are delighted, being assured of more profits, by their power through organization and co-operation, to buy at their own price, then supply the demand to suit themselves, pocketing the profits the farmers should have with no less inconvenience to the consumers. But as I have said before, UP-TO-DATE is always so full of the doctrine that is calculated to guide the farmers in the way of prosperity, when I have read one through, for the want of more of the same kind, I turn back and scan it again; then am anxious until the next comes.

Notable battles have been won, but to reap the full benefit of our hard-fought struggles it behooves us to keep up our organization and co-operation, and "hold fast to that which is good," for without union there is no strength. It is the only way now that the farmers can cope with the manipulators of other organized bodies, who are continually planning for advantage. With courage and determination to stand together, it is much easier for them than for any other organization to succeed in their plan, because all other institutions are dependent on the products of the farm, for which there is a constant and never-ceasing demand.

We have been in the past trying to raise more tobacco than we had help to attend to properly, and now with less help, which is assuredly the case, we cannot reasonably expect an over-supply of good tobacco. And we have no doubt of the American Tobacco Company wanting it as soon as it is grown, and ready to receive it as fast as we can deliver it, at an equitable price.—*H. Clay Stone, R. F. D. 3, Ky.*

MICHIGAN

We have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING since it was started and don't ever want to be without it. It is the first and only paper that ever told farmers that they had rights as well as other people—the right to market the products of their industry independent of self-appointed price-makers.—*Charles G. Quinn, Michigan.*

INDIANA

I wish every farmer and stockman in this county (Madison), and all other counties in the United States, were readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It certainly would help them more than if they read all the other farm and stock papers.—*Verling Stanley, Indiana.*

MICHIGAN

The following circular was issued by the officers of the Michigan State Union, Farmers' Society of Equity:

To the Stockholders of the Growers and Shippers' Association, the members of the Farmers' Society of Equity and Grange, and any other party interested in getting a special car service from Traverse City to Chicago, whereby we can get our produce on the early morning market in Chicago inside of 24 hours without icing, and the freight rate cut one-half:

You are hereby notified that there will be a meeting at the court house in Traverse City, Thursday, April 29th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to meet with the railroad and transportation officials to consider this question.

Now, this means hundreds of dollars to the farmers of this region and a good-sized gathering at this meeting will have a great deal to do with encouraging the officials to allow these changes. Everybody come that can. The importance of showing our strength at this meeting, you will readily see, means dollars to every man who has produce to ship or sell.

Secretaries of locals will please notify members. By order of the committee.
EDWIN BLACK, *President.*
ROBERT BARNEY, *Secretary.*
CHARLES EMERSON,
State Secretary of the F. S. of E.

Secretary Emerson reported that 300 producers attended the meeting and they have good prospect of gaining their object. He further said: "The farmers can see by this meeting the advantage of local organization so that they can readily be called together to consider their business affairs. But we don't want to stop with local organization. It is even more important that we are organized nationally to attend to national affairs affecting farmers' interests."

PENNSYLVANIA

I have been a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING ever since it started. To my knowledge it is the only paper printed that teaches the true interests of the farmers. For this reason it should not require any inducement by the paper itself, and its evident value to all farmers, to induce their subscriptions. I have no doubt the editors will in due time reap their well-earned reward for being true to the interests of American farmers.—*Louis Lauzon, Pa.*

MICHIGAN.

I have the honor of having organized the first local union in Leelanau county, and have been chairman of our county union for three years, and last January was appointed county organizer. Since then I have organized or caused to be rechartered seven locals in this county. We have just won a great victory at Suttons Bay. This is one of the best shipping points of the state and I was anxious to line them up with the F. S. E., which we did with the help of State Secretary Emmerson. This will have a good influence on the whole county. It is most encouraging to know that President Roosevelt endorsed our equity plan.—*John Belanger, Michigan.*

MR. EDITOR:

I want to see the farmers organized in this section. If I had the ability, I would

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

You can have Modern Sanitary Plumbing installed in your home at a very low cost, for our "All Iron Pipe" system enables any handy mechanic, without previous experience, to do the work.

DON'T BE HELD UP for an exorbitant sum in order to possess these conveniences, for we will sell you the material at lowest wholesale prices.

THERE IS NO MYSTERY about the pipe work for plumbing. Look at the picture. The large vertical pipe is the stack. The smaller vertical pipe is the vent. All fixtures are trapped to prevent odor or sewer gas escaping into the rooms, and are so connected as to be properly vented. This is a fair type of Sanitary installation. We will arrange any variations for you to supply you the most perfect arrangement for your home.

Whether in the city, where you have running water and sewerage, or in the country, where you have to provide your own water system and dispose of your own sewerage, you can have these improvements. We will sell you all the material of all kinds needed, make you working drawings, and tell you how to do the work.

JUST SEND US A PLAN of your house for our free estimate of all the material required to put in these modern conveniences.



$300 for hot water heating plant for this 12-room house including all material needed.



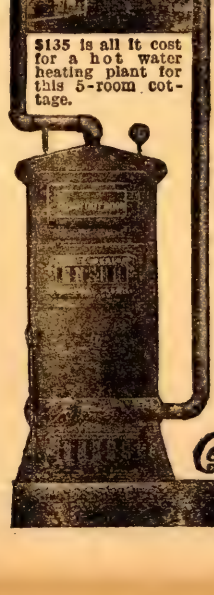
$247 for all the material for a hot water heating plant for this 11-room house.



$180. A first class hot water heating plant for this 8-room house for $180.



$135 is all it cost for a hot water heating plant for this 5-room cottage.



A Hot Water or Steam Heating Plant

SOLD DIRECT TO YOU AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICE

Don't say you can't afford a new heating plant for your home until you get our prices. They will surprise you—and we furnish plants in such convenient form that you can install them yourself if you want to—or have a handy man to do it at day laborer's wages. Get ready for next winter now. It costs you nothing to have us make an estimate for you—and we not only save you about 50% in the cost, but

We Guarantee Satisfaction

You take no chances. We write it in the contract that our plant will supply the temperature required in each and every room, and hold ourselves in readiness to supply, free of all cost, all material, should any be needed to bring the plant up to our guarantee. Should the plant at any time within one year prove a failure, or unsatisfactory to you, we will refund the entire purchase price upon the return of the plant to us. We will make you complete working drawings, showing how to do the work so that you can't go wrong. We will lend you an entire outfit of tools to do the work. Get started now and utilize your spare time this summer in installing a high-grade plant at low cost.

Remember we guarantee our plant in every way. **You can't get a better, even if you pay twice as much.** Write for information blank.

READY ROOFING

We are offering the entire factory output of mill ends of Extra High Grade Vulcan Roofing. This is the regular $3.00 grade of Ready Roofing, but there are two or three pieces in each roll of 108 square feet, or enough to lay 100 square feet. Fire Proof! not affected by Heat or Cold! Permanently Weather Proof. Stock limited. While it lasts at per roll..... **95c**

STEEL ROOFING

50,000 squares of Heavy Steel Roofing. This is made from metal used in the manufacture of soap. Never exposed to the weather and never nailed. 10 times better than the lightest weights of new. Coated both sides with weather proof "Gelatine" coating. Guaranteed perfect and free from nail holes. Flat, per 100 square feet..... **$1.50**
Corrugated, per 100 square feet..... **$1.75**

Write for Free Samples. Order at Once.

Central M. & S. Co., Chicago.
I am much pleased with the hot water heating plant, the pneumatic water supply system, the bath room outfit and kitchen sink that I purchased from you for my home. Every part of this plant is thoroughly satisfactory. We have extremely cold winters here but the heating plant heats the house perfectly. In purchasing this from you I have saved about $400.00.
Very truly yours,
John Gasman,
Bark River, Mich.

C. M. & S. Co., Chicago.
The hot water heating plant which you sold me for my house is perfect.
G. R. Daniels,
Olean, N. Y.

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$39.00 FOR THIS COMPLETE SET OF HIGH GRADE BATH ROOM FIXTURES

We Sell Direct to the Consumer

Our regular price $45, special price to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING $39

The Bath Tub is 5 ft. long, 30 in. wide, porcelain enameled inside and over the rim, and is trimmed complete with full nickel trimmings

The Lavatory is iron, white porcelain enameled and complete with nickel trimmings.

The Closet is high grade sanitary bowl, with polished oak, copper-lined tank and seat and cover to match.

This offer is for a limited time only

Other Bath Room Outfits from $24.50 to $125



We will sell you material for a complete installation like shown in this picture; together with all pipe for **$135.**

Our Pneumatic Water Supply system will furnish running water. By a simple natural law, the water is forced up to the faucets. Our free catalog describes the operation fully. Price from $40 up.

Pneumatic Water Supply Systems from **$40 up.**

organize them all this year. If we can only open the eyes of the farmers they would grasp at the Farmers Society of Equity as a drowning man grasps for a life preserver. The more I look around the more I realize the necessity for co-operation among farmers. Here are some examples that came under my observation in Danbury, Conn.:

In 1895 we had a good crop of potatoes and I was offered 50 cents per bushel in the fall. I held them for more and in the spring sold them for 25 cents. Some other farmers gave theirs away to the people who would carry them out of the cellar. All this from lack of system that would give us the supply and demand and direct the marketing and not throw more on the market than it would take at a profitable price.

A few years ago potatoes were a short crop and the grocers stocked up at $1 a bushel. As soon as the grocers would not take more the farmers sold to the consumers at 90 cents. You know what happened. All because of a lack of a good system.

This fall some of my neighbors are holding for $1 a bushel; others need cash or lack faith in higher prices and are selling at 75 cents. Who knows which class are wiser? It is certain, however, that those who have faith in higher prices must hold until the cheap potatoes are sold and consumed. What a blessing if all this uncertainty were ended through the system of the Farmers Society of Equity.

M. G. LEACH.

Connecticut.

The May issue of the Dairy Bulletin, published by the Vermont Farm Machine Company to make better known the merits of the U. S. Cream Separator, is an unusually interesting and informative publication. Besides being well illustrated with half-tone engravings there are several well written articles that will appeal to every farmer and dairyman (owners of Guernseys will be particularly interested in this issue), besides complete descriptions of the various models of U. S. Separators. A copy of this publication may be obtained free for a post card request if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and address the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt.

12 BEAUTIFUL Post Cards Free

Language of Flowers

The very latest and newest thing out. Lithographed in many beautiful colors; each card gives a different scene, different flower and a different quotation about flowers. Send 6c in stamps to pay postage and packing and the set will be sent you by return mail. Address

C. F. ALDRICH, Mgr.
92 East 4th Street, St. Paul

MAKE IT COUNT

Esteemed Subscriber and Members: We strive to make each succeeding issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING more helpful than the former ones. When you judge our work, however, we want you to remember that the new field we are cultivating, and on which we hope soon to see flourishing a beautiful and valuable harvest, was terribly choked with noxious weeds. These weeds were the result of sowing seeds of false teachings and a vicious system over a period of a hundred years. It takes time, patience and hard work to remove the weeds and plant the new ideas that will blossom forth and bless all farmers. Each present subscriber can help. We want this number to double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thus double its power. Take it and show it to a neighbor and get his subscription for six months or a year. See the offer elsewhere in this paper.

Show the editors and publishers what you can do to help bring the day of freedom and independence for farmers, in pricing their own products.

See our offer and send your club at once.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE STUART'S ADHESIVE PLASTER-PAD TRADE MARK REG'D PATENTED SEPT. 12 1908

RUPTURE CURE. Stuart's Plaster-Pads are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book will be sent FREE. Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 30 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

LOOK at package in lady's hand. Yes that's CURE-ETTO, the mild home treatment that is curing suffering women of female diseases and the piles in the privacy of their own home after doctors and all other remedies have failed to cure.



FREE $1 BOX ON TRIAL. What our famous Cure-Etto Home Treatment is doing for thousands of women it is certain to do for you if you will only give it a chance. A $1 box is being mailed free on trial to all suffering women who apply. If perfectly satisfied after testing, you pay us $1, otherwise you pay nothing, as we take all the risk. Send today. Address,

HOME TREATMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

Up-to-Date Farming 50c
Farm Progress 25c
50c
FOR BOTH FOR ONE YEAR

BOTH of these excellent papers sent to any address for one year for the usual subscription price of one.

To the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING nothing need be said about this excellent semi-monthly; this copy is a fair sample of every issue and speaks for itself.

FARM PROGRESS is a big semi-monthly farm and agricultural paper, or inestimable value to every farmer, truck gardener, bee keeper, hog, sheep, cattle or poultry raiser, and, in fact, to every one engaged in agricultural pursuits.

FARM PROGRESS prints articles for practical uses—no theorizing or guessing. Its various departments are edited by men of wide and thorough experience. Special attention is given to answering questions of subscribers through the columns of the paper. Besides the practical side, there are special features of interest to the housewife; excellent stories, puzzles and entertainment for every member of the household. The subscription price is 25 CENTS A YEAR. No better, bigger or more fascinating farm paper is published anywhere, at any price. *Farm Progress is the leader of them all.*

The information contained in just one number is worth more than the yearly subscription price. Its circulation extends from Maine to California, and from Texas to Minnesota, and is just as valuable aid to the farmer living in one section of the United States as another.

REMEMBER, BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR 50 CENTS

The papers may be sent to one person or to two separate addresses if desired. If you are already a subscriber of either paper, have your time extended another year, or, better still, send a year's subscription to some friend or neighbor.

Send your order to FARM PROGRESS, 702 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—If preferred, subscription may be sent direct to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MR. BRYAN'S PLANS

In response to repeated demands, coming from every section of the United States, Mr. Bryan will conduct a vigorous *Campaign of Education* through The Commoner, and assist in the organization of "An educational club in every precinct." These clubs will promote the work of education among the voters on all political questions affecting the American people.

To advance this educational plan, each issue of The Commoner will contain a special article on some pertinent political subject, designed to present, in an instructive way, authentic historical information, to give valuable satistical data, to carefully analyze the opposing arguments, and to discuss their application to present day conditions.

The following subjects, and others, upon which all Americans should be accurately informed, will be discussed:

The Tariff (by schedules as it affects the individual); Postal Savings Banks; Imperialism; Colonialism; The Rights of the States; State-Wide Primary Laws; Inheritance Tax; Initiative and Referendum; Recall of Public Officials; Commission Form of Government for Cities; The Trust Question; Regulation of Railroads and Other Corporations; Popular Election of Senators; Income Tax.

This series will afford a vast fund of political information for any citizen regardless of party affiliation, provide excellent material for all students of economic questions, and will be a veritable compendium of politics for schools and debating societies.

FREE BOOKS FOR EVERYONE

The Commoner, to start this campaign of education, and to place this series of articles in the hands of as many voters as possible, will give FREE, and express prepaid anywhere in the United States, the following splendid books:

The Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln—Six volumes, 2,000 pages, bound in red cloth, gold back stamp. Introductions and special articles by Theodore Roosevelt, President Taft, Governor Hughes, Henry Watterson and others. Full biography, anecdotes, tributes, early speeches, famous Lincoln-Douglas debates in full, later speeches and important addresses, all presidential speeches and state papers. This fine set neatly packed in box sent FREE and express prepaid to anyone sending us 10 yearly subscriptions at the regular subscription rate of $1 each.

The Old World and Its Ways—Mr. Bryan's own book, describing his tour around the world and journeys through Europe. His impressions are highly instructive and entertaining. Contains 576 Imperial Octavo pages, over 200 superb engravings from photographs taken or procured by him. Richly bound in extra English cloth, gold side and back, regular selling price $2. Given FREE for club of five names at $1 each. Regular $3 half leather edition, for 7 names; regular $4 full Morocco Edition, for 9 names.

Bryan, The Man.—An impartial portrayal of his personal side, gathered from actual incidents in his home and public life, political campaigns, and world tour, Mr. Bryan as an editor, as a farmer, as a humorist, as a lecturer, as a soldier, in the pulpit, etc., etc. Handsomely bound in green cloth, 191 pages beautifully illustrated. FREE for club of three names at $1 each.

Letters of a Chinese Official.—Mr. Bryan's reply to the famous "Letters From a Chinese Official." A superb vindication of western civilization and ideals in answer to an attack on the religion, standards and purposes of our race. Selling price, 55 cents. A neat volume of 96 pages. Given FREE for club of two names at $1 each.

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THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

10 Beautiful Post Cards FREE
Language of the Flowers

The favorite Language of the Flowers Post Cards are the very latest thing in Post Cards. Each of the ten cards of the set is entirely different—different flower and a different quotation about flowers. The flowers themselves are portrayed in all their natural colors, reproduced by the celebrated French oil color process. No post card collection will be complete without them.

HOW TO GET THEM FREE

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to us, together with four (4) cents in stamps to cover postage and packing, and we will send you the complete set by return mail.

FILL IN, SIGN THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

The Farm Magazine, Omaha, Neb.:

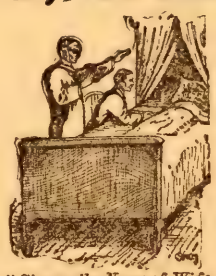
Inclosed find 4 cents in stamps, for which send me one set of 10 Language of Flowers Post Cards. I am to get them free because I agree to show the set to my friends and tell them about the special plan you will send me, that will enable them to get this same set.

Name..... R. F. D.....

Address..... State.....

Address All Orders **The Farm Magazine, Omaha, Neb.**

HIS DOUBLE MARRIAGE FREE
Or, The Death-Bed Compact, By ELLIS CAMPBELL



"Give me the Name of Wife to be buried in?"

Critics pronounce this story one of the greatest love stories ever written When we say *free*, we mean *free*, and the book is yours if you will send us **three cents** to prepay postage, etc. This is not part of a story, it is complete in itself from beginning to end. There are twenty-three chapters embellished with seventeen line drawings. We want you to have a copy free to show you the kind of stories we print in Woman's Home Journal, that handsome ladies' magazine. Woman's Home Journal is a big 20 to 32 page, 4 column magazine, that prints such stories as "Her Strange Marriage; or Wedded to One and Loved Another," Booth Tarkington's "Conquest of Canaan," "The Fatal Ace," by the author of "Rags and Riches," Mary E. Wilkins' "A New England Nun," Herbert Myrick's "A Swim for Life," and Libbie Sprague Phillips' "The Stolen Name of Wife." Besides the special articles, editorials, serials and short stories, there are departments edited for every member of the home: The Family Garden, Good Cooking, Poultry, On Sunday Afternoon, Jottings from Women, How to Live, Embroidery, Practical Fashions, &c., &c. Just now considerable space is being devoted to "Motherhood and Babyhood" Articles, offering helps and hints to young mothers, &c. Each issue is embellished with a new and striking original cover. The type is clear and readable; like the story "His Double Marriage," the magazine is entirely different from the ordinary run of publications. The regular subscription price is 25 cents, but we will send the magazine three months on trial for only 7 cents. Here is a synopsis of the story: Geoffery Berris, an Englishman, while in Africa marries an adventuress by the name of Alicia. Later it is discovered that instead of being heir to his uncle's estate Berris is expected to marry Leila Merron, who has been left the estate, and thus come into a fortune. Leila, thinking herself on her death-bed sends for Geoffery and asks him to marry her. But why tell the plot? The book is free. Send **3 cents** to pay postage and **7 cents** for a trial subscription, **10 cents in all.** Either offer separately, if you desire *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Send today.

WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL, Dept. 49, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ARE YOU UP TO DATE?

Are you up to date? Well—let us see. What time have you?

How many of our readers will have to hesitate! "I have no watch,"—or—"my watch has stopped." Or, perhaps your watch is running fast or slow. Nine chances in ten you cannot tell the correct time.

You know, I believe there is nothing that indicates more in any man or any lady an air of being somebody, of being up to date, of enjoying prosperity—than to carry a really first-class, fine-looking watch.

You can afford to save on many ordinary luxuries in order to possess such a time-piece. That is why the editor of this paper is particularly glad to call your attention to the great watch offer on this page—an offer that I personally recommend.

You May Buy on Time

For although it costs more than the ordinary "cheap" watches, it is sold on a direct offer at the positive rock-bottom price, and in addition those who prefer to buy on time can get easy payments at $2.50 a month and yet at the rock-bottom price.

Such is the offer made direct to the public by the large and fearless concern, the Burlington Watch Company.

And this has been made necessary on account of the way manufacturers and dealers in this watch trade hang together in boosting other goods.

If you are posted on watches you have undoubtedly heard heretofore of the factory producing Burlington watches; and now you have the opportunity to own this absolutely superior time-piece, thanks to the special direct offer.

What if the watch does cost a little more than the "cheap," inferior watches—you can get it for $2.50 a month at the very rock-bottom price, and with the Burlington direct guarantee. It is the most economical watch in the long run.

Beautiful Watch Pleases All

Yes, I am enthusiastic about this Burlington Special no-trust watch, for I heard of this latest superb product of the Burlington Company a short time ago, even before it was ready for sale. As soon as the watches were put on sale I bought one and showed it to my friends.

You ought to have heard how they were pleased and surprised. Pleased when I showed them the case, the double-sunk dial, the delicately fine movements and other features of the very, very finest watches.

Surprised when I told them the price—a direct to the consumer no-trust price—on this superb Burlington Special watch.

Well, after I had bought my watch a lady neighbor of ours bought one also—the ladies' Burlington watch—and surely if you had seen it—well, I know you would not think of buying any other kind of watch for your wife, daughter or lady friend.

Better Not Miss This Chance

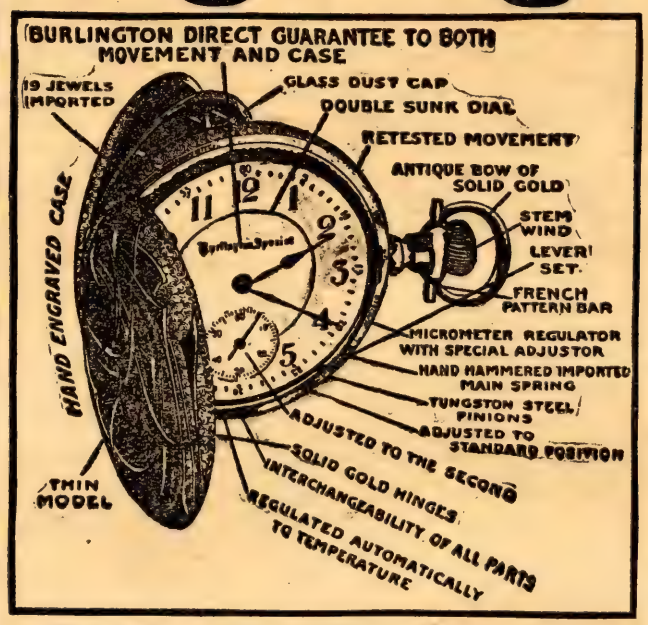
Now, do not miss an opportunity like this. Just consider what a fine thing it is for a man—a young man or an older man—to own the superb and latest product of the honest, reliable Burlington factory—the greatest factory the world has ever known, not in quantity of product but in quality. No matter whether you are employed on a salary or are in business for yourself, or are running a farm, you ought to have this watch.

The Burlington watch book, which you can get free, quotes surprising rock bottom prices on all Burlington Special watches—one-half and less than one-half the price ordinarily charged for first-class watches.

And if you do not want to pay cash in full you can pay $2.50 per month—$2.50 a month for only part of a year and then the payments cease, but your fine Burlington Special watch goes on, year after year, faithfully ticking off the seconds and accurately recording the time from decade to decade.

The Editor advises you once more not to overlook this offer. Sign the coupon now and get a free book of watch facts and prices on the superb Burlington Special watch. Better attend to this at once.

Fighting the Trust



$2.50 a Month

buys the Burlington Special—(acknowledged the finest and best made watch in the world)—and at the **Rock-Bottom, NO TRUST, direct price.**

Send coupon below and get full explanation (free) of the most remarkable offer ever made on any watch.

No Money Down: We ship your choice of watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of lady's or gentleman's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent—unless you ***want*** the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

Sign the coupon and get the FREE Burlington catalog.

Mr. Elbert Moore, one of the editors of the UP-TO-DATE FARMING has one of the Burlington Special Watches, and I want to *assure* you that it is an absolutely *magnificent* timepiece. Indeed, this is a *rare* opportunity to get the superbly beautiful Burlington at a **rock-bottom** *direct* offer. I should like to see my readers posted on the inside facts of the watch business; so better write for the free Burlington watch book.

Get the Benefit

Of the most remarkable offer ever made on a high-grade watch.

Write At Once for Our Free Book on Watches. This free book will tell you not only about the trust, but especially about the **remarkable offer** on the Burlington.

Get Posted on watches—on the fine points of superior **quality** in watches—(on the secret trust price and the **No-trust** prices)—get posted ***before*** you buy a watch. ***Get our booklet and copy of our***

$1,000.00 Challenge

to the Waltham and the Elgin

How the Challenge Started! The Waltham Watch Company published a challenge to all foreign factories to put 50 foreign watches against 50 Waltham watches in a competitive test of **time keeping**, the whole 100 watches to become the property of the winner. For copy of this challenge get our free booklet.

Why Did the Waltham Company carefully confine its challenge to foreign competitors? Of course the Waltham can afford to challenge Swiss watches, for American-made watches are certainly better—but would the Waltham dare to face a test with the Burlington? Or would the Elgin ***dare?***

We Challenge the Waltham (also Elgin)

*We have deposited in the Colonial T. & S. Bank of Chicago $1,000.00 in cash to be forfeited to the winner. We absolutely and positively back ony Burlington against any Waltham (or Elgin) of the same size and grade; and we make this challenge irrespective of price. NO MATTER WHAT PRICE the Waltham or Elgin charge. The loser in this contest is to forfeit his $1,000.00. The bank now holds the $1,000.00.—**Why** do not the Waltham or Elgin accept this challenge? Why not?*

WE CALL THE BIG FACTORIES A TRUST BECAUSE (with the prices on over twenty similar movements EXACTLY IDENTICAL) THEY HAVE A MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT OF NOTICE ON CHANGE OF PRICES.

Do Not Miss this opportunity to get the best watch made anywhere in the world—not the biggest seller, but acknowledged among experts as the best—the genuine **BURLINGTON** watch—sold by our **no-trust** plan—on a **rock-bottom offer**—at **no-trust** price—**one price, direct** to the public (and, if desired, on terms of $2.50 a month).

SO WRITE *FOR THE FREE WATCH BOOK*

BE SURE to write for this booklet telling all about this challenge, and pointing out the superior quality of the Burlington (at its **one direct price**), and giving you other **facts of importance** about watches, especially trust watches.

And the FACTS in this booklet with reports from the **Congressional Records**, speeches in Congress, and briefs now before the **Department of Justice** in Washington, will quickly convince you that the American people are paying two prices for some of the best known makes of watches.

THIS BOOKLET will quickly convince you, too, that you do want a no-trust watch—made in a smaller but better factory—the independent factory that is fighting the trust as best it can by giving better quality and superior workmanship throughout; the book will convince you that the Burlington watch, on which there is only one rock-bottom price (the same rock-bottom price everywhere) is THE watch for the discriminating buyer; that it is THE watch for the man or woman who wants, not the largest selling brand which everybody has, but the best watch, the watch bought by experts, THE watch that is absolutely perfect in its many points of superiority—the Burlington watch. Send letter or postal or sign coupon today—just your name and address—and the free Burlington book will be sent at once.

BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
Dept. 3654 Millard Station, CHICAGO

CUT OR TEAR OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

BURLINGTON WATCH CO., Dept. 3654, Millard Station, CHICAGO

Please send me **without obligation** and prepaid your free book on watches and copy of your $1,000.00 challenge to the Waltham or Elgin with full explanations of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

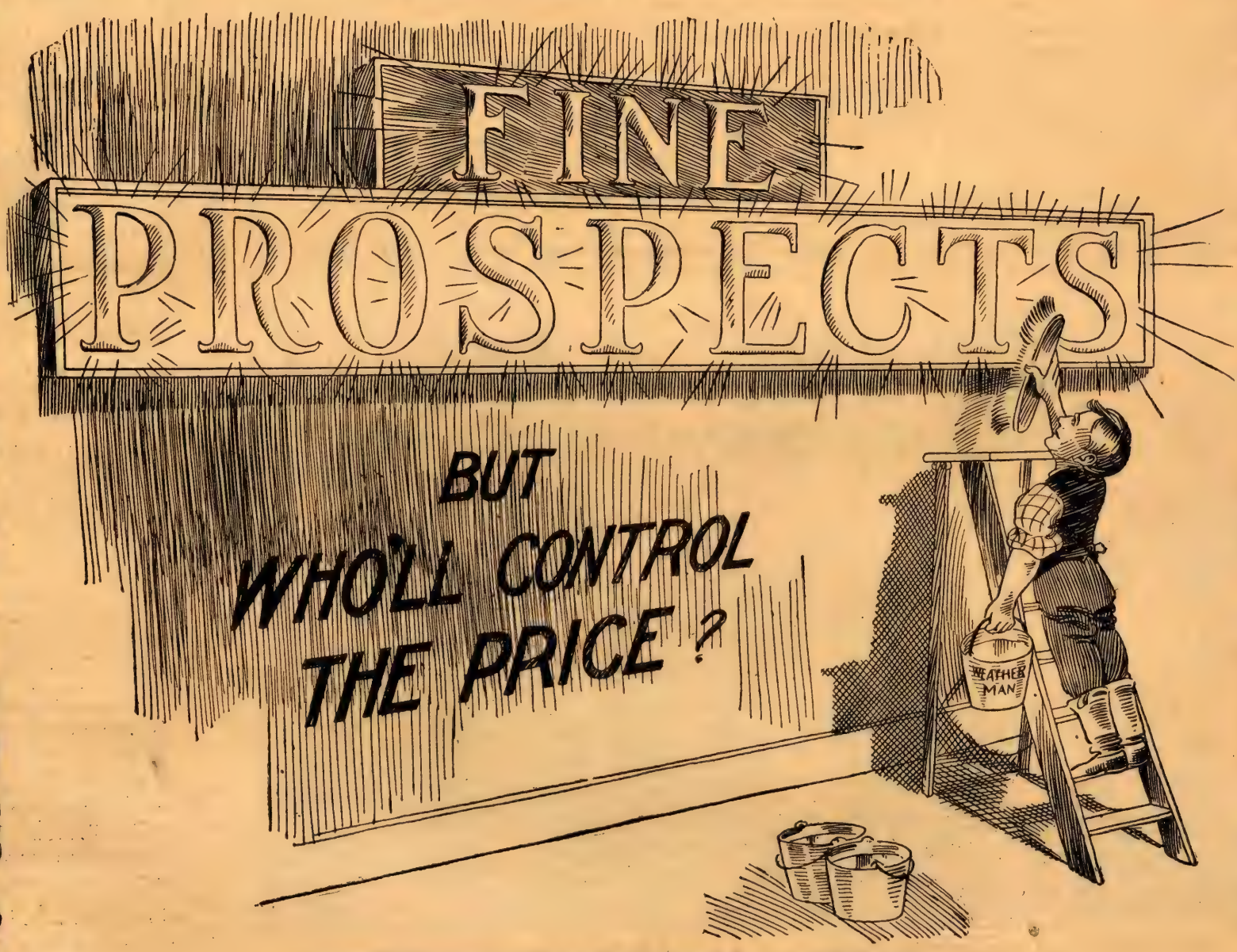
NO LETTER NECESSARY. COUPON WILL DO.

Here is the coupon good for our wonderful FREE book on watches. Sign and send it.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA JNUE 1, 1909 | Number 11



THE WEATHER MAN BRIGHTENS UP THE SIGN

Prospects are always bright in the spring. Farmers and their teams seem to begin the season's work in high spirits. The very smell of the newly turned ground suggests a rich harvest, and the vacant space made in the crib and the hay loft during the winter seem to invite the gathering in.

All is hopeful; and it is well. Life needs good cheer, and toil needs hope of future reward to lighten its burden. We are glad whenever we hear a cheerful song in the fields, for at the very best there is likely to be more or less disappointment. This spring in nearly all lines there is general prospect of good crops, and farmers may well be encouraged.

But, after all, whence are to come the profits? We are sorry to bring into this picture the shadow of a doubt. But the price, not the yield, is the element that means good times or bad. If farmers could only have what we are so earnestly working for—an assurance of price—how much louder and more cheerful could be their song in the spring!



H. C. Phelps

Let Me Pay the Postage on My Big Free Buggy Book to You

Though these books cost me 8c each for postage alone, yet I'll gladly send you one free because I want you to know about Split Hickory Vehicles—made-to-order—sold direct from factory to you at home on 30 Days' Free Road Test—guaranteed 2 years.

Book Tells How I Save You $26.50 on Split Hickory Buggies

—tells why I can save it to you and just where the saving comes in—also tells how I save you at the same ratio on over 100 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—more vehicles than you could see in 10 big store rooms. Better send for this book, sit down of an evening and look it over. It's full of actual photographs of Vehicles and Harness of every description. It's my latest and best book—for 1909—and it's truly a Buggy Buyers' Guide. It not only gives descriptions and prices in detail, but also tells how good vehicles are made—why they are better made my way—all running parts made of second growth Shellbark Hickory, split with the grain, not sawed across it, thus giving extra strength and long wearing qualities. It tells about one of my latest features—Sheldon Genuine French joint automobile springs, making the easiest riding buggy on the market—even riding over rough roads is a pleasure with a "Split Hickory."

Buying direct from the factory brings you in touch with the people who make your vehicle. My two years' guarantee is to you direct—my 30 Days' Free Road Test is to you direct—my price to you direct—no roundabout transaction as when buying through a dealer—keep the dealer's profit to buy other things with—all meaning a big saving and more satisfaction to you.

Will you let me mail you the book? Will you write for it today. Address me personally

H. C. Phelps, President,

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., STATION 99, COLUMBUS, OHIO



Split Hickory Vehicles Sold Direct from Factory to Home. 30 Days' Free Road Test—Two Years' Guarantee.

Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today-Free

ESTEEMED SUBSCRIBER:

Please read this very carefully. We want you to help us a little—something that you can easily do—and we will pay you handsomely. Now don't please, turn this down on the plea that you have not time, or that "it's not worth while." When you get the reward we shall send you, you will know it was worth while, and it won't take hardly any of your time.

OUR OFFER TO DOUBLE OUR CIRCULATION

We ask each present subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING to send 25 cents to extend his time 6 months and 25 cents for a new subscriber for 6 months, and 10 cents more, total 60 cents. We will then send at once, postpaid, the Bonanza Box of 100 Beautiful Post Cards.



SPECIMENS FROM THE BONANZA BOX—THE CARDS ARE BEAUTIFULLY COLORED

The Bonanza Box contains 100 (a full hundred, no two alike), beautiful colored post cards of a great variety of subjects that will please every member of the family. There are beautiful views of many noted places in our own country; 16 cards of American birds with the names, a beautiful and instructive set; several cards of dogs; a large collection of beautiful flower cards with poetry, different from what have been offered before; the same of fruits, greetings cards, Morning, Noon and Night, Child's cards, etc. There are one hundred of them.

.....CUT OFF HERE.....

TO DOUBLE CIRCULATION COUPON (June 1)

To the Publishers and Editors of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Indiana:*

GENTLEMEN—Here is my help to double the circulation of OUR PAPER. I enclose 60 cents. You may extend my subscription 6 months and send me *The Bonanza Box*—100 post cards—post paid. A condition of this order is that I will be entirely satisfied or the money will be returned.

My name..... P. O.....

R. R..... Co..... State.....

(I also send the fololwing new subscriber for 6 months):

The equal of this offer cannot be found elsewhere. You get this reward by extending your own time 6 months and sending a new subscriber for 6 months, and 10 cents extra for postage—60 cents—or we will send the same reward for a yearly subscription, your own or a new one, and 10 cents extra—60 cents.

We are now waiting to enter a rush of new subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and delight tens of thousands of homes with our beautiful good will offering.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
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RENEWALS AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post-office give old office as well as new.

IMPORTANT. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

THE LATEST DATE shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid in *advance*.

MEMBERS of the Farmers Society of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

ADVERTISERS. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Fellowship

When a man ain't got a cent, an' he's feeling kind of blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O! my brethren, for a feller jest to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort of way!

It makes a man feel queerish; it makes the tear drops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart;
You can't look up an' meet his eyes; you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort of way.

O! the world's a curious compound, with its honey and its gall,
With its care and bitter crosses, but a good world after all;
An' a good God must have made it—leastways, that's what I say,
When a hand is on my shoulder in a friendly sort of way.

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Always Kicking

Kicking in the morning,
Kicking all the day;
Kicking in the evening,
Kicking should he pray.
Kicking while he's thinking,
Kicking when in bed;
Wonder if he'll keep on
Kicking when he's dead?

Take It as It Comes

Down falls the pleasant rain,
To water thirsty flowers;
Then shines the sun again,
To cheer this earth of ours.

If it should always rain,
The flowers would be drowned;
If the sun should always shine,
No flowers would be found.

Let Them Go

All the past things are past and over;
The deeds are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed by the healing which night has shed.
Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo, cannot atone;
God in His mercy receive—forgive them;
Only the new day is our own.

Are you thinking of next winter? Don't put off the heating problem until cold weather. You can save money in buying and installing if you get a furnace now. Readers are asked to investigate the Jahant Down-Draft Furnace. It saves coal, work and repairs. Besides, it is healthful and a pleasure to own. Send for booklet T, which will educate you on heating problems. Address Jahant Heating Company, Akron, Ohio.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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EXTRAVAGANCE AT WASHINGTON

SCRUTINIZE THE APPROPRIATIONS

Public expenditure should be carefully scrutinized by the public that must in some way meet the obligations. The worry of the Government seems to be to find a way to reduce or wipe out the annual deficit that grows larger every year. Former Senator Hemenway, of this State, who, it seems, has been engaged to scrutinize the appropriation bills, believes the best way to prevent a deficit is to cut down expenditures.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING expressed that view and advocated that course some months ago, and but recently, in a well writen editorial, the Indianapolis Star said:

> It is very discreditable to both Houses and both parties in Congress that all study to make the Government's revenues and expenditures meet seems to be directed at the object of increased income with no thought of lessened outgo. * * *
>
> Our public life has got to be revolutionized in this: that members of both Houses of Congress must be imbued with more desire for honest and economical administration of the Government and must very greatly modify the immemorial habit of making congressional service one long struggle for appropriations to provide public buildings, questionable river and harbor improvements and an arrogant bureaucracy in the departments at Washington, where lavish expenditure is the rule and economy an unheard-of thing. * * *
>
> The Navy Department especialy is the scene of stupendous waste, where such profligacy is systematically followed as would summarily drive any private business into bankruptcy.

Mr. Hemenway is reported to have given out the following figures to show the rapid increase in Government expenditures. He begins with 1880, and quotes the expenditures of every tenth year thereafter to show the growth during the intervening years. In 1880 the total expenditures were $340,000,000. The total for 1890 was $375,000,000, a climb during the ten years of only $35,000,000, which cannot be regarded as very bad when compared with the growth of the country. But in 1900 the total Government expenditures were $600,000,000. Here we have a growth of $225,000,000 in annual expenditures during the ten years between 1890 and 1900. The increase, of course, was gradual until it reached the 1900 figure. The next ten years, leading to and a little beyond the present, show a still more startling increase. The Government expenditures for 1910, appropriated by the preceding Congress, reach the enormous sum of $1,100,000,000, a jump of $500,000,000 over the heavy expenditures of 1900. Had the increase been uniform this would mean a growth of $50,000,000 every year during the ten; that is, each year the appropriations were $50,000,000 greater than the year preceding it. At the same rate of increase the government expenditures in 1920, will be the almost uncountable sum of two billion dollars. Should the increase be on the ratio of increase between 1900 and 1910, the expenditures ten or twenty years hence would bankrupt the world.

It is gratifying to note that the Senate at least is becoming awakened to these enormities, and we may well ask Mr. Hemenway in what lines he finds the most reckless expenditures, and where it will be safest to cut them down. His answer is both startling and instructive. As reported in the press, it may be summarized as follows:

The money expended in building army posts since the Spanish-American war, would have been amply sufficient to equip and maintain an elegant suite of rooms for each soldier in the service! Think of it. Not with comfortable barracks merely, but enough for each soldier to have a suite of elegant rooms for his own individual use!

A large part of this money was expended where troops cannot be conveniently located, and therefore was virtually thrown away. "If the money had been properly expended, and had been used in making improvements only in proper places," Senator Hemenway is reported to have said, "one-fourth of the amount spent would have been sufficient." He mentions, for example, cavalry posts that have been built at extreme northern points, where forage sells at a high price, and the locations are such that it would be difficult to get troops from these places to probable places of mobilization in case occasion should arise for military activity. In other words, large sums of money have been spent to provide cavalry quarters where it is impracticable to keep cavalry, and where the soldiers would be out of reach and unavailable, and of no use if they were there.

Even Congressmen rarely act without a motive. Many may have voted for these appropriations inconsiderately, which, we confess, would be inexcusable; but somewhere behind these bills there was a moving spirit. If the truth were known we feel sure that somebody somewhere was a beneficiary, though Senator Hemenway intimates nothing of that sort.

The maintenance of the forestry service, Mr. Hemenway is reported to have said, has increased during the last four years to enormous figures. No less than $5,000,000 are up for that service for the next year. Traveling expenses for 1910 are provided for in the sum of $300,000, which is more than the entire service cost only a few years ago. The Government expenditures in general, Mr. Hemenway declares, have increased far more rapidly than population has increased.

It cannot be out of place in this connection, though Mr. Hemenway did not specifically mention it, to refer to the Department of Agriculture, the appropriations for which we believe may well be carefully scanned. We are aware it is considered the proper thing for farm papers to support every demand made for money by that department. But UP-TO-DATE FARMING is different. We appreciate the work of the Department of Agriculture, and we do not want it crippled in any useful respect for lack of money. But we believe it is sometimes extravagant in its demands, and unwise appropriations there are as much a waste as anywhere else. Take the foot-and-mouth disease scare of only last year. The papers were kept full of it, and Congress was asked for large sums to eradicate it. It turns out that much of the story, if not created for a purpose, grew out of erroneous diagnosis on the part of some of the department's experts, and money was not only unnecessarily wasted in such cases, but people at those points were put to inconvenience and loss by untimely quarantines, and the country was unnecessarily alarmed. There was foot and mouth disease, which is now said to have been happily eradicated; but it was clearly not so bad as reported.

We are glad the appropriations are to be more carefully scrutinized. Make the revenue meet proper expenditures, but, great as the country is, it should not be drawn upon for investments that are unwise and unprofitable.

Gambling in Securities and in the Necessaries of Life

Dealing in futures, or option dealing, where there is no expectation that the thing bought or sold will change hands, but where the difference that may be forced in the price at the time of delivery is the essence of the deal, has been almost universally condemned. It nullifies the law of supply and demand, and forces unnatural or artificial prices of commodities essential to human existence and comfort, often to the great loss of the producers of the commodities, and as often to the injury, virtual robbery, of the consumers of them.

Many attempts have been made to stop this indefensible practice, but none has yet been successful. Representative Scott, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, now has a bill before the Congress designed to prevent such dealing. The bill is very drastic, but owing to the peculiar nature of the business, and its complications, we doubt if it would be effective were it enacted into law.

Agitation, however, against this ruinous business continues and increases in bitterness. The National Episcopal Congress, a representative body of one of the most conservative of the great churches, recently in session in Tremont Temple, Boston, a most conservative location, was outspoken in condemnation of this species of gambling, for it is that and nothing else.

Discussing the ethical aspect of gambling, Rev. St. Clair Hester, of New York, declared the whole commercial life of our time is infected with the taint of gambling. S. S. Pratt, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, scathingly arraigned gambling in securities and the necessaries of life. This was also discussed in like vein by the Rev. Flavel S. Luther, LL. D., president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Dr. F. E. J. Woodbridge, professor of philosophy in Columbia University.

Mr. Pratt said the only time that Abraham Lincoln used strong language in the White House was in referring to the Wall street gambling in gold during the Civil war. "When we see the gamblers in Wall street gambling on the hazards of the nation," said Mr. Pratt, "and deliberately depreciating the values of other people's property or manipulating corners by which consumers are made to pay exorbitant prices for the necessities of life; when we see them swindling innocent investors by false prospectuses; when we see the market place converted into a Monte Carlo, in which stalks the grinning skeleton of dishonor, moral degradation and suicides, we are tempted to exclaim with Lincoln, 'I wish that every devilish head of them could be shot off.'"

We are glad these conservative people in conservative Boston, but representing high religious and intellectual places all over the country, have at last seen this evil and are so outspoken in its condemnation. But they suggest no practical remedy. We trust Mr. Scott's bill may become a law that it may be tested. But after all it occurs to us that, at least so far as farm products are concerned, the remedy is with the farmers themselves. If they would organize and refuse to market their products in the channels speculation and gambling have seized upon, and make necessary provision to hold them as their own property until actual demand calls for them at equitable prices, and then let them go in abundant but not excessive supply, the stream of speculation would run dry and gamblers would have nothing upon which to base their deals.

WHAT REGULATES PRICE

Supply and demand, other things being equal, will regulate prices generally; but the controling influence of supply and demand may be changed from time to time by other causes. * * * We are now simply striking at one of the things which enters into the price of grain from day to day, and we believe that the farmer and the man who buys his product should both be left to buy and sell in accordance with natural laws, and that prices should not be affected by the action of other people speculating upon their products for the benefit of the speculators themselves.—W. J. Bryan.



JUNE '09 **Look at the wrapper which was on this paper. If the date is "June '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than June '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you appreciate the paper like L. M. McFarland does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. He wrote as follows:**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done more for farmers already than all other farm papers. It has always been true to farmers and it is very much to have true friends that we can trust at all times.—*L. N. McFarland, Cassville, Mo.*

Look at the wrapper. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

State Laws and Political Parties

The Free American Ballot Perverted

The most sacred thing in the American Government is the free and independent ballot of the American people. Partisanship has gone to dangerous extremes in this country, and is really sapping the life out of the free ballot. Almost all official and political corruption that has developed in the United States is traceable to partisanship or partyism. It is undestood that, as now organized, the political parties rule, or, to put it in a phrase that will be more popular, the people rule through the political parties, and the winning party has at its disposal the immense service or patronage of both State and National Governments.

This virtually makes the dominant political parties great but antagonistic employment agencies, not advertising for business and taking what they can get, but seeking by securing the most votes to practically monopolize the business. It is natural that job seekers should flock to these employment agencies, and it is just as natural for them to choose the one which they think most likely to be successful. Having lined up with one of these agencies it is a battle to win a job or lose the hope of it. Every job seeker, therefore, goes to work for the success of his chosen employment agency—in other words, his political party—and when the election has determined the successful one, its managers, who are largely the job seekers themselves, feel that they must "take care of their customers;" that is, that their continuation in power depends upon satisfying their best workers and most successful campaigners, by giving them the jobs they seek, or better ones.

That is not a pleasant picture from a good government standpoint, but few from the inside will say it is not true to life. And there is a difference in motive between the party appointing influence and the requirements of the general public. The need of the public is for the most efficient service in official station; the interest of the political parties centers in those who can do the most effective work in the campaigns and control the greatest number of votes. It has been demonstrated that the best campaigners are not always the best qualified to serve the public in the positions they are given. But in the interest of the party the best party workers must be retained, and here may be found the leading source of inefficiency and corruption in the public service.

Another element enters into this phase of government by or through political parties. Political campaigns have become bitter party contests, actual struggles, and vote-getting is the thing needful for success. Means to that end have not been very carefully measured by and adjusted to the rule of right, honesty, fair dealing or the future prospect of good government. Money has become a powerful factor. There are those who may not want office, but who have "interests" to protect, and who desire favors that they know would not be granted by an enlightened public conscience. It is up to them to secure rulers that will favor their schemes. These "interests" may not dare to come into the limelight of a campaign, but their money may be made to do what they themselves could not. Money tells no secrets, but it establishes headquarters, employs cunning workmen, oils the party machine, and "talks" to the voters. Hence their money goes into the party bag, and a corruption fund comes out of it. Under such circumstances the successful party may be expected to serve the "interests" that furnished the money rather than the public that furnished only the votes.

We are telling nothing new in this. These things have long been known to the people, and various plans have been devised to prevent these evils. But were they sincere? The preventive measures had to come from those who had previously most profited by these methods, and it is not to be wondered at that they have not proven very effective.

The people outside of party management have from time to time become restive under these conditions, and have demanded of the political parties only honest and true men for candidates. Party conventions and schemes worked in them have been charged with the corruption complained of, and the people at home have demanded other means of determining candidates. These demands went before the politicians. Before whom else could they go? Party politicians are shrewd, the shrewdest men on earth. They could not be party leaders if they were not. They respond to the popular demand by telling the voters to choose their own candidates at their own voting places, independent of conventions, in primary elections. The suggestion was popular and the voters became enthused over it. Many States have enacted primary election laws, and others are proposing to do so. Each party "elects" its own candidates, the party machine is immensely strengthened, and the independent voter, the element in American politics most dreaded by the corruptionists, is invited to a back seat.

No more corrupt elections were ever held than those same primaries. In proof we need only refer to those held last year in Missouri and the city of St. Louis, and in the State of Illinois. In the latter State the successful candidate for the United States Senate has been repudiated by so many of his own party that no election of a Senator has yet been effected, and is not likely to be. Conservative people who have no party schemes ahead of them are apt to neglect the primaries, and in most cases the shrewdest schemers get the votes that are polled.

Primary elections are merely to "elect" candidates. The masses of the people, only as they are swayed by partisanship, are not interested in that; but the political parties are. It is necessary for them to concentrate their votes on a single candidate for each office. In their own ranks they frequently have too many aspirants, and all but one of these must be turned down in such a way as to give the least offense. Party conventions were resorted to for that purpose, and afforded a good field for the exercise of "talent," but these conventions were expensive, and had to be paid for by the parties holding them. The masses, disgusted with corruption in high places, demanded primary elections, and the taxpayers were saddled with the cost of them—must pay the expense of two elections instead of one, the nominating election being entirely foreign to the constitutional purpose of the American ballot.

Suppose a taxpayer not a voter at all, as many of them are not, and caring nothing about candidates, or suppose his judgment does not approve his lining up with any of the prevailing political parties, he is denied by most of the laws the right to vote in the primaries, but he is taxed to pay the cost of them. Such voters may not object to primary elections, or any other means the parties may adopt to hold in leash their excess of office seekers, but they have good reason to object to being taxed to pay for holding them.

But there is now a proposition that goes beyond this. The incessant talk of corruption funds, of election boodle, tainted money, special interests, buying elections, etc., has prepared the people for it, and it may be quite generally endorsed. It is for campaign expenses to be paid out of the State treasuries. The idea must strike the average taxpayer as being absurd and impossible, but, if the newspapers may be credited, the Colorado legislature has enacted such a bill, and the Governor has signed it, making it a law now in force in that State.

To be paid out of the State treasury, and consequently out of money raised by taxation, the Colorado law, we are told, provides for political campaign expenses, a fund equal to 25 cents for every vote cast for Governor by the respective political parties at the preceding gubernatorial election. This would entitle the political parties in that State to draw from the State treasury for campaign purposes in their next campaign the following sums: Democrat, $32,229; Republican, $29,708; Socialist, $1,970; Prohibitionist, $1,384.50.

This is certainly going the limit, and it is time for partisanship to call a halt and leave the people freer to choose their public servants by means of an untrammeled ballot—not to choose candidates, but to elect officers. It is time also for taxpayers to protest against the use of money raised by taxation to further the plans and meet the expenses of political parties, as well as that given by others for official favors.

And since farmers are the leading taxpayers of the country, the class whose property cannot escape the eye of the assessor nor the demands of the collector, they should place themselves in position to be heard on this and all similar questions, not by organized political action or forming new parties, but by the power of their united voice and votes, where they will be most certainly heard and obeyed.

THE IMPERATIVE NEED OF IT

It looks like the imperative need of a national farm organization to care for and handle, or at least direct the sale of farm crops, ought to be felt by every farmer, however unpretentious. A number of clippings from the public press now lie before us whose very headings emphasize that need more strongly than largest letters could do.

"Florida potatoes improve, but receipts are heavy, and values take to the toboggan," says one. A national organization covering all crops would have seen to it that receipts of Florida potatoes should not be heavy in any one market, hence no toboggan slide in the prices. Outlets would have been found for them where markets were not glutted.

"Will lose on strawberries; receivers sell fruit for less than it costs," says another. Here the shoe seems to pinch the other foot. The receivers are losing. But the cause is the same—too heavy shipments to the buying centers. A national organization would have directed that the excess be turned from that point to another where there was no excess, but a hungry market. Thus would both the growers and receivers have sold at a profit.

"Onion market demoralized; heavy receipts of Texas stock cause trouble in St. Louis." Of course. Just so. The same old story. We are warranted in saying that there are many places between Texas and St. Louis that would have been glad to take at a remunerative price every one of those surplus onions. But there is no one whose business it is to keep in touch with the entire field, not only of production but of consumption, and to see to it that every surplus is stopped where it is needed and will be taken at a fair price.

Again: "Lost heavily on onions; McKinney growers found 1908 deal a bad one." Not perhaps that there were more onions than the world could use, but because they were not properly distributed. We personally know of places where scarcely an onion was used during the entire winter. It was not because the people did not care for onions, but because there were no onions to be had there. Shipments directed by a vigilant national organization would have found all such places, and the surplus that make the "deal a bad one" would have been taken and changed the character of the 1908 deal.

Again comes this heading: "Potato market dull; receipts are heavy and stock is accumulating at Baltimore." The same old story. Why is stock accumulating at Baltimore? Because of unwise shipments. Many of those potatoes should have been diverted to other points, and would have been if the shipments had been directed by national supervision.

Here we are again: "Bermuda growers waiting; holding onions for expected better prices." But are they holding wisely? Who can tell? If there is an over-production they are not holding wisely; if there is only a glut in the central markets because of unwise shipments they are holding wisely and will reap benefits. But who knows? A part of the business of a national organization having charge of all crops is to know that very thing and to keep the growers informed.

"Peach deal undecided." That refers to Georgia. Of course it is undecided. Who is there to decide it? The peach growers of Georgia can know little more than the approximate product of their own orchards. How many peaches will be needed outside, and where, they have not the facilities to find out. All they can do is to pour their peaches into the center—into the common barrel, whose bottom they cannot see and cannot know how nearly it is filled already, nor how soon it is going to overflow. Would it not be a splendid thing to have a national organization whose representatives could look deep down into every barrel and tell the shippers just how much more each would hold?

Agriculture and horticulture are handicapped for lack of these very things. The united and cooperative action of farmers could very soon provide them.

DON'T TAKE THE RIGHT VIEW

There is what is called a peach growers' exchange in Georgia. It is trying to contract with the commission merchants of the principal cities to handle the coming peach crop of that State. There was fair prospect of succeeding until the growers got into a quarrel with the merchants over a one-cent disagreement as to the commission the merchants should charge.

The editor of the Produce News regrets the disagreement and tries to show the peach growers what a mistake they are making. The editor of the News gets up a very good talk to the growers, but neither he nor the growers take the right view of it.

It is none of the growers' business what per cent. the commission merchants charge. That is on the merchants' end of the line. The growers know what they want for their fruit—or ought to; and they ship it to the commission merchants expecting to receive that price. The commission merchant must get his pay out of the buyer, and the buyer and the merchant for that; it is none of the growers' business.

Strange doctrine. But isn't that the way other business is done? He that handles and sells goods adds to the price he paid enough to net his compensation. That is the only way he can do. The fact that the commission merchant does not buy the consignment cuts no figure. If the owner makes the price he has a right to expect it, and if the commission merchant cannot add to that price enough to satisfy him he has a right to reject the goods.

But the owner of fruit does not make the price. The commission merchant sells at a price made by some one else—by the speculating buyer—and must take what he can get. "Ah! there's the rub." Isn't that about as strange a doctrine as the other? It certainly is from an ownership and business standpoint. How long will producers continue such a system? Everybody else has discarded it.



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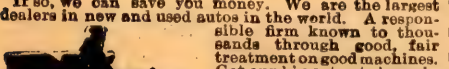


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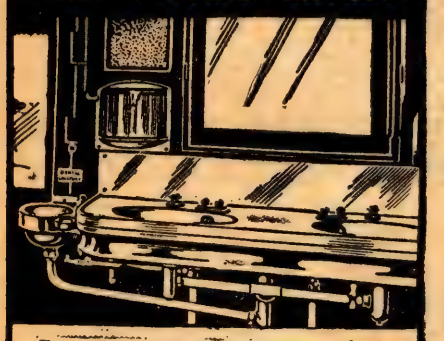


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How I Got My Farm

No. 5.

A Struggle that Won in Tennessee

When I decided that I wanted a farm I was working for wages as a carpenter. I began at once to save my money. Looking around, I soon decided upon the farm I wanted. It was large and would cost a great deal more than I could command. So I interested another, a younger man than myself, and induced him to join me in the purchase. He was thrifty, attended to his own business, and was also working for wages. But the farm was still too big.

We conferred with the owner, who happened to be in hard luck and needed money. He agreed that if we could put in $1,500 he would put in the $3,000 farm, the whole to be ours when we paid the other $1,500, and if we needed to borrow he would go our security for the first $1,500. We got the money on six, twelve and eighteen months' time, and took possession of the land September 1st. We made such plans as we thought best and my partner took charge of the land on an agreed salary per month. I continued my carpenter work. Both saved all we could.

After nine months we agreed that I should take charge of the farm and build a house on it, while my partner should trade in live stock, farm implements, etc., as another branch of our business. We met our obligations by putting in our savings and securing new loans from time to time, until in three years the land was paid for.

We continued our business for seven years, always saving, but not stingy, and never failed to be true to our obligations.

In the meantime I had married, and wanted the farm for my home. I proposed to my partner that we would divide the land and he could put a value on the divisions and I would give or take; or I would put a value on the divisions, and he could give or take. He agreed, and decided to value the property. I took the home part at his valuation, which put me in debt to him $2,600, to be paid at the rate of $100 per month until all was paid.

Then came the struggle of our lives for myself and dear wife. But being true to our business, and true to our creditors, with the aid of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to help us sell our products, we made the payments, and now have the nicest home in our county. The farm is well stocked with fine horses, good mules, many cattle and sheep, fine hogs and thoroughbred chickens, and produces each year large quantities of hay and grain. Besides, there are four boys and three girls that are the pride of it all.—A. L. Miller, Sylvia, Tenn.

HOW I GOT MY FARM—No. 6

Difficulties Overcome in Distant Washington

Finding I could make nothing by renting land in Iowa, my native State, I decided to go West and try my fortune in fabled Oregon. Selling what property I had, I found myself in possession of an even $700.

With my wife and three children I started west October 29, 1880. We took an immigrant train on the Union Pacific Railway for San Francisco, thence by ocean to Portland, Ore., and then up the Columbia river to Umatilla. From Umatilla we went on a narrow-gauge railroad to Walla Walla, and then by team to Weston, Ore., which was our destination.

We stayed here all winter, but we were dissatisfied, and decided to go on up into Washington. We had made the acquaintance of a Mr. Elliot in Weston, and he was going to Kittitas Valley in the spring. We decided to purchase a team and go with him. We drove to the Columbia river, where the Snake river joins it. When we arrived the ferry was broken and we were delayed ten days before we could cross. We then drove up along the Yakima river to Yakima City. Here we bought some provisions and went on to Kittitas, crossing the Yakima river on a ferry. I paid that ferryman my last cent, and was left in this strange country dead broke, with my family to take care of.

I worked by the day at anything I could get to do until November of that year (1881), when I located a homestead and went to building a house on it. In December we moved into the house. That winter I hauled enough fence rails from the mountains fifteen miles away to fence four acres of ground. I also dug a well, and got up a good supply of fuel. In the spring I plowed that four acres and sowed it to wheat.

Most of my place was sage brush land, and had to be cleared; but there are two creeks running across the place. Near these creeks is some bottom land that had very little brush on it. I fenced and cultivated the bottom land first. I worked out all summer and fall. Next winter I got about 30 acres fenced, but not all of it was tillable. I put some eight acres of it in barley, and my original four acres again in wheat. This year (1882) I also put out an orchard of 30 or 40 trees. At that time I had no water for irrigation.

In 1884 I made a ditch about three miles long to bring water from a creek. I still use this ditch, and it furnishes me water in the spring while water is plentiful, but not during the dry season of summer and fall. So my orchard suffered and we got no benefit from it for about ten years. But in 1903 a stock company ditch was completed, which covers my place and furnishes me with water all the year. I have since set out about 50 more fruit trees, and with plenty of water these began to bear in two or three years. I now have all the fruit we can use, and more than we can use of some varieties.

I continued for many years working out during the summer, and on my place in the winter. In 1883 I got about 60 acres fenced, but it took about three years to clear the sage brush from it and get it into cultivation.

In 1887 I built a new and somewhat larger house, and the next winter built an ell to it. That house is the one we still live in. I completed the fencing of the ranch in 1890. By that time I had a small bunch of cattle and a few horses. There was good outside range then, so I was not bothered for pasture. Now there is scarcely any outside range left, so I must provide pasture for all my stock.

In 1898 I bought 40 acres of railroad land that adjoins mine, and in 1903 I bought 80 acres more. So I now have 280 acres, of which about 120 acres are in cultivation, and the rest in pasture. I have a fairly good house, barn, granary, blacksmith shop, etc., and all paid for.—W. W. Spurling, Ellensburg, Wash.

The June-Time

Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze
That has swept the rosy clover,
That has blown across the meadows and
the daisies' drifted snow,
That has played among the tree-tops, that
has strayed the woodland over—
Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze,
sweet though all the breezes blow.

There's no sunshine like the sunshine which
the month of June discovers,
With its golden gleam of brightness and
its tender warmth of tone,
Soft as kiss of little children, fair as bliss
of happy lovers—
There's no sunshine like the sunshine
which this month has made its own.

Oh, there's no time like the June-time, made
of happiness and honey;
Then it's sorrow to the background, and
rejoicing to the fore.
All the ways of June are gracious, all her
days are sweet and sunny—
Oh, there's no time like the June-time,
best and blest forevermore.
—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Kitselman Bros. sell fence less than any one—15 cents a rod up. Get their free catalogue. See their ad. in this paper.

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has been made by hundreds of people operating the
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Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory."
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Who weighs the products that you buy and sell? If you use somebody else's scales, you're going more or less "by guesswork." Install an Osgood Scale of your own and KNOW your weights—get full value for everything. Many styles to select from. Prices within your reach. Write for Catalogue



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BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

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will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.
Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois

Magic Stove Lining



WHAT IS IT?

Best FIRE CLAY LINING, moulded into shape, but NOT DRIED or BURNED. Put up in package, so that it keeps SOFT and EASILY fitted to ANY SHAPED STOVE, regular, warped, irregular or round. It fits close to the iron and the ashes can't get behind it. HARDENS IN FIRE. Full directions on package and folders. Most durable lining. Over 80,000 stoves in Chicago alone lined with it. Its superiority is WELL ESTABLISHED. You can fit your stove AT ONCE. Lining already burned won't fit. You can't make them fit. Ours is the only lining that will give an EXACT FIT.
HARD LININGS You WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!! They don't fit. You break them trying to fit them. You pay double price, and your stove may burn out while you wait.

Cost Less	MAGIC LININGS SHIPPED AT ONCE FIT LIKE MAGIC	Last Longer

Send one dollar for package of four bricks, or order through your local dealer and pay after 30 days' test, if satisfactory.
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In Original Bags

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POWER: Your modern Farmer is as much a "Captain of Industry" as any manufacturer. ¶ Your farm should be run as economically as any factory. ¶ You have the modern machinery—but have you modern power? ¶ Wherever you can substitute Power in place of horse or hand labor, that's economy and a distinct gain in output.

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are ideal for every farm power purpose. The Pump, the Churn, Cream Separator, Feed Cutter, Grindstone, Cement Mixer, Workshop, etc., etc.—all look alike to the Ideal. ¶ Power when you want it, where you want it, in any weather, under any conditions. ¶ Most reliable engine made, most approved Type and Principle. Simple in operation, Durable Construction. **Easiest to Start, Most Economical, Safest. Speed Changing Device**—change from one class of work to another without stopping engine. ¶ **Liberal One Year's Guarantee.** Don't buy a gasoline engine until you write for our Free Illustrated Catalog No. 22 and the name of our nearest local dealer. ¶ Send us your dealer's name.

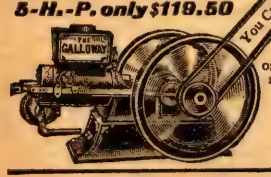
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Lansing, Michigan.

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We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.-P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

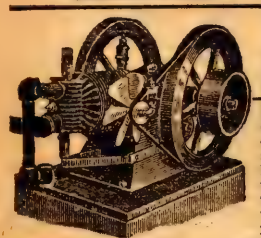
Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a **5-H.-P. only $119.50**



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Direct From My Factory on 30 Days' Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big BOOK FREE.

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Why not have a Gas Engine to do your work?

It will grind away all day while you are doing something else, and it is the cheapest help you can hire. It will not cost you more than 25c to 50c a day to run it and will do more work than any man you can hire. Write for terms,

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All Steel and Iron
Two Men can run it.
The Auto-Fadan Hay Press Co.
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Ask for Catalogue No. 42

German Millet $1.75 bu.
Cane Seed (For Fodder) $1.75 bu.
Buckwheat $1.50 bu.

Bags extra, 20c each—2 1-2 bu. in a bag
WRITE FOR PRICES IN QUANTITIES
O. K. Seed Store, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Early Seed Corn

Buckhart's White Dent is a 70-day corn that surpasses every other variety for late planting. The cob is small and the grain is deep. Ears are medium sized. Put out some of this corn and you will not regret it.

Price Peck, 60c; bushel, $2.00; bag (2½ bushels), $4.50. Bags free. Catalog free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

Selling the Old Farm

Well, yes, we settled, ma and I, that we
would sell the farm;
We are getting on in years and toil has
somehow lost its charm.
So we said we thought it time to lay some
of life's burdens down,
And the married children thought we ought
to buy a home in town.

Well, a purchaser came right along, for I'll
own I'm free to say,
That a better or a prettier place you might
search for many a day.
With its fertile fields and wooded hills and
meadows lush and green,
And buildings snug and neat and trim as
any ever seen.

But it's strange how old familiar things
will twine around the heart.
And we never dream how close they cling
till we sense that we must part.
And when it comes to business, sir, that's
what I meant to tell,
We found a precious lot of things that
somehow wouldn't sell.

There's the willow that ma planted some
forty years ago;
It has grown into a mighty tree with
branches drooping low,
And the children played beneath the shade
when the days were long and warm—
Now I wouldn't sell that willow tree for the
price of this old farm.

And it's curious how we grow to love the
things we plant and tend—
Every tree in that old orchard seems just
like a human friend.
And I couldn't help but meditate how we'd
miss them, ma and I,
That tree of Golden Pippins and the hardy
Northern Spy.

And then the precious memories that clus-
ter 'round the place—
They seem to fill these homely rooms with
beauty and with grace.
We could seem to see the children flitting
blithely here and there,
And to hear their merry voices, calling, call-
ing everywhere.

Then one day I found ma sitting by the
rose bush at the door
With the wistful look upon her face I'd
noticed there before.
And I just dropped down beside her and
she looked up at me,
As something blurred our dim old eyes till
somehow we couldn't see.

And then we settled, then and there, that
we'd stay on this old place
Till the Lord sees fit to call us to stand
before His face.
And we're mighty glad to tell you, sir, we
have no desire to roam,
For we think we know just what it means
to sell the old farm home.

—*Talisman.*

THE CORN FIELD ANT AND THE CORN ROOT APHIS

It is not an uncommon thing—indeed it is becoming a much too common thing—to note in fields of growing corn, generally close to the hills, evidences of ants. The little pellets of earth brought from their burrows are seen in abundance, and ants themselves may be noticed crawling busily about. The hills of corn near which these burrows are soon lose their color, take on a sickly appearance, and make very slow growth. Not infrequently they perish. A field badly infested with these ants need not be expected to make much of a yield.

This damage is usually charged to the ants, but they are doing nothing to injure the corn unless their burrows and nests be sufficient to interfere with the roots. The damage is wrought by the corn root aphis. This is a very small, bluish-green, sluggish, soft-bodied insect found on the roots of the corn. It is a persistent sap-sucker, and in a field that is infested it begins its work as soon as the first tender roots appear, and it keeps it up so long as the roots furnish any sap, which is sometimes until the corn matures and the stalks dry up. But in cases like that the yield is greatly lightened.

But where does the ant come in? That is one of the strange things of nature. The corn root aphis is such a sluggish, helpless insect that it could not live without assistance. It could not find the corn roots nor get to them without help. The ants are its helpers. The ants care for the aphis as men care for their cattle. Indeed, they have been called the ants' cows. It is said that, in the fall, the ants gather up the eggs of the aphis, care for them through the winter, hatch them out in the spring and place each tiny infant in the best possible place to obtain its favorite food, corn root sap. In fact, they are engaged in this work of gathering aphis eggs, hatching them and providing for the young all summer; and, since the insect increases with great rapidity, they and the ants combined are becoming a menace to the corn crop in the corn belt.

The aphis furnishes food for the ants. All plant lice or aphides have small protuberances on the posterior of their bodies, from which exude a sweet, sticky substance not unlike honey dew. Indeed, some believe honey dew is made up of these exudations, but from other kinds of plant lice.

The corn root aphis is no exception, and the cornfield ants thus care for them for the ant food they provide. The ant is not provided with suckers, and therefore cannot get the sap from either the root or the stalk. But when the aphis sucks the juice and it exudes from its body it furnishes the ant ideal feed.

Hence it is safe to say that wherever the farmer finds a nest of these ants in his field he will find the root aphis among them; and to destroy one is to destroy both. It is not a small job. Rotation of crops is one of the best means, but it is not at all certain. At one period in the life of the aphis the females fly and thus pass readily from field to field. As ants are more or less in every field the two get together and mutual assistance and propagation go on.

Frequent stirring of the ground tends to destroy the ants' nests, especially turning it up in the fall or winter when it will be exposed to freezes.

But the cornfield ant and the corn root aphis is still a problem.

THE PEANUT AS A COMMERCIAL CROP

The peanut industry is a growing one. We are sorry we have no later reliable figures than those of the census of 1900. There were then devoted to this crop, mostly in Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee, 516,658 acres, which was more than double that shown by the preceding census. The product of that year (1899) was 11,964,957 bushels, an average yield of 23 bushels per acre. The total value of the crop that year was $7,271,230, an average of 61 cents per bushel, or $14.07 per acre. The increase in acreage during the preceding ten years was a little more than 153 per cent., and in production more than 233 per cent.

Though the figures are not now before us, we are sure the increase since then has been great, for each year the peanut seems to come more and more into use, and one seldom finds a place—city, town or village—where it is not on the market in some form.

The peanut crop for this year is now well advanced, and it is too late to say anything that will benefit the growers in the matter of soil preparation, planting and culture; but it is generally understood they require a warm, loose, sandy loam with plenty of humus. In culture one of the most important things is to have the surface, especially about the hills, moist and loose during blooming time. Soil that crusts after a shower must be immediately stirred so as to break up the crust. A peculiar habit of the peanut makes this imperatively necessary. After the bloom is fertilized and the petals fall the flower stem seeks the earth, in which the impregnated germ must bury itself or no nut will be produced. This tender but important part of the plant cannot penetrate a soil crust, nor can it enter hard ground, and the part of the flower that would produce the nut blasts and dries up. The yield depends upon the condition of the soil beneath the leaves of the plant.

The peanut, like the clovers, alfalfa and peas, is a nitrogen gathering plant, and therefore does not need nitrogenous manures, but it does need fertilization, potash and phophorus generally being the elements most needed. An application of lime worked into the soil is almost always profitable.

We may remark that the nuts are sometimes shelled for planting, and sometimes not. If shelled, great care must be taken not to bruise or crack the nuts. In field culture, therefore, the shelling is impracticable, and experienced growers who have tried both methods have found very little difference in results. The shelled nuts may germinate a little quicker, but it is probable that plants from unshelled nuts feed upon the decaying shells and gain more than they lose in the delayed germination.

Peanut growers need to organize to control the marketing of their crop. Otherwise they are made the prey of almost every street huckster. A few years ago they were pretty well organized, especially in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and several cents on the bushel were gained by the organized effort. But when the society yielded to the control of the 1907 convention, and went off after labor unionism, the peanut growers were neglected and the organization became ineffective. The F. S. E. again appeals to them.

Tested Field Seeds

In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test

Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.

We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.

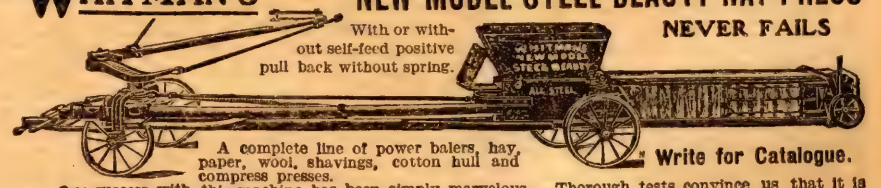
Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

WHITMAN'S NEW MODEL STEEL BEAUTY HAY PRESS

NEVER FAILS

With or without self-feed positive pull back without spring.



A complete line of power balers, hay, paper, wool, shavings, cotton hull and compress presses.

Write for Catalogue.

Our success with this machine has been simply marvelous. Thorough tests convince us that it is **absolutely correct** in principle. It is built entirely of steel. Has low bridge for horses to walk over, and no pull of team in crossing. Has large feed opening and long bale chamber. Warranted in every particular. We also make a full line of Balers. For full information address the manufacturers.

THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, 6902 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES



For 25 years the Reliable Balers.
Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.
Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.
With our various styles can meet your requirements, **Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments.** Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 516 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.



The Age of a Horse

(*From the Metropolitan and Rural Home.*)
To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle nippers you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old;
Before eight weeks two more will come,
Eight months the corners cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years from the second pair—
In three years "corners" too are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop;
At three the second pair can't stop;
When four years old the third pair goes,
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two;
The second pair at seven years;
At eight the spot each corner clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw
At nine the black spots will withdraw;
The second pair at ten are bright;
Eleven finds the corners clear.

As time goes on the horsemen know
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get—project—before
Till twenty, when we know no more.

CONSUMPTION OF HOG MEAT

The hog still furnishes the bulk of the meat supply for the American people, and a provision expert whose report is before us declares that every immigrant reaching our shores from Europe means an increased consumption of hog meat. It seems that recent arrivals from the old country are not beef eaters, mostly, perhaps, because the class of foreigners that come here is not much accustomed to meats of any kind. Beef is so high where they come from and their means of earning money so limited, that their diet is forced to be of cheaper stuff. When they reach this country they bring with them the old idea that beef is still beyond their reach, and the many kinds of hog products appeal to them and they become eaters of hog meat. Some Greek immigrants are accustomed to mutton, but they are not much benefit to our mutton market, for they take only the cheapest sorts, virtually the refuse of the stalls.

The influence of the Beef Trust and the high price of corn have had more effect on the price of beef than it has upon the price of pork and bacon, so that it is safe to say more of the product of the hog is eaten today than ever before. Add to this the fact that the farmer, who puts up his own meat, and nearly all of them do, rely almost entirely upon hog meat, because it is so easily preserved, and it may readily be seen that the pig is in no danger of losing his position as the meat furnisher of the country.

It is, therefore, up to the American farmer to improve the hog and make more of him. That he is doing this cannot be denied. But still more may be done. We want the average farmer, the common farmer, as he is called, to enter the lists. It does not require so large an acreage to raise hogs as it does to raise cattle, hence we believe tenant farmers may engage in hog raising to a greater extent than they do now, and greatly improve their condition thereby. Know that hogs are going to still have a market and try to have more of them ready for it, and to get them to it in the most economical way.

DRENCHING STOCK

It is quite a common practice in treating sick animals to drench them; that is, to administer medicines in a liquid form by holding the head as high as possible, force the mouth open and with a long-necked bottle pour the liquid far back in the mouth that it may flow down the throat. Horses may be thus treated with greater safety than cattle.

Swallowing is a natural act, and nature has provided everything necessary for its successful performance, but it is never attempted naturally with the head held high. The back of the mouth and the larynx are complicated structures, and to take anything, either liquid or solid, into the esophagus and thence into the stomach requires several delicate organs to be placed in exactly the right position, which can scarcely be done with the head held high and thrown back. In such position, especially as to cattle, the liquid is very likely to find its way into the windpipe and thence into the lungs, resulting possibly in instant death, or in death after a few days' suffering.

It is better to administer medicines in some other way.

HOW ABOUT OILING THE HARNESS

Harness oiling is a rainy-day job on the farm and a regular part of stable work in the city. It's a vitally necessary part, too. There's no trouble about spoiling a harness—the question with horse owners is how not to spoil harness.

We say that advisedly—"Eureka" is the most economical harness oil, and here—outside the fact that it never becomes rancid and contains nothing injurious to leather—is the real reason.

Eureka Harness Oil has the quality or power of "staying put." It goes into harness leather and it takes a lot of wind and rain and animal sweat to drive it out. It stays better than other oils. It gives a glove-like texture to leather that adds wonderfully to its wearing qualities. And it improves the appearance of the harness by keeping it black, which means keeping it new-looking.

HORSE EDITOR BREEDERS' GAZETTE

Prof. E. T. Robbins, assistant animal husbandman, Iowa Experiment Station, has just accepted an excellent position on the editorial staff of the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, Ill., the foremost live stock paper in the world.

Professor Robbins received his Master's Degree from the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College and has been connected with the teaching and investigating work of the department during the past four years. Professor Robbins is a worthy illustration of what hard work and determination will do for a farm boy. As a teacher and investigator he has done exceptionally strong work; in fact, he has few equals in the country. In his new position he will have charge of the horse department.

The name De Laval stands for cream separator wherever dairying is a business. Hundreds of thousands of farmers and dairymen in the United States use the De Laval machine. The new improved De Laval line is far in advance of anything even they themselves have ever before sold. Send for their latest instructive booklets. Address the De Laval Separator Company, 165 Broadway, New York City.

The Cards Always Come

Cousin Kate
Looks well of late;
She always wears a smile;
Those pretty cards
From UP-TO-DATE
All troubles do beguile.

She got the lot
Without a jot,
And showed them to her friends.
They did the same,
Each sent her name
And nickel. They go to each that sends.

And then you know—
We tell you so—
What next for us to do;
A little work,
Too light to shirk,
Gets cards and money too.
(See postal card offer and send at once.)

FACT AND FAKE AS TO CREAM SEPARATOR DISCS

In view of some would-be competitors' recent unscrupulous advertising a little plain talk about DISCS is in order.

Every separator wise person knows that DE LAVAL DISCS revolutionized cream separator construction—increased capacity, reduced speed and power required and increased efficiency.

The man who tells you that DISCS would not increase the skimming efficiency—capacity and thoroughness—of any "hollow bowl" is either a fool or a knave.

The man who tells you that it costs less to build a DISC than a "hollow bowl" separator simply lies and tries to fake you.

The man who pictures to you a great heaping dish pan full of DISCS simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are cleaned in that way.

The man who pictures to you a lot of DISCS strung along a picket fence simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are handled in that manner.

The man who would have you believe that the up-to-date DE LAVAL bowl is not the easiest, quickest and most thoroughly cleanable—and hence the most sanitary—of any separator made simply tries to fake you.

It is a fact that some imitating DISC and BLADE separators are hard and difficult to clean, as are also the muzzle-loading-gun-barrel-like TUBULAR shaped bowl kind, but the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are readily cleaned—as a single piece—by a special patent-protected DISC transfer and washer, and the whole machine is absolutely sanitary throughout.

It is a fact that the DE LAVAL Company is suing infringers of some of its numerous patents covering different forms of DISC construction, but the man who tells you that such separators are like or as good as the DE LAVAL simply lies to serve some selfish purpose of his own.

The man who intimates to you that the DE LAVAL Company—on top of its sale of a MILLION machines—is not selling more separators in 1909 than at any previous time in its 31 years of creation and development of the cream separator industry, either doesn't know, doesn't want to know, or simply lies to you.

There is not a man competent to judge of cream separators who doesn't know that the 1908-1909 IMPROVED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are all-around superior to any other made, and the man who would try to have you believe anything else simply has a selfish business interest of his own to serve in doing so.

That's the difference between FACT and FAKE as to DISCS.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
Chicago
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
Philadelphia
Drumm & Sacramento Sts.
San Francisco

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street
Montreal
14 & 16 Princess Street
Winnipeg
107 First Street
Portland, Oreg.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Big catalogue of the Capital Gas and Gasoline engines. Ask for our special half price proposition on the 3, 4, 5 and 6 H. P. engines. On the market 14 years. Any size.



C. H. A. Dissinger and Bro. Company
Wrightsville, Pa.

Only $33.50 AND UP Galloway

"BATH IN OIL"
High Grade Separator—Direct



Save $25 to $50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

90 Days'
Farm Test—Freight Prepaid

200 to 900 lbs. capacity.

Why pay $85 to $110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for **BOOK FREE**
WM. GALLOWAY CO.
503 Galloway Sts., Waterloo, Ia.

PILLING **CATTLE INSTRUMENTS**



are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet. Q.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH AND DISTEMPER CURE.



GUARANTEED

A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach Troubles. It acts on the Respirative and Digestive Organs, their Nerve Supply and on the Blood.
25 years in successful use proves its worth for Heaves, Coughs, Indigestion, Epizootics. $1.00 per can, at dealers, or sent direct prepaid. Send for booklet, valuable information, and strong endorsements.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
J. W. BARWELL. Waukegan, Ill

Veterinary Taught By Mail

Complete course in Veterinary Medicine with examination and diploma in three months. When graduated you have a good paying profession in your own locality. The only college in the United States teaching Veterinary by mail.

Catalog sent free. Students enrolled at any time.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE D8, Chicago

10 Weeks The biggest brightest and best **Western Weekly** paper in existence; grand views of scenery; stories of adventure and full Western news, weekly farm, ranch and live stock news and views; 19th year; solely to introduce the paper it will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10 cents; clubs of six, 50 cents; 12 for $1; stamps taken. **Inter-Mountain Weekly, Sta. 13, Denver, Colo.** **10c**

Extra Fine Post Cards Free

Send stamp for three samples of our best Gold and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.
Art Post Card Club, 875 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

SEND US THE COUPON below. Fill in your name and mail for



DAVIS' Price on a Cream Separator

Direct from our factory at real **WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES.** Save 20% to 50%

You will surely want to buy one when you learn our low price and read our description of it. Read our ironclad **Guarantee** that it cannot be **Surpassed** in ease of running or close skimming, and further, that no machine is made of better material. Every part made in our factory. **Latest improvements.** Low supply can, enclosed gearing. The cone bowl made so perfect that it is not necessary to balance; it is a skimming device not equaled. Large catalog will be sent postpaid, **FREE.**

Davis Cream Separator Co. 56R NO. CLINTON ST. CHICAGO

Coupon No. 152
Gentlemen:—Please send your free money saving catalog explaining how you can save me 20 to 50% on a cream separator.

Name.....
R. F. D.....Town.....State.....

AVOID BLOAT

Bloat is common among cattle and sheep at this time of the year—or perhaps a little earlier. It is due to come when such stock are turned from dry feed onto rich pasture, especially clover, alfalfa or other pastures like these. Stock that run out in fields all the time, even when fed dry feed, and are thus permitted to nibble the green forage as it appears, the quantity they get being measured by the gradual growth of the pasturage, are not much liable to bloat from this cause, though both cattle and sheep that have been running on the pastures all the time do sometimes bloat after rains or heavy dews.

Animals that have not been allowed to run out must be let onto pastures very gradually. Feed them a full feed in the morning, especially of hay or fodder, and then, when the dew is off and the clover is perfectly dry, turn them in for an hour or so. Repeat this for a few days, increasing the time they are permitted to remain, and they may soon be allowed to stay all the time.

Should a case of bloat occur, the best treatment perhaps is a drench of two tablespoonfuls of turpentine in a pint or a pint and a half of warm water for cattle, or for sheep two teaspoonfuls of turpentine in a pint of warm water. A quart of raw linseed oil for cattle and half a pint for sheep is just about as good.

But the drenching must be done with great care. In another article in this paper we warn of the dangers in drenching cattle and other ruminants. Use a strong, long-necked bottle, hold the head not too high, barely high enough to prevent the liquid from running out at the mouth, insert the neck of the bottle far back between the cheek and the teeth and give the animal almost immediately an opportunity to swallow. If successfully done these drenches afford almost immediate relief, but if care is not exercised the animal may be strangled.

THE LEAN MILCH COW

The lean cow, if healthy, is a starved cow, and one has no moral right to draw milk from a starved cow. If the owner cannot afford to feed the cow he cannot expect the cow to feed him or his family.

We have seen cows milked that were so lean it was painful to look at them. This time of year milch cows on the farm generally have good pasturage and do not go hungry, but occasionally we find it otherwise. Our advice is, Don't keep a milch cow unless you have a good pasture for her or can feed her well.

Some think it a waste to feed a cow during summer. That all depends upon the pasture range she has. Know that she has plenty to eat. If she don't get it in the pasture give it to her at the milking place. A little wheat bran or chops or a few nubbins at milking time will pay, no matter how rich the pasture, unless the pasture be rich in clover or alfalfa.

Every farmer should be ready for an emergency if one of his cows should get sick. The price of only one animal will much more than pay for a complete outfit of cattle instruments. The Pilling kind are "easy to use." Any farmer can use them with the simple directions sent. Write G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for free booklet "Q."

If there is a reader of this paper who has not read the advertisement of the Humane Horse Collar Company clear thru he should do so now. It is a revelation to most of us. And they offer to prove it to every horse owner on an iron-clad guarantee. Read that ad. in this issue.

Bale your hay. It pays. Takes less room. Lightning Hay Presses have been reliable balers for 25 years. Ask for full particulars about these strong and durable machines. Write Kansas City Hay Press Company, 516 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

FEED HAY FIRST

It is the general practice of farmers who feed both grain and hay to their horses to give them the grain first, and while they are eating that to put the hay in their mangers. It is doubtful if that is the best order in which to feed. The grain being such a concentrated feed, and hard to digest, and being so small a bulk, it is very ilkely when taken into the stomach alone, to be formed by the action of the stomach into a ball of dough, which the digestive juices of the stomach cannot very freely penetrate. This makes it all the more difficult of digestion.

If the hungry animal had been fed hay first and given some minutes to eat it before being given the grain, there would be more or less of the masticated and insalivated hay in the stomach when the chewed grain was swallowed. The grain thus coming into the stomach would mix with the hay and could not pack, as in the other case.

A Massachusetts farmer reports that while he practiced feeding grain first and hay afterward he had a great deal of trouble with flatulent colic among his horses; but after he reversed the order of feeding and fed the hay first he ceased to be troubled with that ailment. So simple a thing as this order of feeding is well worth considering.

Most readers have noticed the Sharples "show me" advertisements that have been running in UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several months. They are very instructive to the women folks who must wash the parts of the cream separator a couple of times a day. There is a very good reason for the Sharples Tubular popularity. We suggest that subscribers send to the Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., and ask for their catalog No. 136. It will pay every owner of three or more cows to investigate.

A silo saves all of the corn crop. Don't you want to save all your grain? Ask for particulars of Tank and Silo Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Tell them you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

SHIMER SPRING STEEL **Farm Fence**



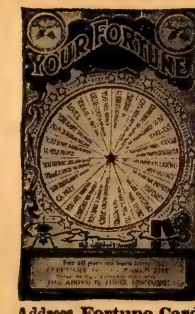
High carbon, tempered steel spring wire keeps fence tight. Handsome, durable; requires only half the usual number of posts. We make fence for every need. Attractive Catalogue now ready. Contains valuable information. Mailed on request.
Spring Steel Fence & Wire Co., Box 20, Anderson, Ind.
Western Factory: Coffeyville, Kas.



10 BEAUTIFUL POST-CARDS FREE

We will send you 10 of the handsomest **GOLD POST-CARDS** you have ever seen, if you will send us 6 cents in stamps to pay mailing and postage, and tell us you will show them to a few friends. Write today. Don't miss this opportunity. **The Household Journal, Springfield, Ohio.**

Fortune Post Cards



FREE SEND MONTH of your BIRTH

And two-cent stamp to pay postage and we will send you free and prepaid one of 12 latest **Fortune Telling Post Cards,** giving your own astrological sign and complete character reading by the stars. It will explain what you should avoid **TO GAIN SUCCESS** in life; for what you are best suited; whom to marry and many other things you should know. With your card we will also tell you how you can get **FREE** the full set of twelve, or **FIFTY** other post cards **FREE.** These fortune cards are the latest style gloss finish; printed in many colors. Send two cents and name of your birth month for one or 25 cts. for 12, all different.
Address **Fortune Card Man, Dept. 312, TOPEKA, KAN.**

ONE USE FOR A PICKET FENCE

THIS picture shows how one woman used her picket fence to dry the disks from her "bucket bowl" cream separator. She realized the work of thoroughly washing a half bushel of disks twice a day, but she did **not** know that the simple Sharples Dairy Tubular would **save** that work and give better service, or she **never** would have let her husband buy a disk machine.



"Bucket bowls" are **not** modern. Disks or other contraptions make them unsteady, complicated, heavy, hard to clean and short lived.

The only modern bowl is the light, slender, simple Dairy Tubular bowl, hung below its bearing and fed through the lower end. Our patents prevent imitation, so others still make "bucket bowls" out of date years ago.

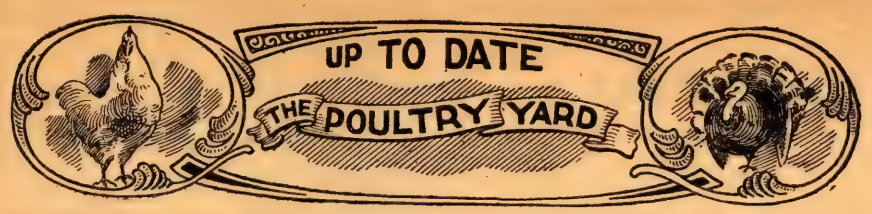
The simple, light Sharples Dairy Tubular bowl is easily washed clean in 3 minutes. A few thrusts of the brush does it. Better than spending 15 to 30 minutes washing a "bucket bowl."

Tubulars are made in the world's greatest separator factory. 1908 sales way ahead of 1907—out of sight of most, if not all, competitors combined. Get catalog No. 136.



29 Yrs

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Can. West Chester, Penna. Portland, Ore.
Winnipeg, Can. Chicago, Ills. San Francisco, Cal.



VARIETIES OF POULTRY
DORKINGS

In the Dorkings we have fowls that date back for centuries. They are unmistakably described by ancient Roman writers and were held in high esteem in that great empire. They have held their own in the poultry world from that day, and we do not know how much farther back, until the present. They are one of the most popular birds today in England, and, we are glad to say, are gaining in popularity in this country. The English regard them as superior to all other breeds as a table fowl. They are very broad, deep, full-breasted and plump, producing more breast meat than almost any other fowl. The average weight of the male is from nine to ten pounds; that of the female from seven to eight pounds. Sometimes these weights are overreached. The principal varieties of Dorkings are Colored, Silver Gray, White and Cuckoo or Dominique, the latter being very seldom seen in this country.

One characteristic or peculiar mark of the Dorking must not be overlooked, and that is the fifth toe. This toe is placed above the fourth, is distinct from all the others, and curves slightly upward. Its use is problematical.

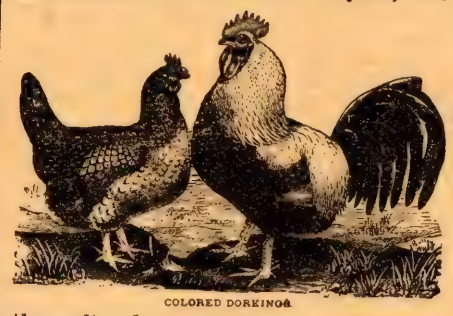
The head of the Dorking is rather large, though not coarse; beak stout and slightly curved; the comb of the colored varieties being either rose or single. The white variety always has rose comb. The ear lobes and wattles, as well as the comb, are bright red, the wattles being quite large and broad. The neck is large, of medium length; the back broad and long; the breast deep, broad and full; the wings large; tail full, large and well expanded, and legs of medium length—the whole appearance is compact and plump. The carriage is aristocratic and proud, though the fowls are gentle, and thrive best with the run of the farm, yet they are not considered extensive foragers.



WHITE DORKINGS

In symmetry the White Dorkings are said to surpass all the others of the Dorking family. The outline and general contour are very graceful, while the beautiful pure white plumage set off by the brilliant red of the comb and wattles, cannot fail to command admiration wherever seen. White Dorkings are very gentle, and said to be somewhat better layers than the Colored. The eggs are large and of a delicate pinky white.

The variety known as Colored Dorkings have the drawback that they have no definite color, for various colors and shades are recognized. But the darker plumaged birds are considered the most beautiful and desirable. In spite of this lack of uniformity in color, however, this variety has probably more admirers than any other of the Dorking family. An experienced breeder says this of them: "The average weight of Colored Dorkings is nine to ten pounds for males, and six to eight pounds for females, though pullets sometimes weigh eight pounds at Christmas. They are not persistent sitters, though they make the best of mothers and care for their chicks longer than other varieties. They are not considered the best of layers, but



COLORED DORKINGS

they often lay well at six to eight years of age, and they are very hardy, especially when they have the run of the farm."

We have space to describe but one more variety of these interesting birds—the Silver Gray Dorking. This is our favorite of the Dorking family. It is certainly the most beautiful. The male should have a pure silvery-white neck-hackle, back, saddle-hackle, and upper wing coverts; the black under feathering of the back being entirely covered by the silvery white feathers of the neck, and the wing coverts entirely free from chestnut patches. The tail, thighs and breast should be perfectly black.

The hen should have body, back and wings of a soft, silvery gray, perfectly free from red or reddish tinge; breast robin-red or salmon color; the neck-hackle as silvery as possible, with a fine, distinct black stripe down the center of the long feathers. The color of the Silver Gray Dorking hen is of very great beauty.

The comb, ear lobes and wattles are bright red; the comb may be either single or rose. When single it is large, upright and evenly serrated; if rose, it should be rather broad at the base, square in front, flat at the top, and covered with small projections, terminating in a spike behind that is rather long and points slightly upward. The wing coverts of the male are a greenish black, forming a wide bar across the wings; all the black feathers have a beautiful gloss, with metallic or green reflections.

The tail is full and of a rich, greenish black, the lesser tail coverts have usually a narrow edging of white, giving a rich contrast with the black. The legs, ornamented with the peculiar fifth toe, are flesh colored or white, and the beak is of the same color. The hens are not much inclined to sit, but they make the very best of mothers.

The Aristocrat of Moderate Priced Cream Separators

We are often asked the reason for the great success of the

United States Separator

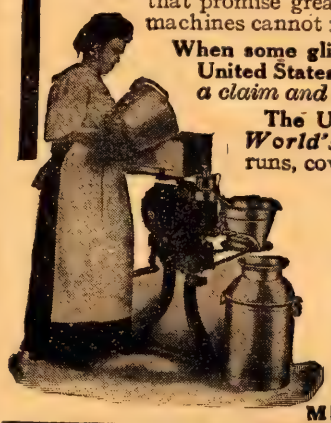
In a nut shell it is this:

U. S. Cream Separators are made of the best material, are most thorough in skimming and most durable in wearing qualities.

Every UNITED STATES owner will stand back of these facts.

In every line there is one best. Why? Because that one is the standard. So it is with Cream Separators, the **United States** is the **Standard Cream Separator.** Many thousands being operated in all dairy sections have established its value.

Promises and performances. There are cream separator manufacturers that promise great things—on paper—but in actual daily use their machines cannot fulfill their glaring claims.



When some glib salesman claims he has something equal to the **United States,** make him show you proof. ***It is one thing to make a claim and another thing to prove it.***

The United States has the proof. For it ***Holds the World's Record*** for closest skimming in fifty consecutive runs, covering one month, at the Pan-American Exposition from the milk of ten different breeds of cows, a record never having been equalled.

Before you decide examine the **United States** carefully. Ask any of the thousands of satisfied users and get their verdict, then have a **United States** selling agent place a **United States** in your dairy on free trial and it will prove all claims.

In the meanwhile send for illustrated Catalogue No. 187

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

M



LOSS BY LICE

on Poultry and Stock amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice which destroys Insect Vermin instantly. Indispensable for sitting hens. Will not injure eggs, chicks or animals. Sample 10c. "Modern Poultry Methods" sent for 2c stamp.

O. K. Stock Food Co., 664 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

PRESERVE EGGS
THE "QUALITY" WAY
AND GET RICH!

We have placed eggs preserved the "QUALITY" way for six months, in an incubator, and run it to 104 degrees for a week, when upon breaking them every egg was found to be perfectly palatable. The "Quality" way is the cheapest and best egg preserving method known to science. By mail for 25 cents in stamps if you mention this paper.

EMPIRE COMPANY

68 Ellicott Square, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

$7.00 WORTH of MILLER'S STOCK REMEDIES FREE



DON'T BUY
ANOTHER POUND OF STOCK FOOD ON FAITH!

You owe it to yourself—for the sake of your pocketbook and a sound, healthy condition in your stock—to investigate this amazing offer before paying out one penny on the bald, bare claim of any manufacturer. I am putting this statement just as strongly as I know how, because I propose to prove to *you* the actual value of every article put out under my label. Every remedy, every food named in my list is of the highest grade and has triumphantly stood the test of years. Try them freely and study well the proof I offer to back up my claim.

STOCK REMEDY

Every element necessary to build up an animal is contained in Miller's Stock Remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds, Glanders, Lung Fever, Yellow Water and roughness of skin. *It will not fail you.*

HOGS

The surest money maker on the farm. And the most susceptible to disease. A hundred thousand farmers have used my remedy for ten years. Perhaps *you* have it *now*—in a different carton.

POULTRY

Hundreds of farmers' wives have written me in past years—"I am clothing the family with my egg money since I began using your Poultry Food." Could any further argument be added in favor of Miller's Poultry Food? None! Absolutely none. It's certain death to lice, ticks, vermin or fleas.

WORMS

As you know are workers that weaken and eventually starve their victim. Their destruction is as gradual and certain on the farmer's stock as is creeping paralysis on a human being. But Miller's Worm Remedy is sure, positive death to them. I have known it to remove from 100 to 150 worms at one time.

Don't wait—Don't doubt. Get these goods NOW.

Be forehanded—fill out the coupon now while you are thinking about it

J.G. MILLER STOCK FOOD CO. 103 MAIN ST TIFFIN, O

J. G. Miller Stock Food Co., 103 Main St., Tiffin, O.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your $7.00 worth of infallible stock remedies as advertised, absolutely free.

Name.....

Freight Office.....

State.....

Town.....

.....Horses

.....Hogs

.....Cattle



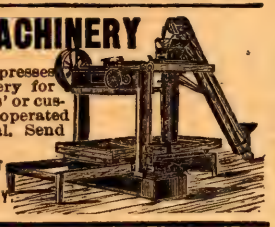
Take Off Your Hat to the **MYERS**

The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never fails—always ready. Also **HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps.** Write today for Circulars and Prices.

F. E. Myers & Bro., 4 Orange St., Ashland, O.

THE PUMP THAT **PUMPS**

CIDER MACHINERY



The most approved presses and other machinery for large manufacturers' or custom work. Easiest operated and most economical. Send for free catalogue.

THE BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.
474 Water St. Syracuse, N.Y.

Perfumery Gardening

In the highly profitable and pleasing work of growing the beautiful **ORRIS PLANT** for its perfumed roots and fragrant blossoms, the ladies and children have the chance to make as much money from a few rods of garden ground as the men folks can from as many acres devoted to farm crops. Write today for FREE sample of naturally perfumed root and our special **Introductory Offer** on **Orris** plants.

THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY, Box 311, Osage, Iowa.

Fig Type Strawberries

Are supreme, with sugar and cream, to eat out of hand, to ship or to can, as a dried fruit for sauce, or to eat out of hand one year from the picking, or ten Catolog Free, send today, H. J. SCHILD, Ionia, Mich

Michigan Lands

SEND for my free 32-page illustrated booklet and map of the Dempsy Lands in Mason and Lake Counties, Michigan; unexcelled for general farming and sheep and cattle raising. Best land at lowest prices in Michigan. Easy terms.

J. E. MERRITT, Manistee, Mich.

WESTERN CANADA

More Big Crops in 1908



60,000 settlers from the United States in 1908. New Districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to EACH SETTLER—160 free homestead and 160 acres at only $5 per acre.

"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a Kansas Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10 to $20 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

SUNNY Florida

FARMS.

Why not locate in Manatee County, (West Coast)? Ten acres net as much as a hundred in Northern States. Delightful climate, abundant rainfall, convenient markets.

VEGETABLES NET $1000 ACRE.

Outdoor work the year round, several crops a season. Lands reasonable. Write for full information.

J. W. WHITE,
GENERAL INDL. AGENT,
SEABOARD AIR LINE,
DEPT. F. T.,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.



GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

The month of May in the northern States was not a very good one for the gardener. The first part of the month was cold and wet, followed by a few days of fine, spring-like weather, which brought forth vegetation at a great rate, but the latter half of the month was cold and raw, with daily rains, giving the farmer no chance to get his spring work forwarded. However, we must take the seasons as they come, and he (or she) is the best gardener who gets a fine garden crop regardless of the weather conditions, making use of every possible favorable moment to do such work as can then be done.

There will be many things to be done in the garden for the next two weeks. In the well regulated and highly cultivated garden there will be a lot of hoeing to be done, either by machine or hand, and it is important that it be not neglected at this important time. How often does the farmer tell his women folks, who are generally the gardeners, "We will work the garden as soon as the corn has its first working"? But if he were up to his business he would know that the corn can stand a postponement for a day better than the garden. For the best early garden truck there must be early and constant cultivation. This makes for quality, and it is quality which brings the best prices. Why not go in for the best quality and the best prices? Even if you do not grow to sell, do you not like to have the best on your own table?

Those of you who have been growing tomato plants in the house, coldframe or hotbed, will no doubt have set them out before this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches you. If so, make arrangements at once to have them properly staked, as this should be done early in the life of the plant. They should be at least in bloom when set out from the pots, in deep, rich, mellow soil. Set the stakes to the plant that the buds and young tomatoes will hang in the sun, if necessary tying them so as to accomplish this. Keep the foliage clipped away from the fruit, and when enough fruit for one plant gets set, cut off the top and keep off the suckers from the axils of the leaves, and you should get the best fruit obtainable.

Did you ever try forcing a second early planting of potatoes? Dig holes where they are to be planted the depth of the soil, and in the bottom put a shovelful of well rotted manure and soak it well. Fill four inches of soil on the manure, and on this put the tubers, with the eye up, and cover lightly. Try this and see how close they come to those planted in the middle of May. This system of hill forcing can be applied to a number of vegetables which can be forced, and is especially good for muskmelon and cucumber.

Those of you who planted your beans or peas in small pots or berry baskets and set them out as soon as danger of frost was past will be reaping the fruit of your labors by the first week of June, provided you started early enough. It is possible to have them in bloom when setting-out time arrives, and then you will get the cream of the early market. For such extra early crops you should take advance orders and grow only what you can market at the top price. No Equity gardener will overgrow his (or her) market at any time, and you should keep in touch with it.

The spraying for this month is but a continuation of that given last month, when the condition of the trees, bushes and plants show need of it. Watch them closely for signs of trouble, as there is no virtue in spraying before needed.

There will be considerable work to be done in the flower garden this month, when the condition of the trees, bushes and plants show need of it. Watch them closely for signs of trouble, as there is no virtue in spraying before needed.

There will be considerable work to be done in the flower garden this month. The roses should be watched for the first sign of insect pests. When the slugs come spray the bushes and while they are wet dust on white hellebore or give a weak solution of water and Paris green. For the green lice spray with white oil (or strong Ivory) soapsuds. The blighting of buds is a sign of weak vitality, and can be construed to mean that you are allowing more buds to bloom than the vitality of the bush can mature. At the first sign of this pinch off half of the buds and work the soil deep, giving a handful of bone meal to a plant and soak well. For the finest roses it is best not to allow more than two buds to develop to one shoot. Roses, for the best results, should be cultivated as often as a crop of potatoes.

Great care should be used in cutting and marketing your crop of asparagus. A regular asparagus knife only should be used for this purpose, and the cut made deep enough. Watch the tips so that they will be cut just at the right moment to have them tender, as your success with this crop will largely depend upon marketing them at just the right time to have them tender and crisp.

I desire to caution those who grow small fruits and who cultivate them with machines. Most of these fruits are shallow rooting and the cultivation should be shallow, just deep enough to make a dust mulch, keep the soil mellow and not deep enough to interfere with the feeding roots. Many crops of such fruits have been injured by deep cultivating, by cutting loose the roots which feed the plants.

Whenever you want roofing, plumbing supplies or any building material send to the Central Machinery and Supply Company, 2583 Archer avenue, Chicago. Their catalog No. 176 is free. It is a good guide to buy by. Send for it.

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in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.* Finest Guaranteed **1909 Models $10 to $27** with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12** **500 Second-Hand Wheels** *All makes and models, good as new.....* **$3 to $8** Great Factory Clearing Sale. We **Ship On Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. **Do not buy** till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*

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FIND THE REMEDY

"For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy or there is none.
If there be one try to find it;
If there be none never mind it."

Are we tempted to "growl"? Then let us commit to memory the above stanza, and whenever we feel "growly" repeat it to ourselves.

Unless we expect to accomplish something by it, there is no use in finding fault. Hence it does no good to complain to Tom of Will's neglect of duty or to say anything to Susie because Laura only half washed her dishes.

Would we not have pleasanter homes if instead of constantly scolding we were to write down the cause of our annoyance and in the evening mention to each offender the particular point in which we would like to see improvement in his or her conduct? Then where possible kindly and patiently explain the whys and wherefores, and in the majority of cases there will be encouraging compliance with our wishes.

If the annoyance cannot be remedied let us endeavor to forget that it is an annoyance. Let us "never mind it" and on no account speak of it. A good way to help forget that an unavoidable condition is not what we would like us to think up some way in which we can turn it to our advantage. Thus if the rain spoils our plans for a picnic it will give us the long-looked for opportunity to read that much-talked-of book, or to catch up with our correspondence, or to finish the embroidered doily we began so long ago.

To break a bone may be a serious misfortune, but to the carpenter who seizes the opportunity to read up along the line of his work during the enforced idleness while the bone is knitting, it may mean a distinct gain in dollars and cents in a year's time; or to the farmer who spends such time in studying scientific agriculture, an accident of this kind may prove a real blessing.

Then let us not join the ranks of the grumblers.

If there be a remedy try to find it,
But if there be none, "never mind it."

DOROTHY'S COAT

Dorothy needed a new coat this spring, but as she goes but little she did not want to spend the money for it. In looking over a fashion journal she discovered a coat much resembling hers in cut. So she bought a pattern to see whether the old coat, a loose box style, could be cut down to make a semi-fitting coat of the latest cut. She found that it could be done, except that it would be somewhat shorter than the prevailing fashion, and she decided to do it. The coat as it was could not be worn, because it was soiled. Otherwise it would not have been necessary to make it over. So Dorothy decided to color it and make it over.

She decided on light brown for the color, the coat being of a gray and white striped material. So she bought Diamond Dye for wool, her coat being all wool, and having ripped her coat apart she dyed it. Finding the sleeves must be pieced, she arranged her pattern so as to bring her piecing at the bottom of the sleeve and on the under side. Brown velvet facing in cuff depth covers the piecing, and a collar to match adds much to the appearance of the finished garment. A trimming of brown "pull" braid above the cuff makes a pretty finish.

To those who have plenty of time but little money Dorothy thinks it a good idea to remodel garments that are past wearing as they are; but to those whose time is worth money she thinks it better to give the old coat to a worthy poor child and buy new cloth and have a coat made by a good dressmaker.

In reply to our question concerning the desirability of life on the farm we have received many letters, some of which we hope to print in our next issue.

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I tell you pards,
Those postal cards
You get from UP-TO-DATE
Are better far
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Only a nickel for postage, and ten Beauties of Friendship cards are sent you free. Then you show them to your friends and find out how you can get 50 more and do a great deal of good besides. See pictures of the cards in this paper. Send to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

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The merchant must advertise,
The farmer must fertilize,
The preacher must spiritualize,
The lawyer must talk-o-lies.

The Man

Here's to the man whose hand
Is firm when he clasps your own—
Like a grip of steel
That makes you feel
You're not in the world alone.

Give of Your Best

Give of your best as o'er life's path you go—
For sighs and tears and doleful plaints of woe
The world cares naught—but brave, true-hearted cheer
Wins you a welcome in whatever sphere.

Give of your best to toilers on the way,
The things that fret hide from the light of day;
The peace you've gained while wrestling with defeat
Alone helps souls that like conflicts meet.

The grief that rends your heart no strength can give
In helping other storm-tossed souls to live;
Share with them but the vict'ry you have gained,
Not the keen anguish whereby 'twas attained.

—*Helen M. Richardson.*

Irate Farmer to Lawyer—"Can a man be compelled to keep his word?"

Lawyer—"Certainly. If no one will take it he will be compelled to keep it."

After all that great trip around the world, what ships are the hardest to conquer? Hardships.

Is it a fact that men sometimes have four hands? Yes, when they double their fists, or are forehanded.

Strange, isn't it, that the best way to keep a person's love is to return it?

When are your eyes not eyes? When something makes them water.

Why is coffee like an ax? Because it has to be ground before it is fit to use.

"How do you tell bad eggs?" asked the girl of the grocer.

"I never tell one," was the reply, "but if I had to I'd try to break it gently."

Did you ever think how queer it is that the night falls but never breaks, while the day breaks but never falls?



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My Offer: Send me your name and address, **THAT IS ALL.** Write plainly, because the **MERRY-GO-ROUND** is too costly to allow **ANY** chance of one going astray. Send your name to-day. As soon as I receive it, I will send you 36 of the most exquisitely beautiful premium pictures you ever saw. I want you to distribute these premium pictures on my 25-cent offer among your acquaintances. When you have distributed the 36 premium pictures you will have collected $9.00. Send the $9.00 to me, and I will send you immediately, this **Fine, Large Merry-Go-Round,** which you can use in your yard. Take my advice and be the first one in your neighborhood to get one.

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FADELESS ROSE COMPANY., Dept. D, Gardiner, Me.

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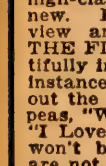
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To take partnership and active business management of one of the best mountain stock ranches in Colorado. Investment of $8000 to $12000 to be expended on the ranch, and a liberal salary paid to the right Man. Excellent chance for profit and an open air life in an ideal climate. For particulars address, C. H. Ireland, 327 Kittredge Building, Denver, Colorado.

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Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

Tales OF ADVENTURE by an old hunter. A thrilling book of stories of adventure sure to please. 25c per copy, 3 books 60c postpaid, including one year's trial subscription to big illustrated western magazine. Stamps taken. GLOBE PUB. CO., Sta. X, DENVER, COLO,

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FLOWER POST CARDS
Free to You

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

How Bill Daffin Popped the Question

"It goes to show," said the red-headed man in the corner, when the passenger from Pueblo had finished his story, "it goes to show that after all it's the little things in life that count."

"You bet your life," agreed the commercial traveler from Chicago. "Just look at germs. So blame little you can't see 'em with a telescope, but they've got us all on the run. Why, I know a fellow—"

"Talkin' about the little things that count," broke in the traveler from Tuscumbia, "somehow or other makes me think o' the time Bill Daffin popped the question to the Widow Lamkins. By jacks, I'd clean forgot about that, but it all comes back to me now."

"Well, suppose you pass it around," suggested the red-headed man.

"Don't care if I do," said the Tuscumbia traveler with a chuckle. "It was kind of a secret, but, shucks!—Bill's got nine children now, so I reckon it won't matter. You see, the widow was about the finest thing in Miller county, an' that's sayin' a whole lot. She wasn't more'n twenty at that time, an' she was as pretty as a red wagon with blue wheels. She'd been sent to finishin' school, whatever that is, before she married her first husband, and she got all her clothes from the city. When the widow 'ld come prancin' down the street in a new gown everybody in the court house, includin' the county judge, 'ld run to the windows to see her go by. More'n that, she had enough money to keep a fellow pretty comfortable as long as he lived, provided, of course, he didn't live too doggone long.

"You don't need to be very smart to guess that the Widow Lamkins had what the politicians call a followin'. Nearly everything in Miller county that wore pants an' wasn't already hitched was figurin' on ways an' means to get her name changed. I reckon there was more shoe blackin' an' hair oil sold in Tuscumbia along about that time than there's ever been since. But it didn't seem to make much difference to the widow how much they slicked up. She treated 'em all pretty much alike; sweet as molasses to Tom, Dick an' Harry. The town seemed to think, though, that it lay between Bill Daffin and Tom Tremont, with the odds pretty much in favor of Tom. You see, Tom was somethin' of a swell himself. Had his shirts made to order, and all that sort o' thing. He'd read a whole lot an' could quote po'try by the yard. Bill was just plain, ordinary Miller county. Didn't know much about Tennyson, but he knew a lot about corn an' calico an' sorghum. What he lacked in book learnin' he more'n made up in hoss sense. Still, Bill wasn't very pretty to look at. Nature wasn't at all skimpy with flesh when she built him, an' she wasn't particular about where she put it on. Consequence was that Bill had to keep wipin' his neck all summer, and he wore his clothes mighty loose so as to get all the air he could next to his skin. That's how it came that the hornets—but wait a minute. They don't come in yet.

"The widow had just about made up her mind to accept Tom, when, one warm day, Bill rode up to her place wearin' a seersucker suit an' a damp smile. He'd come on business, very particular business, and he was mighty well pleased when he saw the widow settin' on a bench in the front yard all by herself. 'Hello,' he hollered. 'Good evenin', Mr. Daffin,' she says. 'Won't you git down an' come in?' 'Don't mind if I do,' says Bill, as if he hadn't thought about it before.

"Well, she made room for him on the bench an' Bill commenced tunin' up for his little speech. Just about that time a couple o' hornets come flyin' by, an' it didn't take 'em no time to size up the situation. I reckon they was havin' a day off or somethin' of that sort. At any rate, they got their heads together an' hatched up a scheme to have some fun out o' Bill. One of 'em lights on the back o' the bench an' crawls up on Bill's collar; the other drops down in the grass at his feet, works its way up over his shoes an' starts out on an explorin' expedition up the leg o' Bill's pants.

"After talkin' a little bit about the weather an' crops, Bill swabbed his neck an' commenced to get down to business.

"'Mrs. Lamkins,' says he, 'I come over today to see you about a matter of—'

"'Oh,' says she, breakin' in, 'you mean about that quarter section up the river.'

"'No, Mrs. Lamkins,' says he, slappin' at somethin' on the back of his neck an' missin' it, 'it's somethin' a heap more important than quarter sections or whole sections. I come over, Mrs. Lamkins, to have a little talk with you about—Christopher Columbus!' he yelled, grabbin' his pants leg below the knee and shuttin' his teeth hard.

"'Why, Mr. Daffin,' says she, 'what a queer idea! Why should we talk about Christopher—'

"'No, no, Mrs. Lamkins,' says Bill. 'I don't mean that. I'm just a little excited, you know. I mean to say that I come over to tell you that I love—jumpin' Jerusha!' he hollered, clawin' at the back of his coat an' dancin' like a Sioux Indian.

"She didn't say nothin' for a bit—just stared at him until he set down an' commenced wipin' his face again. Then she spoke up, sarcastic like.

"'Really, Mr. Daffin,' says she, 'I can't see why you should expect me to be interested in your affections for this jumping Jerusha, whoever she may be—'

"'No, no, no, not that; you don't understand, Mrs. Lamkins,' pleaded Bill; 'that was just an exclamation, Mrs. Lamkins; just my pent-up emotions breakin' out. It's you I love, you an' nobody but you. That's what I come over to tell you, Mrs. Lamkins. I wanted to lay my heart at your feet an' ask you to be my wife, Mrs. Lamkins, to be my own—sufferin' Senacherib! Great snakes, wow!' An' he clapped his hands on one leg an' spun aroun' on his heel.

"'Don't mind me, Mrs. Lamkins,' he panted, 'I'm just so worked up I don't hardly know what I'm doin'. For I love you, Mrs. Lamkins, I love—'

"'That's enough,' says she, standin' up, an' speakin' like an ice cream soda; 'that is quite sufficient, Mr. Daffin. Whatever feelings of friendship I may have had for you,' says she, 'have been entirely obliterated by your extraordinary conduct. You are mistaken, Mr. Daffin. It is not love which affects you so strangely, and if you were sober you would not come here to insult a poor lone widow with your attentions. No, Mr. Daffin,' says she, 'I wouldn't marry you if you was the last man—'

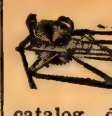
"'But wait a minute,' broke in Bill, 'please wait a minute, Mrs. Lamkins. I ain't drunk; honestly, I ain't. I ain't had a drop of anything stronger than ice water, an' I can't live without you, Mrs. Lamkins. If you throw me down like this there won't be anything left in life for Bill Daffin, an' I'll go to—Helen blazes!' he shrieked, an' then he throwed himself down on the grass an' rolled over an' over, howlin' like sin. For just then, you understand, the two hornets had got together, an' they was givin' it to him in volleys, as the soldiers say. It was more than Bill could stand, an', jumpin' to his feet, he run yellin' to the river, which was only about 50 yards away, an' plunged in head first.

"Well, the widow did some yellin' herself then, an' pretty soon a couple o' neighbors come along an' fished Bill out with a boat hook. Nothin' would do her but he must be brought into her house an' put to bed, an' there she nursed him like a mother for two weeks until he pulled through a hard spell o' pneumonia. Then, by jacks! she up an' told him she was goin' to marry him, 'for,' says she, 'I'm mighty sure nobody else loves me enough to try to die for me.' I don't know whether Bill ever told her the facts about them hornets or not. Probably not, for, as I told you before, Bill didn't have much book learnin', but he had a whole lot o' hoss sense."—*C. S. Post, in an Exchange.*

Only 15 cents a rod for a 22-inch hog fence. Other heights in proportion. See Kitselman Bros.' ad. in this paper

South Dakota

The Sunshine State, the state of opportunities for those wanting to engage in farming, stock raising and business of all kinds. Surpasses every state in the Union in the total production of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax and potatoes. Has the greatest gold mine in the United States. If you want to know more of this state and the opportunities take the South Dakota Farmer, published at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., issued weekly, at a special price until September 1, 1909, of 40 cents a year.



$10 A DAY PROFIT ON $82 INVESTMENT

DeLoach All Steel "Mustang" Shingle Mill; 10,000 with 4 h. p.; 20,000 with 8 h. p. As smooth as a $300 mill. Send for 254-page catalog, describing extensive line of Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and Gasoline Engines.
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Consisting of one pair 14 in. horse hoof trimmers and clinch cutters, one clinch cutter, three S wrenches to fit nuts on 3-16, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2 bolts, one punch to take off section knives and other work, one cold chisel forged from black diamond tool steel. Worth ten dollars to every horse on the farm to have its feet trimmed at the proper time. Your money back if not pleased. Price $2.25 per set, express prepaid on two sets.
BOX 469 LEIPSIC, OHIO Thos. W. Whisler

SILO — SAVES ALL OF THE CORN CROP — HAND OR SILO — CONVERTING IT INTO JUNE GRASS FOR WINTER MONTHS — TANK & SILO CO KALAMAZOO MICH



WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID $8.75 for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, $15.75. I mfg. wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Buggy Tops $5.50, Shafts $2.00. Top Buggies $33; Harness, $8. Learn how to buy direct. Catalogue Free. Repair Wheels, $5.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE W U BOOK, Cincinnati, O.

FIREWORKS "Kat-a-log" for the asking. Cheapest prices in the world. MARRYATT the FIREWORKS MAN, 65 W. Bdway, N. Y.

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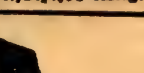


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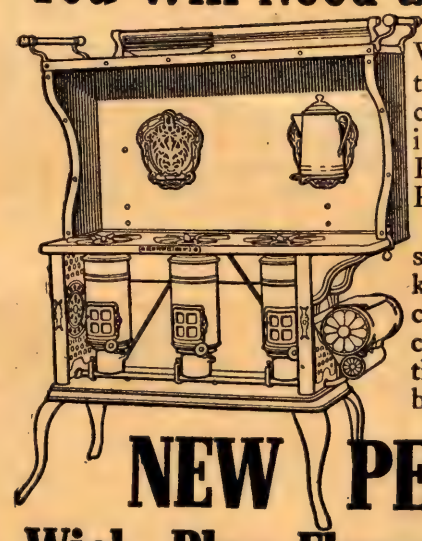
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You Will Need an Oil Stove



When warm days and the kitchen fire make cooking a burden—then is the time to try a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Marvelous how this stove does away with kitchen discomforts—how cool it keeps the room in comparison with conditions when the coal fire was burning. The

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is the only oil stove built with a CABINET TOP for holding plates and keeping food hot after cooking. Also has useful drop shelves on which to stand the coffee pot or teapot after removing from burner. Fitted with two nickeled racks for towels. A marvel of comfort, simplicity and convenience. Made in three sizes—with or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The Rayo Lamp Just such a lamp as every one wants—handsome enough for the parlor; strong enough for the kitchen, camp or cottage; bright enough for every occasion. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)
Headquarters
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give, success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. It does, or should interest you. It does, or should interest all who are engaged in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main objects of the society. These supply what the society heretofore has lacked.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

BROWN FENCE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.
The BROWN Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.
SAMPLE FREE

Any locality wishing to organize an F. S. E. Local Union please write at once to I. C. Rous, Secretary, Indianapolis, and information and assistance will be promptly given them.

Organizer J. C. Williams, of North Carolina, is doing a very successful work in that State, of which we are very proud at headquarters.

The Weekly Journal, an enterprising Montana paper, devotes a page to the F. S. E. and its work and doctrines. More local papers could do the same with profit to themselves and readers.

We learn from the Glasgow (Ky.) Times of May 18th that M. F. Sharp of that State has been arrested on complaint of citizens there, as we understand, for obtaining money on false pretenses. It is stated that Sharp gave bond for his appearance for trial and was discharged from custody.

Brother E. D. Gee, of Warrick county, Indiana, the poet of farm organization, and an F. S. E. organizer in that county, has sent us several good songs for publication, but his songs grow a little too long, and we can scarcely afford space for them. But Brother Gee is a songist all right.

It is a splendid time now for organizers to be "up and doing." Farm work time is on, it is true, and there are good prospects, but the real result cannot be known until the price is determined, and farmers should hasten to get in position to control that.

The ladies in Michigan are making a good name for themselves. Their society is growing, and they are as progressive as busy bees. They are to have a memorial day and a burial service.

Some of the ladies of the Michigan Ladies' Society would prefer to be admitted to full and equal membership in the regular F. S. E. if it could be done constitutionally. UP-TO-DATE FARMING sees no objection to such a provision, and we trust it will be fully considered at the next annual meeting.

Mrs. John F. White writes of the work in North Carolina. She is one of that class of intelligent women that do honor to agriculture in any State.

Mr. F. M. Wyatt, of North Dakota, writes to send his renewal to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and to give three cheers for F. S. E.

County President I. G. Nance, of Webster county, Ky., we are informed, is making good speeches for F. S. E. in that county. Of that we are glad.

President W. H. Medlin, of Grape Ridge Local, writes to endorse UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the good work it is doing. He speaks very highly of the work done by Brother Ashbey, of that State.

D. T. Hamill, of Kentucky, sends his renewal and a new subscriber, declaring he can't get along without UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Word of that kind from such men as Brother Hamill brings both cheer and encouragement.

A. D. Yoder, Schuylkill county, Pa., renews for two years, and sends a good list of his neighbors for us to send sample copies and literature to. That is a splendid example for others to follow. Brother Yoder says: "I am certainly your friend for what you have done to bring the farmers to the front." He has also read the "Third Power" book, and likes it very much.

Falsehood may glow with a kind of Jack-o'-lantern light for a time, and people may, momentarily, be deceived thereby, but it quickly becomes invisible in the light of truth.

Mr. Sherman is doing some strenuous work in Kentucky, and good reports are coming up from that State.

From North Carolina to Montana! A broad stretch of country lies between those points; and yet that is the present scene of F. S. E. activity, as indicated by the letters we receive. See "The Field."

At the present rate of increase in our subscription list, our mailing department will soon have to be much enlarged. We are anxious to be able to teach the real needs of the farmers to everybody.

Secretary Wilson says if the farmers could be assured of steady and equitable prices, farming would be the most independent calling on earth. Sure! Then help us, Mr. Secretary, to bring that about. We have been fighting hard for it ever since you have been in office, and we have been so successful that the same word is now on almost every farmer's lips. A little official boost once in a while from your high station would help amazingly in the accomplishment.

Farmers must not be charged with the increased cost of living that is so much complained of now in the cities and labor centers. The farmers do not get the money representing that increased cost. It flows into the coffers of speculation, as shown in last issue's first page illustration.

There is no reason why organized labor should not be friendly to Equity organized farmers. We are not playing for "high" prices, but for fair and steady prices, and that would be better for ALL classes.

Our subscribers are renewing in such numbers as to show their earnestness in this movement and that they approve our course—that they like UP-TO-DATE FARMING. But there are a few on our list that have not yet sent in. Please do not neglect it. See our various offers. We know they cannot fail to please you. Kindly send in your renewal if you have not already done so, and get not only the paper and the premiums, but our thanks also.

Organizer Barney Haughey is doing fine work in the Centennial State. He is operating in three of the most important counties, and a paper published there says before this year's crops are ready to market he will have a local of the F. S. E. at every crossroads in the three counties.

Michigan farms are good farms—mostly. Merritt has some with merit. Good folks live in Michigan. They do things. They are prosperous. If you are going to move, join them. Ask J. E. Merritt, Manistee, Mich., to tell you about some good locations. Doesn't cost you a cent if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.



More Grain Profits BOOK

Tells 100 ways Chatham Pays You.

FREE

Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to try a Chatham, anyhow. Clean your grain—before you sell it—or before you sow it. $1,000,000 lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling dirty grain is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Cleans wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

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250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. Write for full particulars—Prices and New Catalog Free—Address me at nearest city to you—MANSON CAMPBELL, President

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Become a Part Owner

Mr Subscriber:
Do you enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING?
Do you approve of its policies?
Do you get benefit from its teachings?
Have you faith in its future?

If you can answer the above questions in the affirmative, then why not become a part owner in what we believe will be the greatest newspaper in the country?

Newspaper publishing is a profitable business when wisely managed. Don't you think the people who are producing UP-TO-DATE FARMING understand their business? Or have you not thought about it?

If you have not, then look over this issue, or any issue. Note the timeliness, breath, depth, and soundness of its editorials and department matter. To your knowledge are they equaled by any other farm paper?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is admitted by press and public to be the best edited farm paper in the country. Does this count for anything?

We offer you an opportunity to become part owner of this paper. It is worth your while to investigate.

We have issued two booklets,—one is a "PROSPECTUS," the other is called "THE PRINT SHOP OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING." Both booklets wil be sent FREE on request. Ask for them. Address

THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.



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If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell all our readers of the simple, inexpensive remedy she so successfully used. The remedy can be given secretly. She makes no charge and is anxious to help others, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks to write to her today. Here is her address, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 694 Home Ave., Hillburn, New York.



1 MAN HORSE BALES 1 TON HOUR

On our wonderful new Daisy SELF-THREADING, self-feeding, one-horse hay press. It is the only one on the market on which one man can do all the work. This first successful self-threading device—greatest time saver ever. Condenser and open bars on bale hopper increase capacity and prevent fork catching. Five days' free trial. Write today for prices and circulars.



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$25.00 secures a membership, and each member is assured of regular employment, a house and lot and an equal share in 8,000 acres of land with industries, live stock, factories, improvements, etc. All profits divided among members. No capitalists permitted to join. We are now in actual possession and operating 10,000 acres of land with stock and equipment. Come at once or later if you wish. Write for booklet.

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in raising poultry, live stock, produce, fruit, honey, or other farm products? If so, send ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to the "RURAL FARMER."

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all about farm cultivation, orcharding, live stock and poultry breeding. How to market crops successfully, informs you how to ship, pack, crate, bill and get returns. "RURAL FARMER" columns are rich in things you should know. Three Months for 10 cents.

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BIRTHDAY POST CARDS FREE—Three very choice cards in beautiful colors; send 2 cent stamp for postage. ART POST CARD CLUB, Dept. 14, TOPEKA, KAN.

IT COSTS YOU A POSTAL card to write for particulars how you can make from one hundred to two hundred dollars per month and you can continue your present work on the farm. Address
C. H. Lee, 1304 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

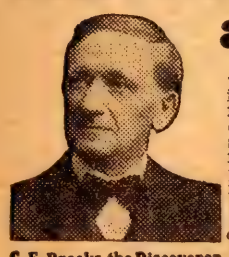
12 FLORAL POST CARDS FREE

We have the prettiest Post Cards and will give you a beautiful set free, to introduce. We just want you to show them to your friends and so advertise our business. We tell you how you can get other beautiful sets Free also. Send us your name and address and four 1-cent stamps to pay postage, etc. We will send 12 beautiful floral cards by return mail and tell you about our other sets. They are beauties.

Cushman Co., Dept. 273, Springfield, Mass.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 80 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Don't Wear a Truss



Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. *Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.* No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. Brooks, the Discoverer

C. E. BROOKS, 296 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich

THE FIELD

Up-to-Date Farming will publish short letters from members and subscribers relating to matters of general interest. They may be reports of meetings held or to be held; companies formed to build warehouses or elevators for storage of crops; views on any current topic, etc.

Need Organizers

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

I could not be otherwise than your friend for what you have done to bring farmers to the front. I enclose one dollar to extend my subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for that length of time. I have also read your "Third Power" book carefully, and was much delighted. Everything you say in it is true. But would it not be better if we had a good organizer to send into every State in the United States? UP-TO-DATE is a great educator, but organizers are needed to bring the people together in local unions. *N. D. Yoder, Schuylkill Co., Pa.*

Renews and Gets a New Subscriber

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

I enclose $1 for my renewal and a new subscriber. I can't get along without your paper. You stand for a principle that must succeed if farmers are ever prosperous. If they do not support your paper they stand broadside in their own light, and invite hard times to remain with them.—*D. T. Hamill, Todd Co., Ky.*

Nance, Ashby and Sherman

Mr. Everitt:

Grape Ridge Local 1972 had a call meeting last Saturday night, and our county president, Mr. I. G. Nance, was with us and made a good speech for the F. S. E. We were glad to have Mr. Sherman in our county, but he did not get to our local. We endorse UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we feel that we are in the right track to win. We also endorse Mr. N. M. Ashby in the good work he has done in our county. Some talk as to him has been abroad, but do not believe it. He is doing all he can for the F. S. E.—*W. H. Medlin, President, and I. W. Ray, Secretary Grape Ridge Local, Webster Co., Ky.*

NOTE.—One question the writers ask which we would be glad to answer for them, but the bitterness of the opposing faction would make it imprudent to do so in the paper.

First for Lincoln; Next for Equity

Dear Mr. Everitt:

Find 50 cents enclosed for my renewal to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Three cheers for the Farmers' Society of Equity, for there is no other system that can save farmers from the universal graft that now preys upon them. I am 66 years old. My first ballot was for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and I then held an Enfield rifle in my hand and wore the uniform of a Union soldier. My next ballot will be for a man who at least represents the principles taught by the F. S. E., but I expect to leave my musket reposing peacefully in its rack at home.—*F. M. Wyatt, Oliver Co., N. D.*

A Lady Writes for Equity

Mr. Everitt:

Our first papers were received May 14th. I am always glad to read a farm paper. I hope the farmers will work earnestly in our local. Equity is what we need. I was born on a farm; I love the farm, and I wish every farmer in this county would join the society. With us it is work all the time. We never have money to spare for recreation or pleasure. We read in our county paper of the town people taking pleasure trips to the seaside to enjoy the ocean views, but farmers have to stay at home. We are hoping and expecting better things. Equity will bring them.—*Mrs. John F. White, Vance Co., N. C.*

Activity in the Locals

President Everitt:

Local Union 4601 met at Brother John Murphy's, April 24th. It was a wet, stormy night, but most of the members were at the meeting, and a lively interest was manifested. Brother John Henning read a chapter from the "Third Power" book, which was listened to with good attention. After adjournment we were conducted to a table loaded with good things to eat by the ladies' local.

On the 8th of May we met at Brother Alexander Hostler's. A discussion was brought on by the president of the ladies' local. Many expressed a desire to drop the ladies' local and come into the gentlemen's local if they can be admitted to full membership and have the same privileges and rights the gentlemen have. The gentlemen favored that plan if the constitution were so changed as to permit it. After adjournment a supper was served by the ladies' local. Before adjournment a vote of thanks was tendered the ladies' local for the highly appreciated entertainment.—*L. G. Button, Charlevoix Co., Mich.*

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Goldenrod Local met with Mrs. John Hackett last Wednesday with eight members present, and a pleasant time was enjoyed. The reading of a portion of the constitution by Mrs. John Hackett was well received and a beneficial talk on the good points and objects contained in this little book, the good that can be accomplished and the seeds scattered for better living through the Equity plan. Business occupied the time until adjournment to meet with Mrs. Alice Shepard in two weeks. A bountiful supper was waiting in the dining room. To this we all sat down with our hostess.

State board of directors of the M. L. S. of E. met with Mrs. Alice Shepard on May 3rd. Important work for the society was discussed and decisions made.

The Ladies' Society of Equity has completed a form and rules for funerals in their society, to be accompanied by an impressive ceremony, with flowers, at the grave. Booklets will be printed so that all Equity locals can obtain the rules, and the Ladies' Society trusts that they will be used.

This will be an effective means of uniting more closely all Equity members. Little or no attention was paid to this part of the work until the ladies organized and saw the need of it.

We have also provided for and adopted a memorial day and service, as per the following preamble and resolution:

"Believing that the memory of the followers and workers for Equity should be kept bright and fresh—

"Therefore, the Ladies' Society of Equity has set apart a memorial Sunday that shall be observed in our society every year. For this purpose the last Sunday in June is named, when our members in every local shall meet and decorate the graves of their deceased members and friends with flowers, accompanied by appropriate ceremonies."

Local unions of the F. S. E. are also requested to observe the same memorial day with a sermon and the decoration of their deceased members' graves.

MRS. HOWEY.

More money per acre can be made in Baldwin County, Alabama, growing Sumatra and Havanna Tobacco than any other crop anywhere else in the United States.

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to you. Send your name for complete information. Land now selling so that any one can buy who can save a few cents a day. Proof free for your name. Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., Dept. B, 1304 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago.

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Ye Old Arts and Crafts Scarf Pin

In order to introduce my big popular magazine TWENTIETH CENTURY REVIEW into every American Home, I make this stupendous offer. If you will send me only 10 cents for a six months' trial subscription I will make you a present of one of these Arts and Crafts Scarf Pins. I will also tell you how you can secure, in ten minutes, either a genuine Arts and Crafts Watch Fob ornamented with beaten brass Egyptian designs, mounted on real emerald leather and inlaid with green enamel, or a ladies' oriental Arts and Crafts inlaid Belt Buckle with antique designs, finished in beaten brass and green enamel and securely mounted with a strong clasp. If the Scarf Pin pleases you show it to your friends and the rest will be easy. This Arts and Crafts jewelry is strictly high class and is in no way cheap, shoddy stuff, but is THE VERY LATEST fad and can not be duplicated at any store at any price.

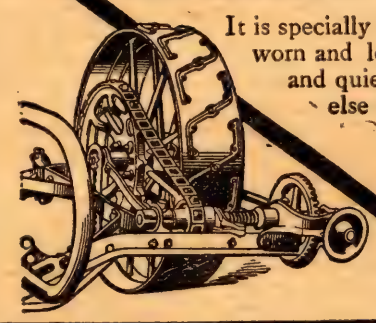
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It is specially fine to save bearings already worn and loose. Takes up the "play" and quiets a rattling box as nothing else will.

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The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair. *Guaranteed for Years.*

OUR OFFER: One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription at 50 cents. Send it in today.

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A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel." "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset." "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts.**

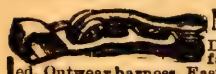
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"It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

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With your name or town on in silver or gold. 8 for 10c, or $1.00 per 100. Up-to-Date Novelty Co. 26 Vandewater St. N.Y.

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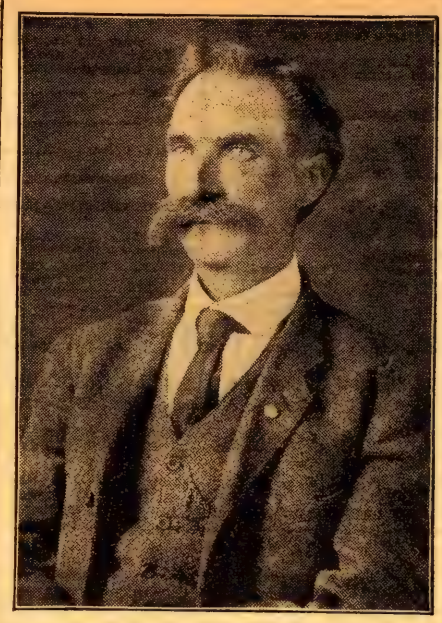
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And may He bless the farmer's home,
Where peace and plenty reign.
No happier spot 'neath heaven's dome
Doth this broad beauteous earth contain,
Than where, secure from care and strife,
The farmer spends his peaceful life.

Unvexed by toil or tricks for gain,
He turns the fertile mold;
Then scatters 'round the golden grain,
And reaps reward an hundred fold.
He dwells where grace and beauty charm,
For God hath blessed his home and farm.

Debases and Brutalizes

I can keep no terms with a vice that fills our jails; that destroys the comfort of homes and the peace of families, and debases and brutalizes the people. But for drink we might shut up nine out of ten of our jails.—*Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England.*

The Hog a Savings Bank

The hog knocks out the steer by producing twice the pounds of pork from a bushel of corn that a steer does of beef.

There is a difference whether you get eight pounds of pork out of a bushel of corn fed to hogs or seventeen pounds. The successful hog raiser acknowledges that there are many good things that he don't know which he ought to know. The other fellow is the one who thinks he knows it all. Experience is the best teacher.

You can equip yourself with the knowledge to attain success. Many farmers waste one-third of their feed by not understanding proper combinations and best methods of feeding.

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RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

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WE HAVE 40,000 ACRES tributary to Wichita, Kans., from $30 to $125 per acre, and 35,000 acres tributary to Dodge City, Kans. (see map) from $8 to $50 per acre. We handle our own lands, furnish abstract showing good title and convey by warrantee deed in tracts from 160 to 640, and a few large tracts of 1,500 to 5,000 acres. Our middle west Kansas lands are also on or tributary to the Big Arkansas River. Make date with us or write us freely on any question. Why should we go in detail in this ad? You must and should see this valley before you will buy. When are you coming? Or will you write us? We will then get to the point. Trice-Speaker & Co., Wichita, Kans.

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FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

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STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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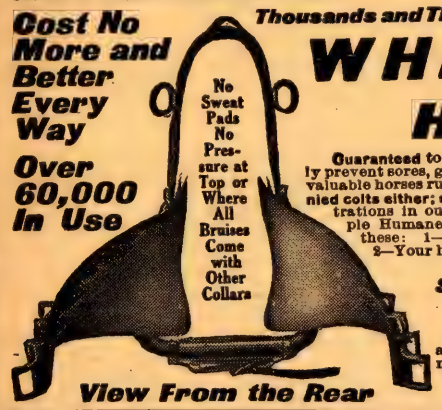
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Send Me Your Free Book, "Horse Collar Sense," and Testimonials Telling About How I Can Protect My Horses from All Collar Troubles with the Whipple Humane Horse Collar. Also Tell Me the Price of One Set.

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HOW ONE MAN SOLD HIS FARM

A Minnesota Farmer Successfully Tries New Long-Distance Plan of Selling

Fourteen Men in Six Different States Want His Place

Makes sale without aid of real estate agent and doesn't pay a cent Commission

Cass Co., Minnesota, (Special Correspondence)—The farmers in this section are intensely interested in a recent experience of one of their neighbors. Mr. H. St. John, who owned a farm in Cass County, has succeeded in selling it at his own price, without the help of a real estate agent and without paying a cent in commission. He could have sold the farm fourteen times over as he had that number of men after it. In the course of a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. St. John said:

"Yes, I sold my farm without any trouble and for the benefit of others who desire to sell, I don't mind telling you just how it happened. I had tried all the usual methods of selling, that is by advertising in the local papers and through local real estate men, and had about given up hope of being able to sell, when I happened to come across the advertisement of a concern known as Leonard Darbyshire, Incorporated, of Rochester, N. Y., who make a business of finding buyers for anything one wants to sell. I wrote to these people for their plan and I received a letter from Mr. Darbyshire, the President of the Corporation, together with a copy of their booklet, fully describing a new and up-to-date method of bringing buyer and seller together. Their plan looked good to me and I sent them a description of my farm which they must have sent to prospective buyers all over the country because I received no less than fourteen letters from men who wanted my place, and these letters came from Iowa, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and other States outside of Minnesota. You can imagine that with such a demand I had no trouble in making a sale and I sold my farm to a man in Iowa at my own price, and what's more to the point, I didn't have to pay a cent commission to anyone. I cannot say too much in favor of the Rochester concern and I am delighted with the treatment they gave me. They did everything for me that they agreed to do and I never would have been able to sell so quickly without their assistance because it is hard to sell through an agent, and even if an agent does find a buyer, you have to pay a large amount in commission. The system of bringing buyer and seller together originated by Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, is the best I ever heard of, and he seems to be able to find buyers for all kinds of properties, no matter where they are located."

Mr. St. John's success in selling his farm was due to reading a booklet issued by Leonard Darbyshire, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. This booklet tells of a new and successful method of finding buyers for farms and real estate, business properties, automobiles, patents and in fact almost anything salable. The Corporation issuing this book are not real estate agents and do not accept a penny in commission on sales made by their assistance. Their plan of cutting out the real estate agets has met with remarkable success, and owners throughout the country are quickly availing themselves of this opportunity to sell quickly places which for a long time remained in the hands of real estate agents, who failed to sell, for the reason that the commission which the agent placed upon the property killed the sale.

It is said that Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, the president of this concern, is doing more to assist property owners to sell than all the real estate agents in America combined, and anyone wishing to dispose of anything anywhere at any price, would do well to write to Leonard Darbyshire, President, Dept., 1922 F, Rochester, N. Y., giving a brief description of the property for sale, and asking him to send a free copy of his booklet explaining his new method of selling.

GOLD AND SILVER POST CARDS



Beautifully Colored and Embossed

THE GREATEST POST CARD OFFER EVER MADE

Beautiful flowers and birds, heavily embossed, lithographed in all their beautiful colors on gold and silver background. We are big dealers in Post Cards and have handled some beautiful cards, and when we say these are the most beautiful we have ever sold, you can well believe they must be beauties. We have only a limited stock so get your order in at once. Don't miss this chance. Small dealers would charge you 5 cents each for cards not nearly so lovely as ours. Remember while they last just to introduce our Post Cards we will send you ten for 10 cents. Not more than twenty to any one person.

GLOBE CARD CO., 285 East 21st Street, New York City.

$5 GIVEN AWAY $5

Boys and Girls—and grown folks too—read this offer CAREFULLY

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER BEFORE PRINTED

We want to give you Five Dollars. We want to send you our **CHECK BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE.**

This book contains Twenty Gold Checks, each worth twenty-five cents, making a total value of **FIVE DOLLARS,** and will be sent to you with our compliments without obligation or one cent of cost.

You do not bind yourself to do any work and have nothing to return to us. We send you the book of Checks FREE and you keep the entire Five Dollars Worth.

We can only afford to give a limited number of these books to advertise the methods of the Oldest and Best Farm Paper in the Middle West, so write at once, before the supply that we have reserved for readers of this paper is gone.

Just send your name and address on a post card carefully written. We will do the rest and send absolutely Free the Check Book actually worth Five Dollars to you.

Check Book Dept. A. 28 **Address THE PRAIRIE FARMER, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago.**

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

You can have Modern Sanitary Plumbing Installed in your home at a very low cost, for our "All Iron Pipe" system enables any handy mechanic, without previous experience, to do the work.

DON'T BE HELD UP for an exorbitant sum in order to possess these conveniences, for we will sell you the material at lowest wholesale prices.

THERE IS NO MYSTERY about the pipe work for plumbing. Look at the picture. The large vertical pipe is the stack. The smaller vertical pipe is the vent. All fixtures are trapped to prevent odor or sewer gas escaping into the rooms, and are so connected as to be properly vented. This is a fair type of Sanitary Installation. We will arrange any variations for you to supply you the most perfect arrangement for your home.

Whether in the city, where you have running water and sewerage, or in the country, where you have to provide your own water system and dispose of your own sewerage, you can have these improvements. We will sell you all the material of all kinds needed, make you working drawings, and tell you how to do the work.

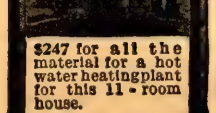
JUST SEND US A PLAN of your house for our free estimate of all the material required to put in these modern conveniences.



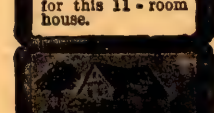
$300 for hot water heating plant for this 12-room house including all material needed.



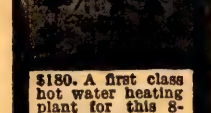
$247 for all the material for a hot water heating plant for this 11-room house.



$180. A first class hot water heating plant for this 8-room house for $180.



$135 is all it cost for a hot water heating plant for this 5-room cottage.



A Hot Water or Steam Heating Plant

SOLD DIRECT TO YOU AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICE

Don't say you can't afford a new heating plant for your home until you get our prices. They will surprise you—and we furnish plants in such convenient form that you can install them yourself if you want to—or have a handy man to do it at day laborer's wages. Get ready for next winter now. It costs you nothing to have us make an estimate for you—and we not only save you about 50% in the cost, but

We Guarantee Satisfaction

You take no chances. We write it in the contract that our plant will supply the temperature required in each and every room, and hold ourselves in readiness to supply, free of all cost, all material, should any be needed to bring the plant up to our guarantee. Should the plant at any time within one year prove a failure, or unsatisfactory to you, we will refund the entire purchase price upon the return of the plant to us. We will make you complete working drawings, showing how to do the work so that you can't go wrong. We will lend you an entire outfit of tools to do the work. Get started now and utilize your spare time this summer in installing a high-grade plant at low cost.

Remember we guarantee our plant in every way. You can't get a better, even if you pay twice as much. Write for information blank.

READY ROOFING

We are offering the entire factory output of mill ends of Extra High Grade Vulcan Roofing. This is the regular $3.00 grade of Ready Roofing, but there are two or three pieces in each roll of 108 square feet, or enough to lay 100 square feet. Fire Proof! not affected by Heat or Cold! Permanently Weather Proof. Stock limited. While it lasts at per roll..... **95c**

STEEL ROOFING

50,000 squares of Heavy Steel Roofing. This is made from metal used in the manufacture of soap. Never exposed to the weather and never nailed. 10 times better than the lightest weights of new. Coated both sides with weather proof "Gelatine" coating. Guaranteed perfect and free from nail holes. Flat, per 100 square feet..... **$1.50**

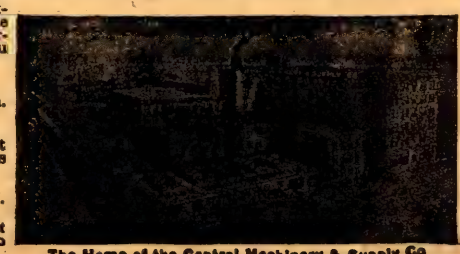
Corrugated, per 100 square feet..... **$1.75**

Write for Free Samples. Order at Once.

Central M. & S. Co., Chicago.
I am much pleased with the hot water heating plant, the pneumatic water supply system, the bath room outfit and kitchen sink that I purchased from you for my home. Every part of this plant is thoroughly satisfactory. We have extremely cold winters here but the heating plant heats the house perfectly. In purchasing this from you I have saved about $400.00.
Very truly yours,
John Gawman,
Bark River, Mich.

C. M. & S. Co., Chicago.
The hot water heating plant which you sold me for my house is perfect.
G. R. Daniels,
Olean, N. Y.

We will sell you a Complete Plant or a Single Fitting. No order too large, none too small.





$39.00 FOR THIS COMPLETE SET OF HIGH GRADE **BATH ROOM FIXTURES**

We Sell Direct to the Consumer

Our regular price $45, special price to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING $39

The Bath Tub is 5 ft. long, 30 in. wide, porcelain enameled inside and over the rim, and is trimmed complete with full nickel trimmings

The Lavatory is iron, white porcelain enameled and complete with nickel trimmings.

The Closet is high grade sanitary bowl, with polished oak, copper-lined tank and seat and cover to match.

This offer is for a limited time only

Other Bath Room Outfits from $24.50 to $125



We will sell you material for a complete installation like shown in this picture: together with all pipe for **$135.**

Our Pneumatic Water Supply system will furnish running water. By a simple natural law, the water is forced up to the faucets. Our free catalog describes the operation fully. Price from $40 up.

Pneumatic Water Supply Systems from $40 up.

The Home of the Central Machinery & Supply Co.

Our Free Catalogue No. 176 shows plain net prices for each and every article. Write for it today. We also handle light and heavy machinery, gasoline engines, windmills, etc.

Central Machinery & Supply Co. 2583 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA JUNE 15, 1909 | Number 12

The Pendulum of Prices is Now At The High Point

Farmers Will Realize the Need of Organization More than Ever Before when it Begins the Downward Stroke

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices each month for a year for Contract Wheat, Contract Corn, Contract Oats, Live Hogs and Good to Choice Steers weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds in the Chicago market. (The lowest prices for hogs and cattle, January to May, were not available, hence are not given in the table):

	1908.							1909.				
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
WHEAT	.89⅛ 1.00	.84⅛ .92⅛	.89¾ .95⅞	.95⅜ 1.06	.97¼ 1.08	.99¼ 1.10	.99¼ 1.07	$1.06 1.07⅜	$1.10⅛ 1.21½	$1.21¾ 1.27½	$1.31¼ 1.42¼	$1.46 1.54
CORN	.67¾ .74¼	.70½ .78	.77½ .80	.78 .82	.66 .79	.62 .66½	.56¾ .62¼	.58¼ .60	.62 .65½	.66¾ .67½	.67¾ .73	.75 .76
OATS	.50 .53	.51 .60½	.46 .50	.48 .50¼	.46¾ .49	.47¾ .49½	.48⅜ .50½	.50½ .52	.52½ .54¾	.54¾ .56	.55¾ .56½	.58¾ .63¼
HOGS	5.05 6.67½	5.85 7.07½	5.90 7.15	6.20 7.60	4.00 7.20	4.75 6.40	4.75 6.15	6.28	6.55	6.79	7.24	7.38
CATTLE	4.60 8.40	3.65 7.55	3.50 7.60	3.50 7.70	3.15 7.65	3.35 7.75	3.50 8.00	7.60	7.00	7.40	7.20	7.30

Read the story of the year's markets as contained in the above table. Prices are so good now that many farmers do not feel the necessity of organization. But they have no guarantee for the future. By the time the 1909 crops are ready prices may be as low or lower than in the latter part of 1908. In fact, there is a threat to reduce them in the future prices on which selling and buying is done every day. For instance, the future December prices are: Wheat, $1.08; corn, 58c; oats, 44c.

But it is not altogether whether the low prices or the high prices are equitable. The violent fluctuations and the uncertainty is the great bane of agriculture and every other business. And business men outside of farmers are beginning to cry out against this uncertainty. Merchants, manufacturers, millers and others are tired of it and admit that steady prices would be much better. Even commission merchants, who have been supposed to thrive on the uncertainties of supplies and prices, want a change, and the business manager of the National League of Commission Merchants, in a letter to the editor of this paper dated June 5, 1909, said: "The members of the National League of Commission Merchants would unhesitatingly approve of, and lend aid to, an organization such as you speak of. There is probably no greater problem to contend with, nor the source of more dissatisfaction to shippers and receivers than the evil it is your purpose to correct. The honest wholesalers will gladly welcome a system of equitable distribution of farm products that will bring proper values, and tend to augment his revenue as well as the grower's."

As the solution of the problem rests with the farmers, and as prices cannot be maintained at a profitable level without organization of the right kind, we ask whether the need for organization is not as great now as it ever was?

Study the table and answer the question and then take the next step, which this paper makes clear.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

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THE LATEST DATE shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

MEMBERS of the Farmers Society of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

ADVERTISERS. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Notice to Local Unions

All local Unions desiring a charter from the Farmers Society of Equity can secure it by reporting its officers and members to the number of ten or more and remitting the dues as provided in the By-Laws to-wit: $1.50, less 40 cents to remain in the Local Union, or $1.10 per member. And an additional sum of 50 cents for supplies and delivery. Reports should be made to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana, except for Kansas, they should be sent to C. W. Peckham, Secretary, Haven, Kan., and for Michigan to Charles Emmerson, Secretary, Traverse City, Mich.

Members and officers of local unions are requested to recommend a person to act as organizer in their district.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

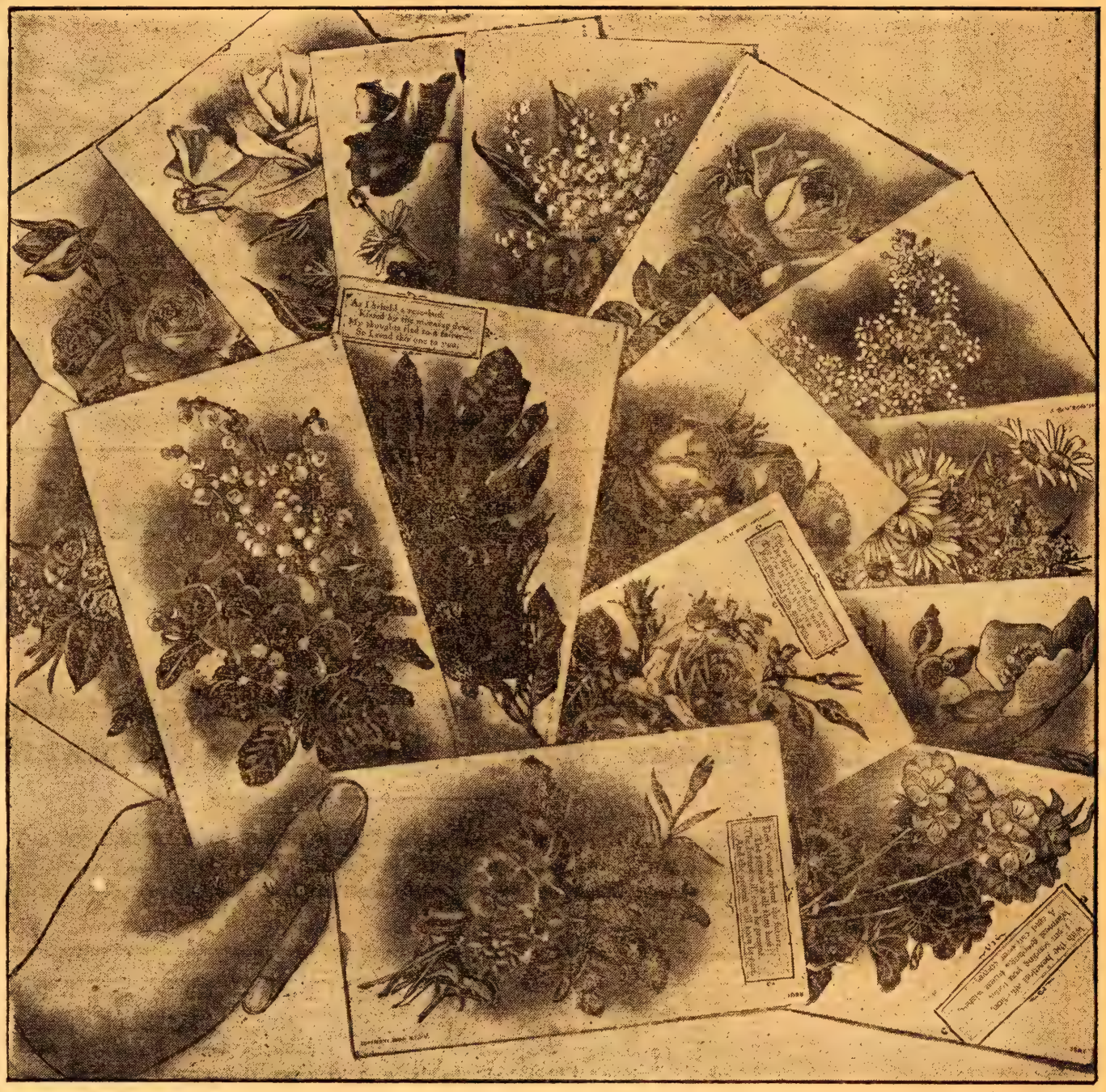
ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give, success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. It does, or should interest you. It does, or should interest all who are engaged in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main objects of the society. These supply what the society heretofore has lacked.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.



I want to give to each family where Up-to-Date Farming goes these 15 Beautiful Gold Embossed "Pledges of Friendship" Post Cards Free

THIS is an entirely new set of Souvenir Post Cards, surpassing in beauty any others ever produced. Each card is a gorgeous reproduction of a charming flower, true to nature and rivaling nature's colors. They are also **embossed,** which process causes the flowers to stand out and look and feel like real flowers. They are so life-like that if they had the perfume they might be likened to the real flowers. Besides all that we say for the flowers, each card contains the true language of the flower and a verse in keeping with it. Nothing can be more appropriate to mail to friends or keep, and some can be selected for any time or person. They are rightly named **"PLEDGES OF FRIENDSHIP."**

THIS IS OUR GREAT FREE OFFER

I want every family where UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes to have one of these sets of **new, royally beautiful post cards.** The only condition I make is that you will send the accompanying coupon and agree to the terms stated thereon. You can then easily get 50 or 100 more cards just as beautiful, and all **free.**

Remember, the **Pledges of Friendship** cards are new and finer than any we offered before. They are **embossed,** they are **copyrighted,** and they cannot be obtained elsewhere. Every one who receives them is surprised at their beauty and astonished at the liberality of my offer. You will take pleasure and pride in showing such cards to your friends.

You had better not miss this. Try to be the first one in your neighborhood to be the proud possessor of the New **"Pledges of Friendship"** cards, which outshine all others. Fill out the coupon right away and send and then you will be sure **to get the full set of 15 by return mail.**

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THIS IS THE COUPON

MR. J. A. EVERITT, Editor,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Please send me the 15 new **Pledges of Friendship** post cards as offered. I agree to show them, when received, to at least five of my friends in accordance with your **GREAT FREE OFFER.** I am not doing this merely to get the cards, but will sincerely try to show my appreciation of your kindness after they are received. I enclose 5 cents (if stamps 6 cents) as evidence of good faith and to help pay postage and packing. Send to

Name.....

R. R.... P. O..... State.....

☞ Please don't ask for more than one set in a family.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1909 | Number 12

THE WORLD THE FIELD *of* EQUITY

The idea of Equity in business is no longer a new one. Less than a half dozen years ago, when the editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING began to agitate the question and to teach the doctrine of "equity in all the business relations of life," the word "equity" was seldom used except in the courts designated by that name.

Now it is a household word. One hears it everywhere, and encounters it in almost every paper he reads. And it is generally conceded that farming is the one calling that has longest been denied equity in its business relations with other classes. It is conceded also that for this calling to get equitable recognition in the world's business ranks requires a compact organization of the farmers.

Neither is the idea of farm organization a new one. That farmers lacked something that other classes had was felt by thoughtful men when the old men of today were boys; and it was realized even in that day that it would take organization of farmers to secure to them what they lacked. This thought led to the institution of the Grange or Patrons of Husbandry nearly fifty years ago.

The Grange went out among the farmers, called them together, made them acquainted with one another,, begat within them a social spirit, beguiled their lonesome hours, widened their views in many lines, and made them feel more keenly that they "lacked something." But what? That was not so clearly seen or understood. It was felt that the great lack was something of a business nature; that it pertained more to the business side of farming than to the producing side, but just where and how was so obscured by the unbroken custom of ages that the organization saw it but very dimly. It was quite natural to conclude that the trouble must be in an over-assumption of privilege on the part of the other classes, and that the farmers' road out of the difficulty was to regulate the others.

Out of that conclusion grew the mistake of the Grange, and from the attempt to work it out came all the opposition the Grange ever had. It grew to be a great organization. It taught farmers how to organize, and brought them and their wives and children into happy social relations, and whispered to them of better things they ought to have, and that time some way would bring them. Just how and when could not be foreseen.

Say the Grange accomplished nothing? Nay! It accomplished much. It is still a great organization, and is doing good along the lines of its original course. It is even reaching out, however feebly, after the principles of Equity, and beginning to realize that the real relief to agriculture must come from the farmers' side of the proposition rather than from that of the other class. We congratulate the Grange on its apparent awakening, and trust it may yet become a helper in bringing "farmers to the front."

But it must be confessed that long years of the Grange's greatest activity still left in the farmer breast an "aching void," a feeling that somewhere, somehow, there was a wrong to agriculture that had not yet been touched, a remedy that had not yet been proposed. Then came almost simultaneously the Farmers' Alliance, which swept over the South, penetrating every portion as does its summer breezes, until three million names were enrolled beneath its banners; the Alliance of the Northwest that gathered in by more than thousands the hardy farmers of those newer States, who also felt as their great wheat fields took on the color of gold without the substance, that they were in some way handicapped by existing conditions; in the central Mississippi valley States the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association (F. M. B. A.) enrolled more than two hundred thousand of the corn and hay and cattle growers of that great region, who felt also that in spite of the work of the Grange there was something that kept them from attaining the position among the world's business classes the nature of their labor and products entitled them to.

But what was it? The same impenetrable veil hung between them and the other classes. They felt that they were working hard and selling on the best markets they could find, and hence the trouble must be in the overreaching of the so-called business classes. In this respect they all proceeded on much the same lines that had been followed by the Grange. They would compel the people with whom they dealt to accept lower prices and divide with the farmers the profits derived from mercantile transactions.

The result was failure, of course, because it was forgetting all but the labor side of their own business, and attempting to regulate fields beyond their reach. These societies have all ceased to exist but the F. M. B. A., which a few years ago boldly accepted the Equity idea as taught by UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Through inactive—we might say inefficient—official management, however, its existence, we are sorry to say, is feeble and precarious. We are free to say we wish it were otherwise, for all who espouse this doctrine must ultimately be helpers in its great consummation.

In spite of the work of the Alliance in the South, which promised so much during a few busy years, the Southern farmers felt that they must be organized on some basis or they could not overcome disadvantages that lay somewhere in their way. Then came the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, to replant seed of some kind on the ground where the Alliance had failed.

About the same time UP-TO-DATE FARMING began to teach what had never been publicly or effectively taught before—that the farmer's trouble was his own and not that of another; that his error was in the selling side of his business and not in the producing side; that as a buyer he must of right accept the prices of the seller in the regular course of business, and as a seller it was as much his right to price his products as it was of the merchant to price his goods; that all men had a right to name the price at which they would dispose of their property; that this was the one right that farmers were universally denied; that by organization and controlled marketing they could secure that right without interfering with anybody else's business or invading the rights of any other class, and also without a jar to society or a ripple on the smooth sea of the world's affairs. In short, could secure "equity in all the business relations of life."

On this basis the Society of Equity was founded, and since then, as we said in the beginning, Equity has become a familiar word. The Farmers' Union is beginning to see it, though apparently "as though through a glass darkly." We wish it would get the idea as in the light of the noonday sun, and help to work it out.

In addition, other societies, feeble though we may be compelled to call them, and not a few of them bearing in some way the name Equity, because that name has been made so popular, and is so universally understood to express what farmers need, seem to have been formed in various places. As drops of water finally reach the ocean, all these societies that are really based on Equity, will, as the principle sinks deeper into the hearts of the people, gravitate to the common center, and form a national organization that can command as well as teach. Then the wrong so long felt but not clearly seen by the farmers will be made right.

The most painful part of this whole matter is the rupture that occurred in the original society a year and a half ago. Some of the men responsible for that rupture have been convicted of crime in the courts. Others are held under untried charges, while others have fled to parts unknown. There is still a faction, however, bearing the original name, that no doubt has some sincere members, with whom we are in hearty sympathy, and we feel sure the time will come when the evil influences that now dominate that faction will no longer exist, and they will again be found in the unbroken ranks of Equity—the ultimate point to which all these movements are tending.

It may not be out of place in this broad review of the situation to say that the Farmers' Society of Equity is not a new society, but the original Society of Equity, worked out by the original organizers and supported by UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the paper that originally taught the doctrine and made it popular. One word only in the name is changed to make it more expressive, and it is incorporated anew to avoid unfortunate complications with the faction which withdrew in 1907.

Our hope, and the point for which we are working, is that all factional strife may cease, that the principles of Equity may become the fundamental doctrine of all farm organizations, and that it may permeate all the business circles of the world; that all farm organizations in the spirit of friendship may mutually help one another, until the time may come when, with united power, they shall overthrow the wrong and make farming what it ought to be—the greatest calling on earth.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE PRICE OF LANDS?

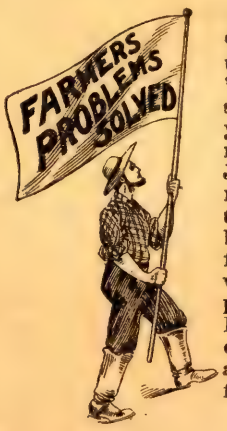
We are reliably informed that fruit lands in Hood River Valley, Oregon, are selling current at $1,000 per acre, not in little patches only, but in large tracts. Hood River Valley is one of the greatest apple regions in the world, and the thought occurs to us, "If orchardists in apple producing sections elsewhere could be assured of steady and profitable prices, so they could afford to improve their lands and bring their orchards up to a higher standard, what would be the effect on the value of their lands?" Lands are bound to increase in price anyway, on account of the restricted acreage and the increasing population; but give the owners and farmers of the lands the assurance of fair incomes through steady and remunerative prices, and then the lands would increase in value, as investments in such stocks as Standard Oil, United States Steel, American Tobacco Company, Sugar Trust, Pennsylvania Railroad and other trust stocks now increase.

That would be no more than fair, and it would add to no person's ability to tax mankind as the trusts are able to do. Indeed, it would add largely to the public revenues, because lands cannot escape taxation, and they are assessed at their current values. We see no reason why the Government itself should not become interested in the "assurance of price" spoken of by Secretary Wilson; not especially to increase the earning power of farmers, but to remove the uncertainty of their calling as to income, and to encourage them to bring their lands up to their best in the interest of the whole world that must have their products.

FEW PEACHES IN DELAWARE

We have it from Milford (Del.) that the peach crop in that State this year is practically a failure. The winter was so warm as to push the buds to unseasonable maturity, and the crop was lost.

Delaware has long been one of the most reliable and abundant peach producing sections, and a crop failure there must quite considerably affect the market. At all events, it will leave unsupplied many important markets to be supplied from elsewhere. If the farmers would only complete such an organization as we so earnestly advocate it would be the duty of the market representatives of that organization to note the places that Delaware has been supplying, but cannot supply now, and direct to them the shipment of peaches from the next most available points, and thus possibly relieve congested markets elsewhere. It does look like the dullest orchardist ought to see the advantages of such a system and not let another season go by without providing it.



JUNE' 09 **Look at the wrapper which was on this paper. If the date is "June '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than June '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you appreciate the paper like Mrs. L. C. Alford does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. She wrote as follows:**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is worth as much to farmers as any forty other farm papers I ever saw, and I guess I've seen them all.—*Mrs. L. C. Alford, Cameron, Wis.*

Look at the wrapper. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

Commission Men *and* Shippers

Shippers are not always farmers, but farmers who have products for the city markets are very closely allied with them, and largely dependent upon them. When shippers are defrauded the wrong is very likely to react upon the farmers.

But farmers themselves are becoming shippers in an increasing ratio, and as they generally reach the markets through commission merchants, the honesty and fair dealing of the commission merchants is a matter of vital importance to them. Mr. Forest Crissey, an author of no mean standing, has been investigating the status of the commission business, and is giving the result in a series of articles in Everybody's Magazine. If the first article, which appears in the June number, may be taken as an index to the future ones, and to what he has discovered, producers of the commodities that go through the hands of commission men may well "sit up and take notice."

We are not going to believe that all commission men are dishonest. We are sure there are men in that business who prize their word and their honor as highly as any can in any other calling, and who would deal just as fairly and as squarely with persons who were not present, and whom it seemed improbable that they would ever see, as they would with those who were watching every motion; but the nature and environment of the calling invite to dishonesty, and it is natural that dishonest men should gravitate toward it. It seems they have done so to the extent of bringing the calling itself into disrepute.

We very much regret that fact for the sake of both buyers and sellers, for an honest commission business in the city, engaged in by men who will receive consignments from the centers of production, get the best possible sales for them, honestly making returns of the real proceeds, and charging a specified commission therefor, is not only a convenience, but a benefit to all concerned—to both production and consumption.

But a business that would make untruthful reports of the condition of the goods on arrival, and then a false report as to the sales, charging the expected commission and holding back a "boodle" sum besides, is thievery of the most disreputable kind, and is positively unbearable. It is like a giant robbing a schoolboy—a man on the scene of operations, with every advantage on his side, swindling, through falsehood, inexperienced people in distant parts, who can better afford to pocket their losses than to demand a different reckoning, even if they knew the facts.

It is up to the honest commission men to get up a housecleaning and drive the dishonest ones out of the business, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING will gladly aid in such an effort.

To illustrate the crookedness all too prevalent in commission market centers, Mr. Crissey recites a case that occurred on Water street, Chicago. A gentleman residing in that city purchased a fruit farm in Georgia and put upon it a competent superintendent. When the time to ship grapes came, and they had unusually fine grapes that year, he instructed his superintendent to make a special selection of the best grapes he had, see that they were packed in the best possible condition, and ship them in, as he wished a good portion of them himself. About the time for the car to arrive he went to the house to which they had been consigned and saw the fruit from his own orchard was just opened and ready for sale. Inquiring if there was any real good Georgia grapes on the market, he was informed that they had just received a car of the finest that ever came to the city, and that they had arrived in the best of condition. The owner bought several baskets of his own grapes at $1 per basket, sending them as presents to his friends, and he knew that they all sold at the same fancy price. The shipper in Georgia, however, received a statement that the grapes had arrived in bad condition and that it had been necessary to throw a lot of them away as unsalable, and the returns were made on an average price of 25 cents per basket, and freight was paid and commission charged out of that. The Chicago owner being a timid man, accepted the bluff and let the matter go.

Another shipper of good grapes from Georgia, and who had a wealthy friend in the city, hearing of the above incident, packed a car of specially selected fruit and instructed his friend to purchase the whole lot and turn the grapes over to a groceryman to sell out. The grapes came in in fine condition, and the gentleman bought the carload at a fancy price. The house reported that the grapes were bad, and to get anything at all out of them they were compelled to peddle them out and get what they could for them. The shipper came at once to the city, and he and his friend went to the house to inquire about the grapes, and received the usual bluff. The Georgia man, however, coolly remarked that, as the result of such methods, he considered the house justly owed him a sum he named, and unless it was paid it would not be long until the State penitentiary would have another boarder. The money was paid.

One more case we cannot forbear reciting. A commission man made a trip into the country with his solicitor looking for business. They came to a little house surrounded by a vineyard heavily laden with fine fruit. A sad looking woman, who had lost her husband but a short time before, was the owner. She said the grapes were all she had, and she must get all she could for them. The commission man expressed deep sympathy and promised to get the very best out of them the market would give. The grapes were consigned to the house and sold at fancy prices. When the returns were to be made up, the commission man himself instructed the clerk to report them at nine cents, about one-third of what they brought in the market. The solicitor who accompanied the commission man in the first place, and who afterward told the story, mentioned the fact of its being the widow who had so recently lost her husband. "What do I care?" was the reply. "Hain't her money just as good to me as anybody's?" And so the matter ended.

It is time for a cleaning up. We are not opposed to the commission business; it is only the dishonest fellows we are after.

Are the Merchants Responsible?

What is called the increased cost of living is being discussed all over the country, but no one seems to know just where to find the cause for it. It has been freely injected into the tariff debate in the United States Senate, and those wise men seem to be just about as much at sea as are the common people. Some attribute it to the greed of the merchants and others to the greed of the manufacturers.

At all events, it is clear that the farmers are not to blame. They are producing an abundance at least of the raw material for the necessities, and even the luxuries of life; and they are not getting exorbitant prices for it. Some farm product commodities rule high in the general markets, but those prices went up after the commodities left the hands that produced them. Farmers are more prosperous than they were some years ago. We are glad to be able to say that. But the evidences of wealth are not found in the farmers' homes. There are carpets now, it is true, but they are plain ones; bought furniture, it may be, but it is not costly. Few trips for recreation and sight-seeing are made, but work is abundant and practically necessary.

Is it, then, the greed of the merchants, as has been charged in the Senate? Retail merchants in the cities may put on high profits. City conditions almost compel them to do so. The spirit of extravagance that has seized upon the cities makes everything high, and city retailers must sell high to live.

But not so in the country. Country retail merchants, as a rule, are content with modest incomes, and the sharp competition they must meet in the country towns and villages compels them to figure close and keep their profits at a low standard. These people are not to blame for any increased cost of living that the public is now so aimlessly discussing.

Some of the combined manufacturers, who monopolize important commodities, may make their prices too high so that they may have sufficient revenue to meet the extravagant ideas so prevalent in the circles to which the heads of the combines belong. But it is our impression that the responsibility for and the beneficiaries of the increased cost of living must be sought elsewhere.

The system of buying up products at speculative prices and holding them until the supply may be controlled, and then putting prices as high as human necessity can compel the public to pay, is the root of the evil of which the country is so justly complaining. If the producers could be induced to make preparation to hold those products in their own hands, and market them only as demand actually called for them, unholy greed would be cut out, producer, retailer and consumer would stand upon an equitable level, and the cost of living would be measured by the relation of supply to demand. And under conditions like that there is no question but production would fully meet demand on an equitable basis.

WHAT HOLDING AND STORAGE MEANS

Market authorities tell us that the bulk of Baldwin apples sold in New York at $5.50 to $5.75, some selling as high as $6.00. Northern Spy sold at $4.50 to $6.00, and Russets at $4.00 to $4.75.

If orchardists will remember what they received for apples last fall they can draw from this a pretty fair idea of what holding and storage means —of what it would mean to farmers if they were organized and prepared to do it. Which they could be with less effort than they put forth to accomplish purposes not nearly so important.

LAWS CONTROL THE PRICE OF MONEY—WHY NOT THE PRICE OF CROPS?

We clip the following from the leading editorial in a recent issue of the Chicago Daily Farmer and Drovers' Journal:

Nature carves a channel for her rivers and sets boundaries to the waters of great oceans, but man can dam the streams and turn the water into artificial channels. The laws which regulate the sale of agricultural products are different from legislation governing the loaning of money. The banks cannot loan above a specific rate, but can loan for less than legal interest. To charge exorbitant rates is usury and constitutes an illegal offense against the public welfare. Not so with the speculation in the necessaries of life. The rich operator can buy the whole crop of wheat at 75 cents a bushel and hold it in storage in elevators until he is paid $1.50 a bushel. The farmer is not profited by the advance of arbitrary prices, for the speculator owns the bulk of the supply and is in a position to dictate values.

Farmers are satisfied with reasonable profits for their crops, but if they wished to turn speculators they could exploit the public as easily as big operators. Farmers realize that there is not the uniformity of prices for farm products that should feature agricultural exploitation. There is no law to prohibit the farmer from setting any price on his surplus that his fancy may dictate, but farmers, being competitors in the market, cannot manipulate corners in food supplies. It is the speculator who is profited by corners in food supplies and not the farmer, while an innocent public is exploited by the manipulation of the ancient law of buy, sell and get gain. If the Government protects the borrower of money against usury, why should not the public be protected against food supply corners by speculators whose gains represent the exploitation of consumers.

There is a great deal of good, logical reasoning in the above extract. Those speculative high prices do not benefit farmers. Farmers are satisfied with reasonable profits, and would much prefer that those who consume their products should get them at reasonable prices. It is true, also, that there is no law to prohibit farmers from setting any price on their crops they please—that there is not only no law against it, but that they have as inalienable a right to set the price as any one else has to set a price at which he will part with what belongs to him. But in this there is no menace either to business or the public. Farmers can exercise that right only by organization, and to be effective the organization must include all crops. Then the producers of one crop being the consumers of another, hold each other in check and secure equity of price.

"FEDERAL BUREAU OF FARM MANAGEMENT"

What do our farmer readers think of that heading, anyway? It reminds us very much of the farmer institutes that cry production, production, all the time and never have a word to say about price and marketing.

We scarcely know whether to regard the proposition seriously or not, but a Washington correspondent sends it to a daily paper, and as so many peculiar things are hatched in the national capital incubators, who knows what kind of a bird may crawl out of the shell next.?

The Washington correspondent declares that it is practically already in operation in most of the States, and that "the work of the office is to show unsuccessful farmers how to make their farms pay." Laudable, isn't it? "This is usually done," says the correspondent, "by studying the systems of management that obtain on the most successful farms; and when these systems are mastered, experts of the office are to point out the mistakes which contribute to the failure of farmers who find themselves always behind the game."

So the experts of that bureau are to learn before they begin to teach. That is a decided improvement over general bureau methods, to say the least of it.

But, seriously, what do farmers lack most? There are shiftless farmers, "who find themselves always behind the game," and there always will be such while men remain human. To say that experts can seek these shiftless farmers out and teach them how to manage their farms better and induce them to follow the teaching, is but the babbling of idiocy.

It is not the lack of proper farm management that is retarding the progress of agriculture. Go through any farming section of the United States, and well managed farms will be found, and such farms will generally be in the majority. But draw Secretary Wilson's billion dollar figures of the value of American farm products on the most intelligent of these farmers and each will protest that he got no great portion of it. His farm was well managed, his crops properly and seasonably cultivated, and his stock carefully bred and judiciously handled; but when the returns came in they were uncertain and meager.

It is the treachery of the markets and the uncertainty of price that hurts the farmer and makes farming a doubtful calling. If the Department of Agriculture wishes to make this condition otherwise, it would better establish a marketing bureau, and teach farmers how to dispose of their crops without glutting the markets. This would enable them to retain their just proportion of the values they create, and would do more than anything else the department could do to reduce the number of "farmers who find themselves always behind the game."

INDIANA MILLERS OPPOSED TO OPTION DEALING

At the recent session in this city of the Indiana Millers' Association speculation in grain through option dealing, or gambling on future prices, was severely condemned, and a resolution was adopted asking for prohibitive legislation. Just what legislation would accomplish the purpose did not seem so clear in the minds of the millers present. Nor is it so clear in ours; but something ought to be done. That the price of the food products of the country, and of the food supply of the people, should depend upon the result of a game of chance, or the ability of one gang to outdo another, is almost unthinkable in an age and a country like this, but it is that way beyond a doubt.

Mr. Kinney, of Indianapolis, told the convention that some of the European countries have laws that allowed only such men to buy grain as were actually in the business and handled real grain. It is not the buying and storing of grain to sell in supply of future demands that makes the trouble, but it is the making of pretended deals at imaginary future prices, and then one party to the deal fighting to run the prices up and the other to pull them down. That such a system should be permitted to grow up in this country is amazing, and modern statesmen ought to be ashamed of themselves if they cannot devise a way to stop it. The farmers can stop it when they are organized, but our law-makers ought to be able to stop it at once.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Some think we scarcely give the Department of Agriculture proper credit for its efforts in behalf of farming interests, and refer especially to the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease among cattle.

We do give the Department of Agriculture full credit. We appreciate Secretary Wilson and his heads of bureaus, and we are entirely willing to shout their praises, but when silly things are done in that department and needless expenditures are made, when more deserving things are neglected, it is our purpose to call a halt there just as quickly as we would anywhere else.

Take this same foot and mouth disease farce, for it can scarcely be designated as anything else. The papers for a time were full of it, and the whole country became alarmed. The people were ready to demand that Congress grant any sum asked for by the department to stamp it out.

It is over now and the excitement has subsided. We clip the following from the National Stockman and Farmer:

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has officially proclaimed that foot and mouth disease had been eradicated from this country and April 24th all quarantine restrictions were removed. Last November the disease was first discovered by Dr. Leonard Pearson in Pennsylvania in cattle brought from Buffalo. It was traced to Detroit, and the stock yards at that point, Buffalo, Pittsburg and Lancaster were thoroughly disinfected, as were thousands of freight cars. The origin of the disease seems to have been accidental, the germs coming from Europe in an importation of vaccine for another disease. The fight against it was carried on vigorously by Federal and State Governments. Serious inconvenience and loss to the live stock trade ensued, and some queer complications arose. One of these threatened to tie up the port of Philadelphia much longer than was really necessary, and afforded a striking illustration of the Bureau of Animal Industry's attitude toward its own mistakes.

A shipment of calves from Baltimore reached Glenolden, Pa., February 8th. They had sore mouths and were declared by the Federal veterinarians to be victims of foot and mouth disease. They had come from Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland points. Inspectors were hurried to these points, but found no foot and mouth disease. Meanwhile Dr. Pearson and his assistants declared that a mistake had been made, that the calves were not affected. Other calves and sheep inoculated from these Federal victims and penned with them persistently refused to acquire foot and mouth disease. Dr. James Law and Dr. V. A. Moore, of Cornell; Dr. Paul Fischer, Ohio State veterinarian; Dr. D. S. White, of Ohio State University; Dr. Duncan MacEachran, of Montreal; Dr. Reed Blair, of New York,—all leaders in their profession and all with experience here or abroad in foot and mouth outbreaks—declared that the diagnosis of the Federal veterinarians was erroneous. Ten other competent veterinarians after examining the calves reached the same conclusion. But the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the face of all this evidence and all these authorities, would not admit its error and the borough of Glenolden remained in quarantine to the end. The order issued last week was a virtual admission of the error in diagnosis, and so was the opening of the port of Baltimore. But the Federal authorities seemed to be too thoroughly steeped and saturated in the idea of their own infallibility to reverse themselves directly.

And now we have this from another standard publication:

The Bureau of Animal Industry has just made an official statement as to the origin of the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease. It finds that the Mulford Company, of Glenolden, Pa., imported a certain smallpox vaccine virus which was contaminated with the infection of foot and mouth disease. Parke, Davis Co., of Detroit, Mich., secured some vaccine of this strain, which of course nobody suspected was contaminated, as all vaccine manufactured for years has been produced under Government authority and supervision. The Bureau of Animal Industry states that the calves used in propagating the vaccine later developed foot and mouth disease, and from them the trouble spread. Both of these firms have done all in their power to obviate serious results arising from their innocent importation and use of contaminated vaccine.

And that seems to be all there was to it. Yet it is said to have cost the national Government some $300,000; and possibly through quarantines and scares, affecting prices, it cost the cattle interests of the country into the millions. But we suppose the disease was actually here—somewhere—and that the vigilance of the department has stamped it out, which is a very important thing, and we congratulate the Department of Agriculture and the people on that result. But officials should be cool as well as efficient, and seek to avoid action to create excitement and involve unnecessary loss, either to the Government or the people. In the effort now being made to teach and practice greater care in public expenditures, we are justified in referring to these things.

FARMERS MANUFACTURING TOBACCO

The subject of farmers manufacturing their own tobacco is being agitated in certain quarters, and there has been so much said about the inordinate wealth of the tobacco trust that it looks attractive and it is easy to make it a popular slogan among the farmers themselves.

The first really strong farm organization made their fight upon what they regarded excessive prices charged by the merchants and manufacturers, and one of the first propositions was that the farmers would do their own merchandising and manufacturing. Several farmer stores were started, and a few manufacturing plants were set up. We think it is entirely safe now to say that every one was a failure.

The agitation was sprung almost invariably by some farmer who was a better talker than worker, and who scented a job in the management of a farmer store or factory. But very soon the farmers learned that it was up to them to furnish money while the agitators drew the pay, and the scheme was not long maintained.

The doctrine of the farmers manufacturing their own tobacco is on a par with that. To manufacture tobacco the raw product must be bought (or contributed by the victims); it must then be put through all the complicated processes known to the manufacturers, and it must be profitably sold. It is out of the realm of farming, and the most successful farmers would be out of place and at a great disadvantage in undertaking it. As in the farm store proposition, tickle an agitator of this question, and a man who thinks he would make a first-rate manager of such a business will do the laughing.

The farmers' unmistakable road to relief and independence is to be allowed to control the crop in the selling of it; to hold the product until the demand wants it at an equitable price fixed by themselves, and thus be freed from the graft and dictation of combinations and schemes. If farmers get a fair price at selling time it does not matter to them who does the manufacturing.

TEXAS EGG ASSOCIATION

Texas is not satisfied with its egg market, and it has good reason not to be. Many Texas eggs come north, and as the season warms up, many of them are very apt to be in poor condition. This brings Texas eggs into bad repute in the northern markets as the season advances. And even those that stop in the markets of the southern cities find themselves up against the same conditions.

Hence the demand goes out for a State egg organization. What would it do? No organization can prevent unprotected eggs from becoming bad in hot weather. Neither can any organization cause buyers to take bad eggs or eggs of uncertain quality at the prices of known fresh ones.

What the poultry people of Texas need is a national organization, with market supervisors guarding every product; watching the markets, both demand and supply; providing for proper storage, and directing shipments to timely and profitable markets. In the matter of southern eggs, or eggs anywhere, there must be facilities for prompt storage so they may be kept fresh—storage in the centers of production, and storage while in transit.

IT IS A SKIN GAME

Speaking of the recent artificial and speculative price of wheat, under the heading "Who Will Be Skinned Next?" the Missouri Valley Farmer says:

The Patten wheat corner is a flagrant example of the far-reaching evils of gambling in grain. The wheat crop has long been out of the farmer's hands, so the farmer was not benefited by it. The "corner" increased the price of flour and bread, one of the great necessaries of life, nearly one-third, both in Europe and America. The millions of profits realized by this clique of market manipulators were forced from the pockets of the bread-eaters, not by any of the laws of trade, but by trickery. It was a bold and successful holdup of the consumers of all nations which all the armies and all the navies in the world could not prevent. In the slums of the great cities it cut the throats of the very poor. The equilibrium of legitimate market values has been upset, there must be a long period of readjustment. Farmers will naturally be induced to plant a larger crop. Who will the grain pirates "skin" next?

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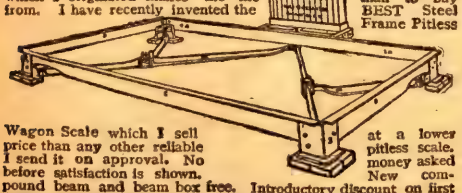
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

OUTLOOK FOR HAY AND ITS PRICE

Reports from Boston say that the price of hay in New England is at present higher than anywhere else in the country. Choice hay runs to $20 a ton, and other grades are approximately high. No. 2 is selling around $18, and lower grades range at least $2 higher than the usual New England market. Rye straw is selling there at $28 per ton, and oat straw, if good quality, has sold at from $14 to $15.

As to future prices, there are, as usual, two prevalent opinions. One is that prices will not be any lower this summer, or during the whole of next year. This opinion is based on the contention from that side that meadows look bad and that there cannot under any circumstances be a large grass crop this year, and that there is not much old hay on hand.

The other side, the side that predicts a fall in prices, contends that fields never looked better than now, and that there is a large amount of hay on hand. These different contentions in the East leave farmers to decide from the conditions around them and their own knowledge of conditions elsewhere.

One thing is certain. In the interior States the outlook for a hay crop is bad. The prevalent drouth of last fall killed much of the grass, and a heavy percentage of meadows have been plowed up. We believe good prices may be expected for the 1909 harvest, and that makes it especially incumbent on farmers to take the best possible care of the hay they produce—to save it to the uttermost, and to handle it in the best possible way, so that it may enter the highest grades. That always pays, but it pays richest when prices are to be high.

THE GRASS CROPS

From time immemorial, we suppose, when children wished to send each other to a most undesirable place, they told them to "Go to grass!" But in this country, if we include alfalfa and clover, and count the meadows and pastures, the prairie hay and other growths used for forage and hay, says a writer in the American Cultivator, the grass crop exceeds in value any other crop grown.

But, it is argued, great as the value of this complex crop is, it could easily be doubled without adding a foot to the acreage. An average of one ton of hay to the acre, as shown by the reports, is not doing our best, and it is actually slandering the productive ability of our lands. If we would more thoroughly prepare the seed bed, see that there is plenty of life and humus in the soil, that it is free from acidity, and rich in plant food, then properly compacted before seeding, plenty of good seed put on it covered as nature demands, with the earth then gently packed to the seed, as nature does it when she has her way, three tons would come as easily as one.

We admit that is more work than farmers are accustomed to put on land seeded to grass, but it is not more than will pay. Suppose you put on the land double the amount of work, and use double the quantity of seed, and then get three times the yield of hay, are you not the gainer? We know it is possible, for we have done it, and we have seen it done by others. And meadows thus put in remain heavy yielders must longer than do those seeded in the ordinary "economic" and hurry way. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," applies more emphatically to grass seeding, perhaps, than to any other work on the farm.

THE FARMER'S TABLE

Wherever one goes, in city, town or village, and eats at a hotel or restaurant, and is served with chicken, duck or turkey, it is brought on with a flourish, and the guests take it eagerly.

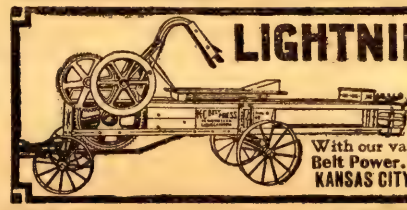
The farmer may have these coveted dishes on his table at any time, and on the farmers' tables they are not to be compared with the same dishes served in the hotels or restaurants. On the farms only a few hours before meal time the fowls were alive and running at large; they go to the kitchen fresh, healthy and fat. Those at the table know what they are eating—when it was killed, how it was dressed, and how cooked.

At the hotel or restaurant, in these modern days, one cannot help having visions of age, cold storage and preservatives.

We are writing this to impress upon farmers and their families how much better they may live than can those in the cities. Their tables may not be so ostentatious, the bill of fare so elaborate, or the dishes so complex, and the meal may not be served with such a flourish, but the food is fresh and wholesome, and such as money can scarcely buy in the cities. We wish also to impress how easy it is to have more of the finer meats. Poultry may be brought to an edible stage cheaper and much more quickly than either beef or pork. In a few weeks from hatching the chicken or the duck may go to the table, and it goes there fresh. No matter what time in the year the call for it may be made, one does not go to the smoke house for it, but to the poultry house or run.

One trouble about consumption of poultry on the farm is that poultry is always ready for market, and there is always a market for it. There is also always a need for something from the store. The temptation is great, therefore, to save the poultry, which is practically the farm house supply check book, and feed the family on the bacon that hangs in the smoke house.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES



For 25 years the Reliable Balers.
Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.
Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.
With our various styles can meet your requirements, Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments. Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 516 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

Tested Field Seeds

In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test

Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.
We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.
Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.
AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

More Grain Profits BOOK

Tells 100 ways Chatham Pays You.

FREE



Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to try a Chatham, anyhow. Clean your grain—before you sell it—or before you sow it. $1,000,000 lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling dirty grain is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Cleans wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

TAKE 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL ON A
CHATHAM Fanning Mill, Seed Grader and Cleaner
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250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. Write for full particulars—Prices and New Catalog Free—Address me at nearest city to you—MANSON CAMPBELL, President
THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Portland, Ore.
24 Branch Warehouses for prompt shipments.



Sent Freight Prepaid to Any Farm On 30 Days' Free Trial

Cost No More and Better Every Way



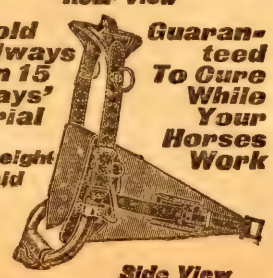
Rear View

Send Your Name For Free Book

Sold Always On 15 Days' Trial

Guaranteed To Cure While Your Horses Work

Freight Paid



Side View

Cruel "Sweat-Pads" Gall

Why wait, or let your horses suffer—and waste time—and worry along with sore-necked horses? You don't have to now.
Over 60,000 horse owners and farmers, and over 4,500 harness dealers who carry them, say that Whipple Humane Horse Collars have revolutionized the horse-collar business.
Any harness dealer will sell you Whipple Collars on 15 days' free trial with money right back without question if you are not satisfied by working your sore horses in them. Try it. If your dealer hasn't got them yet, just write us direct to nearest factory.

Thousands and Thousands of Farmers Are Writing Us for Our Book About

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Send Me Your Free Book "Horse Collar Sense," and Testimonials Telling About How I Can Protect My Horses from All Collar Troubles with the Whipple Humane Horse Collar. Also Tell Me the Price of One Set.

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Don't use "sweat-pads." It's like working in the field yourself in a hot day's sun with a blanket padded round your sore neck. It's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses and costs more every way.
Whipple Humane Collars are guaranteed to cure any sore-necked horse while he works—and to absolutely prevent sores, galls and bunches. No more sweanied colts either; can't be. Tell you why: 1.—Pulling surface is properly distributed to pull the heaviest load easiest with these collars because there are 45 sq. in. of pulling surface on each shoulder as compared with only 10 sq. in. on old-style hame collars. 2.—Burden of pulling comes above lower shoulder joint, giving horse a chance to step without bruising joint where most bruises come. 3.—No pressure on the thin skin and flesh over the shoulder blade where so much trouble is caused with old-style collars 4.—No pressure at all on top of the neck or on the windpipe to shut off the horse's breathing.
Every set comes complete and ready to use. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and of durable materials. Write for Free Book and testimonials. Address our Nearest Factory.

Sold On 15 Days' Trial or Money Back By Over 4,500 Harness Dealers Everywhere. But if Your Dealer Don't Happen to Have Them Yet, We Will Supply You on Fifteen Days' Trial—Over 60,000 In Use Now.

Style "B" For Lighter Work and Driving



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WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID $8.75
for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, $15.20. 1 m/g. wheels ½ to 4 in. tread. Buggy Tops $5.50, Shafts $2.00. Top Buggies $23; Harness $5. Learn how to buy direct. Catalogue Free. Repair Wheels, $2.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W U BOOK, Cincinnati, O.

SILO
SAVES ALL OF THE CORN CROP
HARD OR SOFT
CONVERTING IT INTO
JUNE GRASS FOR WINTER MONTHS
TANK & SILO CO. KALAMAZOO MICH.

California Cooperative Colony
$25.00 secures a membership, and each member is assured of regular employment, a house and lot and an equal share in 8,000 acres of land with industries, live stock, factories, improvements, etc. All profits divided among members. No capitalists permitted to join. We are now in actual possession and operating 10,000 acres of land with stock and equipment. Come at once or later if you wish. Write for booklet.
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Dept. D, Latonville, California

ANSWER
This Ad and Get My Big FREE Book and Save $50
Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world—My price has made it—Savedealer, jobber and catalog house profit. No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

GALLOWAY
Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment.
How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. **Five Sizes—Including New Complete Steel Gear Spreader—70-bu. Size.**
Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory."
Nobody can beat it. Freight Prepaid
WM. GALLOWAY CO.

Fits Your Own Wagon
509 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.



A RANCH HOME FREE
IN BOOMING COLORADO
Near Majestic Pike's Peak

Your Chance TODAY to share in these great benefits. Colorado with her *unlimited natural resources* and opportunities to all, is willing and able to supply a home, wealth and health TO YOU. Right here, today in this notice, *we lead the way*—will you follow? You take no chances, you do not risk one penny. You may now provide a future home for yourself and family.

If in Earnest--If You Mean Business
here's the key to your future prosperity, health and happiness. The enterprise is abundantly able to fulfill all promises made, backed by a charter authorized by the State of Colorado, with a capital stock of $250,000. Our object is to boom Colorado, to encourage new settlers and to further our own interests, all of which means aiding and advancing *your* interests—*you*, the reader of these lines.

Triflers and curiosity seekers not wanted. We cannot afford to waste our time, booklets, postage and cash on such. To guard against being imposed upon, to separate the WHEAT from the CHAFF, a membership fee of the nominal sum of fifty cents must be paid (which will later be refunded). This fifty-cent fee insures your sincerity, that is all. It is full and complete payment for a non-assessable Preferred Income share in a big enterprise. At any time within 30 days you have permission to return the share and your fifty cents will be *promptly returned* (with 10 per cent. interest added) and *no questions asked.* There is absolutely *no obligation* or responsibility on your part. *We take all the risks.* This offer proves our generosity and our great desire to further Colorado' interests—and lend a helping hand to men and women everywhere.

5,000-Acre Ranch Included in the enterprise is the big fenced, improved with buildings, crops and hay growing, implements, live stock, ample timber, a town site with good school, etc. Two first-class railroads with station at the Ranch. Near county seat, good roads. The ranch possesses scores of ever-living springs and streams of pure mountain water and the grandest and most wonderful scenery in all the Pike's Peak region. A delightful place to spend a summer vacation—and you will be heartily welcomed by the Superintendent and his family.

IMPORTANT! Send Your Name Today
as this offer is limited and you may never see it again. *Cut this out.* Every word recited above is *absolute truth*—the organizers and officers have lived right here in Colorado from 20 to 50 years each, are well known, responsible and reliable.

How to Proceed: As an evidence of good faith you remit 50c (later to be refunded). This membership fee pays for a share in full to be issued and mailed to you at once without other expense. You will also receive, free, printed matter and a beautifully illustrated book with official map, showing photo-engravings of scenes on the ranch; also an interesting *Western Magazine* of ranch life, views and stories of adventure (an old and disinterested magazine). And BEST AND GREATER THAN ALL, your membership entitles you to visit the Ranch at pleasure, to establish a home (build your own log cabin if you wish) for summer vacations or permanent home for yourself or your own family. Finest all-the-year climate in America. You may even obtain permission to prospect the gold veins and ledges on our mineral lands in the big pasture. To secure all of the above advantages you never need pay one cent additional to the fifty-cent membership fee.
Remit *your* 50c fee *today* in cash, stamps, postal or express order or registered letter. All of above will be sent you by return mail. Address

BEAVER VALLEY RANCH, Inc., (Denver Office) Sta. 3, DENVER, COLO.

We want the average farmer, let us say the mass of farmers, to ease up a little on the "Big" things and give more attention to the garden and poultry yard. There is no question but more and readier money may be realized, and better living secured. See to the poultry house and its various appointments—cleanliness, dryness, ventilation, nesting conveniences, proper provision for the setting hens and young chicks, and necessary runs to make all these arrangements effective. None of them is difficult to provide for, and none is expensive. They are neglected more from habit than anything else. We want farmers to pull themselves out of the habit of this neglect of the poultry and put more of their effort and skill in that which brings the surest and quickest money, and may make so much better the family living.

HOW CEMENT SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF MY SPRING

To Up-to-Date Farming:

A short distance up the side of a slight incline on my farm is a spring. The depth to the water is about five feet, but the water flows out at the top. It runs off, however, in a slough of mud that I was never able to make hold the water so as to be available for stock purposes. I had an everlasting mudhole, and that was all, except when the water was lifted from the spring. I had sunk boxes and even barrels in the ground and piped the water into them, but the earth was such that I could not make it reliable more than one season. The winter's freezing always put the whole thing out of commission again.

The fact that the water only rose to a certain height led me to believe that if I should make a strong cement basin the proper distance below the spring, lead a pipe from near the bottom of the spring, which would sink it some four feet below the surface, and bring it up in the center of the basin, the water would stand in the basin just as high as it stands in the spring, and shutting off all overflow by cementing around the spring itself, the mudhole would disappear, and the basin of clear water would be at all times accessible to stock, and that the cement basin would withstand the freezes.

I did that. It was a simple operation, by no means expensive, and I have the ideal watering place of the whole country.

J. P. S.

Hamilton County, Ill.

CEMENT AND DRAINAGE

The Iowa State Drainage Association has issued a valuable pamphlet of some 90 pages that may be had for 25 cents by addressing W. H. Stephenson, Secretary, Ames, Iowa.

The report contains many papers and addresses of great interest and value, among which we specially note Professor Marston's address on "Drainage Investigations." This deals particularly with the durability of cement tile and the depth and distance apart drains should be placed to accomplish desired purposes. "The Making of Cement Tile" is another important paper, especially at this time when everybody is anxious to learn more and more of the uses of cement and concrete. "Drainage of Barnyards" and "Bridges and Drainage Ditches" are also important subjects treated.

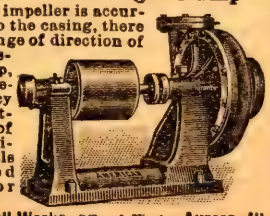
Think of this! A three-stroke self-feed hay press, made of all steel and iron; two men can operate it. And it is guaranteed. The price will interest you. If you want a press investigate. Ask for catalog No. 42. Write Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company, 1521 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

There is not much more to be said about the value of a gas engine on the farm. Every farm can use one to advantage. More and better work done at less cost. Suppose you write to C. H. A. Dissinger & Bro. Co., Wrightsville, Pa. Tell them you read Up-to-Date Farming and ask for information.

Notice that attractive wire fence you pass on the road to town? You can't help but see it every time and mentally remark that it is fine—sets off the house so. Others think the same. It would actually pay you in dollars and cents (aside from every other consideration) to have people think this way about your place. Cheaper than wood. Ask the Ward Fence Company, Box 671, Decatur, Ind.

Do your fences need repairing? Perhaps that old fence along the orchard has seen better days. Imagine a nice new spick and span wire fence there. And then consider the life of a good fence of this kind. Of course you want it. Send for full information about famous Shimer fence, made in good old Indiana, by the Spring Steel Fence and Wire Company, Box 20, Anderson, Ind. Doesn't cost much and wears and wears.

Wouldn't you just as soon let iron and steel and gasoline do your work if it could be done cheaper, quicker, better and more of it? Of course you would. It will save your energy. It will make you more money. A gasoline engine will do this. But get a good one. The kind made by the Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich., are good. Ask them and mention this paper.

More Water Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33⅓% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the
"American" Centrifugal Pump
It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.

The American Well Works, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

POST'S BINDER TWINE
Special Terms to Unions
August Post, Moulton, Ia.

SUNNY Florida
FARMS.
Why not locate in Manatee County, (West Coast)? Ten acres net as much as a hundred in Northern States. Delightful climate, abundant rainfall, convenient markets.
VEGETABLES NET $1000 ACRE.
Outdoor work the year round, several crops a season. Lands reasonable. Write for full information.
J. W. WHITE,
General Indl. Agent, Seaboard Air Line, Dept. F. T.,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.


More money per acre can be made in Baldwin County, Alabama, growing Sumatra and Havana Tobacco than any other crop anywhere else in the United States.
A few acres will make you independent. The work is easy and congenial. Land grows all fruits and vegetables to perfection. Beats California. Most healthful climate and water. No better place to live in the whole country. We do not ask you to believe these statements now; but
WE DO WANT TO PROVE THEM
to you. Send your name for proof and complete information. Land now selling so that any one can buy who can save a few cents aday. Price advancing rapidly. Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., Dept. B, 1304 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago.

Free Homesteads In Montana
Crop figures for 1908 prove that **Montana** is an excellent field for profitable farming. Secure a farm of your own there now.
Fertile land at reasonable prices. Homestead lands are still plentiful in Montana close to the new towns on the
Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway
In natural resources Montana is richer than Pennsylvania, in size it is the third state in the Union, but it has ample room for forty times its present population.
Today Montana is long on wealth, but short on people. Today Montana presents a grand opportunity for you.
Low round trip fares on the first and third Tuesdays of each month until October, 1909.
Complete information with new Montana folder No. 91 free.
F. A. MILLER
General Passenger Agent
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
Chicago

UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

The Worry-Cow might have lived till now,
If she had not lost her breath—
But she thought that her hay wouldn't last all day,
So she worried herself to death.

LACK OF QUALITY A LOSS TO STOCK GROWERS

There is no question but a lack of quality is a leading source of loss, or lack of gain, some would prefer to put it, to growers of live stock. The market pays most for animals that have been brought to their best at a very early age. Let us quote some sales recently made at the National Stock Yards at St. Louis as reported by a paper published in that city: Twenty-one yearling steers that averaged 994 pounds, $6.30; 57 yearling steers that averaged 685 pounds, $6.25; 30 butcher heifers that averaged 688 pounds, $6.25; 30 yearling heifers that averaged 781 pounds, $6.25; 24 heifers that averaged 799 pounds, $5.85; 56 heifers that averaged 669 pounds, $5.95, and so on.

All these sales represent stock that farmers are putting on the market every day, but the stock the average farmer markets as yearlings represents no such weights, nor do they command any such prices. Two and three cents are about all the farmer expects, and possibly that compares favorably with the prices quoted when condition and quality are considered.

To bring yearlings to the weights quoted above, the animals must be of the weight-building kind. The farmer makes a mistake when he tries to make a high-grade beef stock of any but the beef breeds. Herefords, Shorthorns or Angus, when one has the right kind of breeding stock, are as easy to breed as are scrubs, and the same feed will build upon them much greater weight, and they will go into the beef market taking with them a much more attractive appearance. But to do the best they must have the best from the time they see the light until they step on the market scales.

It is difficult to get the average farmer, engrossed with much farm labor and many farm cares, to believe he can afford to give his young stock this extra feed and attention; hence he persists in letting the calves take their chance in a dry lot or a doubtful pasture. But the days of the "strawstack calf" have gone with the days of the forgotten farming tools. There must be something better now if cash appears on the farmer's side of the ledger.

Will it pay? The average farm yearling, brought up in the usual way, may attain a weight of 400 pounds, and that is above rather than below the average in the interior farming sections. Three cents is above the average price paid for animals of that character in the sections of which we now write, and that gives us $12 for the yearling. Now, take a calf of one of the beef breeds, or even a rich cross, give it the feed and treatment we have suggested, and at the same age it will weigh 700 pounds. Make due allowance for getting the animal to market, and it should command five cents on the farm—$35 against $12. Let the figures say whether or not it pays.

THE COW HAS NERVES

Where does the milk come from anyway? The average person who may have milked cows all his or her life will promptly say it comes from the udder, and in the good milch cow the udder becomes full of milk and distended as milking time approaches. Were such an udder cut crosswise, or cut open in any way, much blood would be found, but very little milk—perhaps enough to give the blood a grayish appearance—and instead of being found to be a bag or sack, the udder is a body of glands. It is a milk factory, which the process of sucking by the calf or of manipulation by the milker, sets into lively operation, and the cow that "gives down her milk freely" is one that is undisturbed and that likes the process to which she is patiently submitting.

But how does a cow sometimes "hold up her milk"? She does not, because she has none to hold up. The trouble is, there is something going on that she does not like. She is disturbed in some way. Her system is not at work in its easy, smooth and natural way. Her nerves are unnaturally excited, and the animal's energies are directed in some other channel. The milk factory in the udder refuses to work, and milk fails to come. No one can have failed to observe that the cow which does not like to be milked, the one from which the calf has just been taken, the one refused the feed to which she has been accustomed, the one that has just been roughly treated, the one that has been moved from her old home to a new one, and the one that is approached by a strange milker, are the ones most likely to "hold up" their milk.

The reason is obvious. The changed conditions disturb or irritate her nerves, and her system for the time refuses to perform its ordinary work. There may be abundant milk material in the udder, but conditions are unfavorable for its conversion into milk—the glands refuse to act. The remedy is to restore confidence in the cow. Be not only kind but patient. Reconcile the cow to her changed conditions. Restore equilibrium to her nervous system, and the trouble will disappear. The chronic refuser to "give down" her milk does not like to be milked, and the best thing to do for her is to fatten her for the market. The milch cow should never be treated otherwise than kindly. She has nerves.

I'll Save You $50
On a Manure Spreader
If You'll Let Me

This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my **Big Book**—and give you my $50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page.

My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay $50 more? **20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money-saving price.** My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid.

Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save $50.00?
Address **Wm. Galloway, Pres.**
WM. GALLOWAY CO.
509 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Ia.



A harness oiled as it should be needs very few repairs.

EUREKA Harness Oil

Not only preserves and blackens the leather in a harness; it also keeps *life* in the stitching. Use "Eureka" Oil and see how elastic harness thread becomes and how well it resists wear. Ask your dealer for Eureka Harness Oil.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

10 Feet of Disks



THIS picture shows the 52 disks used inside one of the many "bucket bowl" cream separators that farmers and their wives are everywhere discarding for the simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular. We have slipped the 52 disks onto two 5 foot sticks so you can count them. The manufacturer and his agents call this disk bowl simple. Looks simple, doesn't it? They also say the 52 disks can be washed all together—as one piece—and hung up to dry. What do you think of such a statement? Ten feet of disks to wash clean and dry thoroughly, on both sides, twice daily. What a weary job after a hard day's work or a late milking. The maker of this "bucket bowl" machine has brought infringement suits against several concerns who have made and sold cheap cream separators with disks like his for a number of years. Disk machine sales have so decreased that he needs all the business he can get.

Why make the mistake of getting a "bucket bowl" machine? You'll very quickly wish you had a simple, sanitary, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream separator instead. The dairy Tubular bowl contains just one instantly removable piece about like a napkin ring in size and shape. The entire Dairy Tubular bowl is easily washed clean in 3 minutes. 1909 sales exceed most, if not all, "bucket bowls" combined. Write for catalog No. 136.

TRADE Sharples MARK 29 Yrs

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Can. West Chester, Penna. Portland, Ore.
Winnipeg, Can. Chicago, Ills. San Francisco, Cal.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK Booklet Free J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill

Veterinary Taught by Mail
Our course given at home. Diploma issued on graduation. Small expense. Endorsed by the National Association of Live Stock Breeders and Exhibitors. Booklet sent FREE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE VETERINARY SCIENCE, D8, CHICAGO

PILLING
CATTLE INSTRUMENTS are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet, Q.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The CREAM SEPARATOR For DISCRIMINATING BUYERS

The 1909 Model United States

Among the leading breeders and discriminating dairymen the **United States Separator** is recognized as the **Best High Grade Separator made,** *and is used by them.*

We want the opportunity to demonstrate to prospective purchasers that the **United States** is **cheapest in the long run.**

It costs no more than other Separators of equal capacity. It lasts longer, gives less trouble and has far greater cash value.



It is **cheaper** in the end than Separators selling at lower prices, because there are practically no **repair bills,** because it does **better work,** because it does it **easier.**

The **United States Separator** is the closest skimming Separator made. It *Holds the World's Record* made in fifty consecutive runs on milk from ten different breeds of cattle.

United States selling agents in every dairy section **will allow free trial** to any prospective purchaser. If you do not know the address of the local agent, write us for Catalogue No. 187 and your request will be promptly attended to:

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

N



Only $33.50 and Up

SENT DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU, FREIGHT PREPAID

200 to 850 Pounds Capacity

Never before in Cream Separator history could you get a high grade Separator—with gears running in a "Bath of Oil"—the superior of any $85 to $110 Separator, at such a low, direct-from-factory price as I'll make you. Save $25 to $50 this way. I make and sell so many I can afford to make the price as low to you as dealers and jobbers have to pay in carload lots—spot cash—for other high grade Separators.

TAKE 90 DAYS' FARM TEST OF A GALLOWAY HIGH GRADE "Bath in Oil" Separator

Closest skimmer—Easiest running—Easiest to clean—No trouble oiling or danger of running dry like others, which alone is worth $50 extra. Costs nothing extra on a Galloway. Send me your name today so I can write you my Special Proposition, at the price I'm making direct to farmers and dairymen, based on my output of 14,500 Galloways this year. I'll also send you my big BOOK FREE. Address—Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO. 593 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

SALT AND WOOD ASHES FOR HOGS

Salt and wood ashes make a splendid relish for hogs and pigs, if we may call it a relish. It is valuable for them in many ways. It frees from worms, properly and healthfully stimulates the stomach, is soothing to the alimentary canal, contributes lime for bone material, and thus supplies a special need for growing pigs and hogs that are on a grain diet.

The mixture should be perhaps one-fifth salt and four-fifths ashes, as strong in lye and potash as possible. This should be kept where it will remain dry and where the swine can have access to it at any time. If given salt alone, and only occasionally, and in large quantities, hogs may eat too much of it; but mixed with ashes, and in their reach all the time, they will take only what is good for them.

DAIRY SAYINGS

There is no danger of overdoing the dairy business, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer; and we guess that's so.

The Holstein is the milker. Some people would like to wipe that out, but they can't.

Canada is going some. Last year 6,600 cows per month were under test by Canadian dairy associations. They want to know the best, and have them.

The University of Nebraska reports five Holstein cows that produced last year 75,000 pounds of milk, which equals 35,000 quarts, and that at five cents a quart would be worth $1,750.

Dairying is on the boom. Kimball's Dairy Farmer says in the East sales of dairy cattle are numerous and at good prices; on the western coast the demand is keen, while throughout the Mississippi valley and the adjoining States there is a lively interest in the dairy cow.

The hand separator makes it possible to increase the number of cows, and it is said to have revolutionized butter making on the farm.

DON'T GIVE CASTOR OIL TO ANIMALS

Castor oil is so often used as a purgative by humans that some who may have it and no other purgative on hand, and who may not know of the effect, may administer it to domestic animals when they feel that a purgative is needed. Strange as it may appear, castor oil seems to be a virulent poison when given to horses, cattle or sheep. It produces irritation and inflammation of the coats of the bowels without purging.

Instead of castor oil, raw linseed oil may be given with good results, but injections of warm water are much better for constipation in horses than any purgatives, and cattle and sheep, if on succulent feed, and given plenty of salt, seldom need treatment for constipation.

PRICES THIS YEAR AND LAST

The following tables, which we take from the New England Homestead, are interesting for comparison. Of course the prices quoted are not those paid the farmers, but those that prevailed in the market centers. It will be observed that the prices quoted for 1909 are higher than those for 1908. A notable exception, however, is the price of cattle, which shows exactly the reverse:

GRAIN

Cash or	Wheat		Corn		Oats	
Spot	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
Chicago ..	1.42	1.02	.75	.75	.59½	.54
N. Y.....	1.45	1.07	.83½	.77	.63	.68
Boston ..	....	....	.86½	.80	.64½	.65
Toledo ..	1.45	1.04	.75½	.76	.59½	.59
St. Louis.	1.39	1.01	.76	.73	.57	.54
Minnpls ..	1.29	1.08	.74	.73	.56	.53
Liverpl ..	1.24	1.09	.88	.81	....	....

LIVE STOCK

Per 100	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
pounds	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
Chicago ..	$7.25	$7.40	$7.50	$5.50	$6.85	$6.00
N. Y.....	6.75	7.25	7.80	6.00	6.00	6.50
Buffalo ..	6.75	7.15	7.60	5.90	6.25	5.40
K. City...	6.90	7.10	7.30	5.40	6.75	5.75
Pittsbg ..	7.00	7.05	7.45	5.85	6.15	6.30

MERINO SHEEP

The American Merino has been built up from the old Spanish Merino, and though the smallest in size of the popular breeds in this country, it excels almost all of them in the weight production of wool. Fleeces of ten to fifteen pounds from ewes, and still heavier from bucks, is not at all unusual.

The Merino is bred mostly for wool, though its carcass affords a very good quality of mutton. It is not a pretty sheep. Short and stocky, its wrinkles make it look like it had crawled into a bigger sheep's skin. It is quite hardy, not so prolific as some of the other breeds, but is considered profitable.

CATTLE AND HIDE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Whatever may be said of the tariff discussion, it is bringing out some interesting statistics; and when it is over, whether the measure enacted be for the benefit of the masses or the classes, that portion of the American people that read will know more than they did before.

For instance, the number of cattle in the United States increased since 1897 from 40,000,000 to 71,000,000. The hide production for 1908 was: Cattle hides, 13,000,000; calf hides, 5,500,000; hides of animals other than slaughtered ones (that died naturally or were killed by accident), 1,000,000; total hide production in 1908, 19,500,000.

The so-called packing trust, comprising the great firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and the United States Packing Co., slaughtered last year hide-producing animals as follows: Cattle, 4,045,357; calves, 1,026,707, a total of 5,072,064. During the same time there were slaughtered by independent packers, local butchers and on the farm: Cattle, 9,000,000; calves, 4,500,000, a total of 13,500,000.

This shows that the so-called beef trust slaughters not very much more than one-fourth of the hide and beef-producing animals that are slaughtered in the country. How, then, does the beef trust so completely dominate the market, as it is said they do? Simply because they are organized for that purpose, and work out the purpose of their organization. Organized effort always beats unorganized effort. If the farmers and independent packers and local butchers were organized as well as the beef trust is organized, that much dreaded combine would be as harmless—or, rather, as powerless for evil—as are now the local butchers of a country town. The trouble in this case, as in almost all others where the farmers are affected, is that one side is organized for effective co-operative work, while the other side, invariably the farmers, is not.

But we may pursue this matter a little further so far as hides are concerned, a matter of interest to stock growers as well as slaughterers, and to tanners and leather producers and shoemakers as well as shoe wearers.

Taking a middle year for comparison, the tanneries of the United States in 1904 used by weight, hides aggregating 922,635,538 pounds. Taking this as the annual average between 1898 and 1909, this country furnished 793,755,653 pounds, and there were imported from foreign countries 128,879,885 pounds. It thus appears that 14 per cent. of our annual consumption of hides comes from foreign countries. That means that this country is 14 per cent. short in its annual production of hides. In other words, our own market would take 14 per cent. more hides than we now produce.

Thousands of pounds of butter fat are wasted or lost every year by antiquated methods of skimming, or by the use of inferior cream separators. If the standard cows is to be raised, it is only fair to the breed to give them the advantage of a cream separator which will get practically every particle of butter fat from the milk. The U. S. Cream Separator has a firmly fixed reputation among dairymen, farmers and agricultural experts for skimming to such a close percentage that many times it can be figured only as a "trace." With the use of the U. S. Separator and the development of more productive cows, Iowa should approach the Dutch standard of 250 pounds of butter fat per cow a year, where now the Iowa average is only 140 pounds a year. Send for catalog to the U. S. Cream Separator Company,

Another Infringer Nailed

SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

John Deere Plow Co. and Deere & Webber Co.

Sued for Infringement Of DE LAVAL DISC Cream Separator Patents

For the information and caution of all whom it may concern announcement is made that THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. has brought suit in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. for infringement of LETTERS PATENT No. 743,428 by the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing DISC bowl construction covered by the claims of said letters patent.

And that similar suits have been or will be filed as quickly as possible against the JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and the DEERE & WEBBER CO., who are jobbing such infringing SHARPLES separators to dealers in the Western States.

Attention is pertinently called in this connection to the recent hypocritical advertising tirade of the SHARPLES concern against DISC separators. We have known for some time that they were getting ready to bring out a DISC machine and thus moving up in line with more modern DE LAVAL imitators and would-be competitors. We have but now, however, been able to obtain one of these new DISC machines and the necessary evidence of infringement. The facts speak for themselves and require no further comment.

In addition to the above suits the DE LAVAL COMPANY now has infringement suits pending against the STANDARD, IOWA, PEERLESS and CLEVELAND Separator Companies and the Wm. Galloway Co., all covering the manufacture or sale of INFRINGING DISC SEPARATORS, which infringement applies equally to machines being made by different ones of these manufacturers and sold under their own and various other names by several "mail order" and other concerns, as well as to EVERY USER of any such infringing separator bought of ANY of these parties.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and dispel the pretense of some of these concerns that their machines are similar to the DE LAVAL it is proper that we should add that none of the patents sued upon involves the DE LAVAL "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE or its combination with the IMPROVED DISC construction utilized in the up-to-date DE LAVAL separators and that none of the machines is in any degree equal in efficiency, all-around practicability and durability to the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines of today.

We have for years patiently stood the appropriation by would-be competitors of abandoned, discarded or patent expired DE LAVAL inventions and types of separator construction, but have now determined to put a stop to the more brazen utilization of LIVE patents.

There are STILL OTHER infringers of DE LAVAL patents who will be held accountable in due course.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
Chicago
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
Philadelphia
Drumm & Sacramento Sts.
San Francisco

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street
Montreal
14 & 16 Princess Street
Winnipeg
107 First Street
Portland, Oreg.

SHIMER FARM GATE

Made of double-strength one inch steel pipe, malleable iron fittings, heavy cable brace, covered with Shimer Stock-and-Poultry Field Fence. Complete with latch and hinges. Made any size. Plain, but substantial. Circular free. SPRING STEEL FENCE and WIRE CO., Box 20 Anderson, Ind.

LAWN FENCE

Many Styles. Sold on trial at wholesale prices. Save 20 to 30 per cent. Illustrated Catalogue free. Write today.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 384 Muncie, Indiana.

Make Your Own Fence
$10 For a Machine
Coiled wire at wholesale
Farm and Yard Gates
Write for free booklet.
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

FENCE Strongest Made
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c
Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, LEESBURG, O

15 Cents a Rod
For a 24-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.

BROWN FENCE
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Coiled Spring Wires thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.
The BROWN Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.
SAMPLE FREE

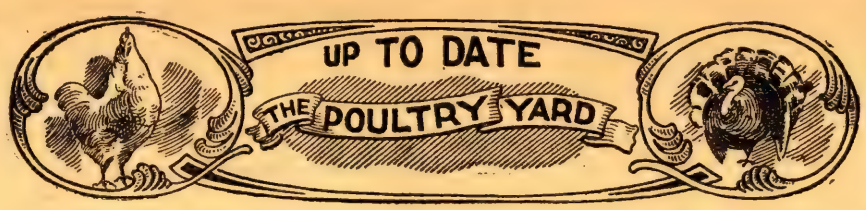
MARTIN'S GUARANTEED ROUP CURE
Is constantly advertised by the kind recommendations of satisfied customers. Sales quadrupled in three months. None just as good. Placing in drinking water cures the sick ones and prevents spread of disease. Send for it today—save your chickens. Price 50 cents. Sent postpaid.
THE MARTIN COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.
1701 Jackson Street

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S GUARANTEED
HEAVE, COUGH AND DISTEMPER CURE. A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach Troubles. It acts on the Respirative and Digestive Organs, their Nerve Supply and on the Blood.
25 years in successful use proves its worth for Heaves, Coughs, Indigestion, Epizootics. $1.00 per can, at dealers, or sent direct prepaid. Send for booklet, valuable information, and strong endorsements.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

HOG, POULTRY & SHEEP TROUGHS
$1.50, $2.25, $2.75, Etc.
"Made of Heavy Boiler Steel 1-8 In. Thick" So strong no beast or animal can break or injure, substantially riveted, clean and sanitary. Guaranteed to last a lifetime. No expense for repairs. Poultry and pig trough—$1.50 each or 5 for $7.50, we pay the freight. Hog and sheep troughs—$2.25 and $2.75 each, we pay freight on 3 or more. You can not afford to miss this great bargain. Write for free descriptive circular. FULTON SUPPLY COMPANY, n. 1.—534 Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PRESERVE EGGS
THE "QUALITY" WAY
AND GET RICH!
We have placed eggs preserved the "QUALITY" way for six months, in an incubator, and run it to 104 degrees for a week, when upon breaking them every egg was found to be perfectly palatable. The "Quality" way is the cheapest and best egg preserving method known to science. By mail for 25 cents in stamps if you mention this paper.
EMPIRE COMPANY
68 Ellicott Square, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

20 EGGS $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Leghorn. 30 other varieties. Also Pigeons, Hares, etc. List FREE.
A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa



The Incubator Chicken

I'm not a little orphan, sir,
But I am just as sad,
A-peakin' and a-pinin' for
The love I never had—
One touch of chicken sympathy
Would melt my poultry natur'
But I refrain from hope so vain,
For ma's an incubator.

I see that hateful thing o'er there
And cheep beside my brother,
"Ah! hideous lie—how much I try,
I cannot call it mother."
You say I'm false, unnatural,
Cruel as an alligator.
One can't remain quite normal when
His ma's an incubator.

Sometimes at rosy-fingered dawn
I stand in pensive mood,
And now and then some kind sweet hen
Walks proudly with her brood—
Dear influences of the home—
And I, a machine hater,
Stand all apart with withered heart;
My ma's an incubator.

—*Wallace Irwin, in California Poultry Journal.*

LOSS IN EGG VALUES

The Bureau of Agricultural Industry of the Department of Agriculture has issued a circular (Circular 140) on the handling and marketing of eggs that contains much interesting information and many valuable suggestions.

The circular shows that heavy loss results from the way eggs are handled. These losses are particularized as follows: Dirty eggs, two per cent.; breakage, two per cent.; chick development or heated eggs, five per cent.; shrunken or held eggs, five per cent.; rotten eggs, two and a half per cent.; moldy or bad flavor, one-half of one per cent.; total loss, seventeen per cent.

This is one case where the losses fall on the buyers rather than on the producers, though it is natural to suppose that the buyers make their prices low enough to cover the possible losses.

The producers, however, are largely responsible for the losses, especially in the summer season, and then is when the losses are greatest. In that season the losses from chick development or heating runs as high as 25 per cent. The way the country dealers buy eggs is largely responsible for that. With them an egg is an egg, and the same price is paid without any regard to the appearance or condition of the eggs. If they would pay more, add a little premium for nicely handled, clean, fresh eggs, these losses would rapidly diminish so far as farm handling is concerned. And we are sure if dealers would follow up this system and keep their guaranteed fresh eggs separate from the unguaranteed, and get them to the consumers' market before they had time to deteriorate in the buyers' hands, they themselves would receive a premium that would pay them richly; and the extension of the practice generally would save millions annually in this one line of agricultural wealth.

"To save the millions of dollars that are carried down our sewers in the shape of bad eggs," says the circular, "we must have, first, a campaign of education among egg producers that will show every farmer's wife that when eggs are allowed to remain in damp nests, under broody hens, or in hot kitchens, there is a loss in quality which means an actual loss in money to herself and to her neighbors; and, secondly, a system of buying eggs that will as nearly as possible recompense every producer who sells eggs exactly in accordance with what these eggs are worth. Above all else, the infallible rule concerning the marketing of eggs is for the farmer to sell his eggs as soon as possible after they are laid."

Another thing we have so often contended—that the high price of food products is made in the cities and not in the country—is verified by this official circular, which says: "The profits of the city retailer are by far the largest item in the marketing of eggs."

A postal card asking for Circular 140, with name and address written plain, and addressed: Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., will get this circular free.

POULTRY POINTS AND REFLECTIONS

It is necessary to keep young turkeys out of wet grass or weeds, either from dews or rains, until they are several days or even weeks old. If hatched by chicken hens the hen may be cooped so she cannot range, while the little turks may run out and range about the coop in fair weather. Cottage cheese is good first feed for young turkeys.

We wish every farmer and his wife would set aside this year to make a test of which is the family gold mine—the poultry yard or the hog lot. Be fair in keeping the accounts and don't neglect the value of the feed.

Feed the young chicks well and keep them growing. Don't waste feed, but give plenty, and be sure to feed where the grown fowls can't interfere. Keep plenty of clean water and see that there is sand and gravel around.

STARVING THE HENS

"How are your chickens doing?" asked Mrs. Heilman. "Oh, pretty fair," replied Mrs. Bronson, while Dorothea added, "Caroline brings in an average of seven dozen eggs a day." "Seven dozen a day!" exclaimed Mrs. Heilman, and her daughter asked, "How many chickens has she?" "A hundred and three," was the reply.

"Seven dozen a day!" said Mrs. Heilman. "Why, I have sold only eight dozen this spring, and I have seventy-five hens."

"Why, what can be the matter?" said Mrs. Bronson. "Do you think they are too fat?"

"No," was the reply. "I am short of feed and the hens have had to hunt their living since the snow went off."

In talking it over later Caroline said: "No eggs! Why, I don't see how they get along." And Dorothea said: "I wonder why she does not sell some of her hens and buy feed for the rest?

To sell a cow you must wait until you find a buyer, but chickens are always in demand. Now, she has a variety of chickens. If she has no favorites among them, and would sell off those of which she has only one or two of a kind, her flock would look better. Then by feeding them and watching them up a little she could pick out the non-layers and sell them. With the proceeds she could buy pure-bred Brown Leghorn eggs of Caroline, or White Wyandottes of Rose. Rose sold a dozen of her White Wyandottes to a man in town and he is delighted. Even when just moved he never got less than three eggs, and some days he got eleven. If Mrs. Heilman had some of either kind they ought to lay her some eggs, provided they were properly fed. Hens cannot provide an income for their owner and hunt their living at the same time. No wonder we occasionally hear that 'hens don't pay.' If they are not fed they have nothing to pay with or to pay for."—Ryla.

INTRODUCING NEW BLOOD.

Many farmers, who cannot give the time and care they would like to their poultry, realize that under their somewhat haphazard system of breeding they must occasionally introduce new blood.

Now, while this is wise, one should be careful that the "new" blood is superior to the old, or where would be the benefit?

Again, this introduction of new blood should not be done in a wholesale way.

Having selected your finest pullets and your nicest cockerels from year to year, do not risk spoiling your flock by buying any one else's "scrubs."

If you have five dollars to spend on this "new blood" and the breeder to whom you write for prices describes his best cockerel, and names five dollars as the price, mentioning that he has other good ones at $3 and $2, and some good "utility" cockerels at $1.25 each, do not, I beg of you, order four of the "utility" birds. Buy the one "best" cockerel for your $5. Ten chances to one the cheap birds he offers are inferior to your own.

If you cannot afford to keep this "best" cockerel in a yard with a few of your finest hens, which is the best way to secure the eggs for hatching, if you would improve your stock—if, I say, you cannot do this, then let your flock run at large as usual, retaining enough of your own best cockerels to insure the fertility of the eggs. After the hatching season is over dispose of all cockerels except your $5 "best" one, and again select from the young flock the finest specimens for your next year's breeders. In this way your stock will be improved, and the risk is not so great.

And here is another point—do not get a Langshan cock one year, a Buff Rock the next, and a White Wyandotte the year after. Choose your breed and stick to it if you would be a success in the poultry business.

FREE ROOFING SAMPLE

Since the appearance on the market of ready roofings that need no painting, there has been a very lively curiosity on the part of many people to see the goods. Accordingly the makers of Amatite, the best known of this class of roofings, have arranged to supply samples to any inquirer free of charge.

These samples show the goods complete with the mineral surface which replaces paint as a protection against the weather, and it is easy to obtain a very good idea of just what Amatite is like.

All you have to do in order to obtain the sample is to send a postal card request for same to the nearest office of Barrett Manufacturing Company, at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City or New Orleans, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.



CHARCOAL
Feed your fowls Charcoal; it keeps them healthy and in good condition. Our FREE booklet explains fully how to get better results and larger profits, by feeding Indian Brand Charcoal. Very valuable. Sold 100 pounds upward. Lowest possible prices for 500 and 1000 pound lots.
Thomas Bros Co., 1270 Beach St., Philadelphia

COW PEAS Write for Prices. All Seasonable Seeds
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Alexander's Writings on Practical Bee Culture. The best book to date on advanced bee-culture. It should be in every apiary. It is as fascinating as the best novel, and is the cream of the foremost commercial apiarian of the age, whose untimely death is being mourned by all beedom. Alexander will be best known by the bee fraternity by his iconoclism—he was no respecter of persons or precedents, and was to the science of bee culture what Edison is to the world of electricity. While he made mistakes, and was sometimes over-enthusiastic as to his experiments, yet every discussion he raised on bee topics added its gist to the real science he loved so well. 50 cents. The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

Some things to be done in every well regulated garden this month:

If you did not grow them yourself, look up celery plants, that you may get a good supply of the best.

Also arrange for a supply of cabbage, celeriac, cauliflower, kale and kohlrabi, and be sure that they are free from disease. They should be sprayed while quite young plants with Bordeaux mixture.

It is still time to make a spring setting of strawberry plants, and you can save a year by using potted plants.

See to the spraying of the rosebushes with the arsenate of lead solution. The more pests you kill this season the less there will be to breed their thousands to bother you next season.

If you have no midsummer catalogue from one of the seedsmen who advertise in UP-TO-DATE FARMING from which to make up your fall order write for it now, as the seedsman will appreciate an early order and repay it in "extras."

It is not too late to set out tender bedding plants; in fact, if pot-grown, they can be set out at any time, and it will repay you to replant any weak or backward ones with better and stronger ones from pots, so that your flower beds do not look "spotty."

Persons living north of Indianapolis will have late berries of different kinds. These should be stimulated with nitrate soda solution, using two ounces to two gallons of water. This will insure fine, large berries in spite of a June drouth.

All the spring-blooming shrubs should be pruned after the blooming period is over. Do it promptly and severely if you desire a fine crop of bloom. Then see to it that the soil about them is well worked and a good fertilizer applied—bone meal will do.

Watch the window and porch boxes. Do not depend on their getting sufficient moisture from rains. It will not be enough. They should be thoroughly soaked morning and evening, as the evaporation from such boxes, if made of wood, is very rapid.

All house plants which are taken outdoors to spend the summer should be sunk in the soil to the rims. Treated thus they will not require as much attention and will summer in the open better than if the pots are exposed.

Look carefully to the handling of small fruits. Impress upon every one picking them the absolute necessity of not bruising or crushing them, as this affects their appearance and their price on the market. Also, see that trees bearing small fruits are not injured in the operations of picking this year's crops, especially the newly forming fruit buds for next year's crop.

If you have a hedge, give it its first trimming in June. If of California privet, cut back one-third of the new growth. They will require at least two such trimmings this season later on.

If your list of tools is not up-to-date get a supply of what you need. You can depend on it the barn contains every tool and machine the men require. Must the women make "bricks without straw"?

Raise the bar of your lawn mower from June 15 to September 1, in order that the grass will cut a half inch longer during the hot season, in order that the roots may be better shaded.

During the latter part of June there is a slight interval between the end of the hay cutting and the grain harvest, which is the only breathing spell the farmer and his family have had since early in the season. This is a good time to show UP-TO-DATE FARMING to your friends and neighbors and take their subscriptions, as well as to explain to them the principles of Equity, and get them interested therein.

If you desire to have blooming plants next Christmas now is the time to sow the seed for such, as the Chinese primrose, which are grown from seed. Also order bulbs for delivery in July of such sorts as the freesias, which can be had in bloom for the Christmas holidays.

The honey harvest should be in full bloom at this time, excepting in the farthest North, and it is to be hoped that by spring feeding to stimulate brood rearing all the Up-to-Date gardeners have their hives filled to overflowing with young, vigorous bees. Keep an eye open for swarms, and on the first signs of it swarm them artificially, and when established "shake" them back into their former hive, and there will be no loss of surplus from divided colonies. Get the latest bee literature and learn "shook-swarming" and other devices for controlling your bees and get the maximum amount of honey. It is possible in good years to get one hundred pounds of comb honey to the colony.

It behooves every farmer, and especially those who are interested largely in fruit growing, to be prepared for those most destructive of all insect pests which attack the orchard, the Gypsy Moth and the Brown Tail Moth. They have driven the orchard men of New England almost out of business, and are gradually spreading their way westward. They breed in unheard-of numbers, as many as one thousand young from one nest, and they strip the trees of every vestige of foliage. Keep a careful watch over your orchards, and on the first appearance of either of them notify your State experiment station or your State zoologist if your State has one, as every State should. As soon as they appear in a new district the experiment station men or the zoologist will direct the fight against them in order to prevent their spread. Act quickly and send along a sample of the moths you suspect to be either of those named above.

The garden magazines and papers are telling of concrete edgings along garden paths in place of boards set on edge. They are cheap and easily made by any one. Try them and avoid the raised beds.

Other Things Needed Worse

Like most minister's families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of ten children until her father explained to her of the baby sister who had come in the night. "Well," she said, after due thought, "I s'pose it's all right, papa, but there's many a thing we needed worse."

You May Do It Too

I am glad to relate
That my dear Cousin Kate
Sent her name and a nickel to UP-TO-DATE.
What she got in return
Would take much work to earn—
Fifteen beautiful post cards came to Kate.

NOTE.—She showed them to her friends, got a club of trial subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and soon had 100 more beautiful cards. See our offer on page 2.

Myers pumps—"take off your hat to the Myers." Who doesn't know that Myers stands for pumps? And the best, too. Send for a booklet telling why old wooden affairs that were used as pumps in the olden times should not be tolerated on our up-to-date farms. They make sickness. Ask F. E. Myers & Bro., 4 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio.

ECONOMY: In farming or any other well regulated business, Economy means more than merely saving money. The biggest economies in manufacturing, for instance, are generally preceded by a large expenditure—for some new labor saving machinery or system. ¶ It is sheer extravagance to save, where the spending would work larger economies. ¶ A small investment on your part, in an

Ideal Gasoline Engine

"Built for the Farm"

would work big economies on your farm, in time, labor, and money. ¶ For instance, why not Pump Water for the stock, Saw the Wood, Run the Washing Machine, the Churn, the Separator, etc., by power? ¶ Idea l Engines furnish power just when and where you want it. ¶ Simple, Durable, Reliable, Economical. Easy to Start in any weather. ¶ Speed Changing Device—change work without stopping.

¶ Liberal One Year's Guarantee. ¶ Don't buy a gasoline engine until you write for our Free Illustrated Catalog No. 22 and the name of our nearest Dealer. ¶ Send us your dealer's name.

Ideal Motor Company
Lansing, Michigan.

Perfumery Gardening

In the highly profitable and pleasing work of growing the beautiful ORRIS PLANT for its perfumed roots and fragrant blossoms, the ladies and children have the chance to make as much money from a few rods of garden ground as the men folks can from as many acres devoted to farm crops. Write today for FREE sample of naturally perfumed root and our special **Introductory Offer** on **Orris** plants.
THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY, Box 311, Osage, Iowa.



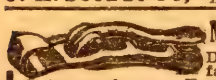
THE CLIPPER

will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois

German Millet $1.75 bu.
Cane Seed (For Fodder) $1.75 bu.
Buckwheat $1.50 bu.

Bags extra, 20c each—2 1-2 bu. in a bag
WRITE FOR PRICES IN QUANTITIES
O. K. Seed Store, Dept. A. **Indianapolis, Ind.**

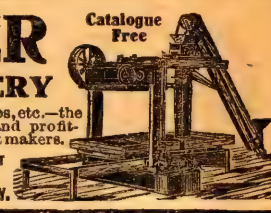


Metal Hame Fastener

Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. AGENTS 140% profit. Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $2.75 Circular and wholesale price free.
COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A INDIANAPOLIS, IND

CIDER MACHINERY

Catalogue Free



Power presses, pumps, etc.—the most satisfactory and profitable. Used by largest makers.
THE BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.
474 Water St., Syracuse, N.Y.



Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS

The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never fails—always ready. Also HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps. Write today for Circulars and Prices.
F. E. Myers & Bro., 4 Orange St., Ashland, O.

THE PUMP THAT **PUMPS**

BAKER AND BATAVIA GUNS

SAFE
STANDARD
TIME-TESTED
GUARANTEED

A copy of the Baker Gunner on request.
BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO.
BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

An Auto Actually Saves Money.

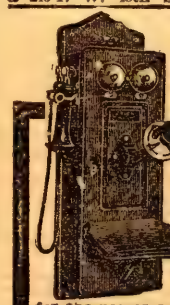
You can keep an auto at less expense than a horse and buggy. You can go farther with it in less time. You see more and you save time. You really begin to know the country. You enjoy life and its outlook. We are the largest dealers in new and used autos in the world. Get our big cut-rate bargain list. Deal with a responsible firm. References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. When writing please mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.



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FARM TELEPHONE FOR A YEAR
It Is Guaranteed for 10 Years



Thousands of ANDRAE GIANTS are giving satisfaction in farm homes. Easiest to install—lasts the longest. Loudest ringing and talking instrument made. Quality considered, prices are lowest. Write us about our ONE YEAR TRIAL OFFER.

The Farmers Ready Reference Book tells at a glance what a load of grain is worth at any given price per bushel. We send this book free for the names and addresses of three of your neighbors who intend buying telephones. 1
JULIUS ANDRAE & SONS CO., 273 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles.

We Sell cheaper than any other factory.

Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.*

Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D. 170, CHICAGO

BIRTHDAY POST CARDS FREE—Three very choice cards in beautiful colors; send 2 cent stamp for postage.
ART POST CARD CLUB, Dept. 14, TOPEKA, KAN.

Send No Money



FREE On 30 Days Trial This Fine Razor

JUST SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

so that we can send you postpaid a **Vulcan Razor.** Use this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor for 30 days. If at the end of that time you can't say it's the finest razor you ever used, send it back and there will be no charge of any kind. If it's satisfactory send us $1.75 and you'll own the easiest shaving razor you ever used. No matter how good your present razors are you'll find the Vulcan gives the smoothest, easiest shave of any. Remember, it won't cost you one cent to try the Vulcan for 30 days. State whether you want round or square point, wide, medium or narrow blade, whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave.
Write to-day. **U. S. CUTLERY COMPANY** Department 11 D, St. Louis, Mo.



Earn $60 to $100 a Month

As An Electric Railway

Motorman or Conductor

We prepare you in 4 to 6 weeks and assist you to a position. We have arrangements for placing our men in many leading cities of the country—we want men in every state, and will recommend you in the city of your choice.

Many Positions Now Open.

If you want to live in the city with a good, steady job, fill in coupon, cut it out and send it at once for our **FREE BOOK.**

National Railway Training Association,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Name ..... P. O. ..... State ..... Age ..... S 8



LIFE OF THE FARMER'S WIFE

Views of Various Farmers' Wives

In reply to the questions propounded to the women who read UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the purpose of securing their views of farm life we have received replies from farmers' wives and daughters living in Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Washington, Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Maryland and Georgia. It will be remembered that two prizes were offered—one for the best letter in favor of farm life and one for the best letter in favor of life in town or city.

To pick out the best letter from the 21 letters expressing their authors' firm belief in the delights of farm life was not an easy task. After much deliberation the prize has been awarded to "A Happy Wife of an Iowa Farmer," of Slater, Iowa.

As only one was entirely in favor of town life, that one receives the prize for the best letter on that side of the question. She is "Mrs. J— S—, of Licking, Mo."

One other lady expressed herself as dissatisfied with life on the farm, but goes on to say that on the farm one is sure of plenty to eat, and as she has six boys and two girls, she "would not like to live in town or city."

As both the prize winners request that their names be withheld, we respect their wishes, but we should like it very much if on receipt of the check for the amount of the prize (two dollars) they will each write a letter acknowledging its receipt, which we may publish over their respective names.

Here are their letters:

First Prize Letter

1. Yes, my home is on a farm. 2. No, I would not prefer living in town. 3. Having just come in from the orchard where the air is laden with perfume from the plum, apple, cherry and pear trees, I can truly say, "I enjoy country life."

Out in the free open country we come closer to nature and nature's God. We see His wonderful works in all that lives and grows—the vegetation, the pretty live stock, the hosts of birds happy and free that bring music into our busy lives. The flowers that bloom in our yards and along the roadside cheer us on our way. We get the fresh, pure air all day long.

Before my marriage I was a school teacher, beginning in a little country school house, where I had dear, good, innocent children, fresh and clean from the country homes. They were well fed, had clear complexions, bright eyes and happy hearts. From there I went to town to teach, finding the children more indolent, many spending their time on the street when school hours were over. In the meantime I had fitted myself for art work and my next position was that as art teacher in the schools of a city. I taught the pupils from primary grades and all through to high school, coming in touch with them of all ages and from homes of wealth, knowledge, ignorance and poverty. It was interesting work, and especially so when we took our supplies and went to the parks, woods or country to sketch. Then they were happy. It was a joy to see how active and interested they became and with what zeal their work was done. From that work I went to New York City to further my studies in art. There I had real city life and a chance to give it a fair test, for I lived in the nice part of the city, my associates were from good homes. Through the influence of a missionary friend I took part in slum work and devoted some time among the poor and ignorant there. Of this I could write a great deal, but space forbids.

Now I am the happy, contented wife of a good, industrious farmer. We have a nice, good farm, with comfortable, modern improvements. Our orchard furnishes us a choice variety of fruits, our garden, vegetables and berries. With plenty of fresh eggs, milk, cream and chickens, I am never at a loss to know what to prepare for a meal. Our children, healthy and happy, play on the lawn and in the orchard, so we need not fear lest they get out on the street. The work is hard at times, which is one objection many have against farm life, but it is no more than we can bear, and after a night of good, refreshing, undisturbed sleep, we are ready to take up our duties again.

We have telephone, mail delivery, horses and carriage. I would not change my quiet, peaceful country home for any city home. Of course, we don't have the city entertainment, but we have good music and literature and enjoy nature and think life worth living. Thus, really and truly, I think country life is the most wholesome, healthful, happy and free. Fresh air, sunshine, fresh and pure foods.—*A Happy Wife of an Iowa Farmer.*

Town Life Preferable

My home is on a farm, and I think all that is about a farm life is lots of hard work and no pleasure at all, although some people do like it.

I like town best, but there are little "ifs" to that, too, for poor people.

The only reason to like a farm is because it is a pretty place to be in spring or summer—but, oh, my! in winter!

My views are that the farmer's wife has a hard life, and all I have read about it is right and honest.

I don't want my name published at all, as I do not want my neighbors to know.—*Mrs. J., Missouri.*

Easily Explained

The Old Girl—"Bridget, please explain how it is I saw you kissing a man in the kitchen last night."

Bridget—"I don't know, ma'am, unless ye were looking thru' the keyhole."

"WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN"

Is the title of a beautiful little booklet that should be in every home. Besides being a rare literary gem, it is also one that carries with it a wondrously strong lesson in modern commercial economics, that is worthy the attention of every man, woman and child. Several thousand copies, beautifully illustrated in colors, have been prepared for free distribution, and may be had by sending your name and address on a postal card to Desk "28," The Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Don't

A hundred times a day I hear
His mother say, "Don't do that, dear!"
From early morn till dusk 'tis all
"Don't do that, dear!" I hear her call.
From the back porch, and front and side,
As though some evil would betide
Unless she drummed it in his ear,
"Don't do that, dear!" "Don't do that, dear!"

If he goes out and slams the door—
"Don't do that, dear!" and if the floor
Is newly scrubbed and he comes near—
"Don't do that, dear!" is all I hear.
If he comes romping down the stairs—
"Don't do that, dear!" and if he wears
No coat, but hangs it somewhere near,
She sees and says, "Don't do that, dear!"

If he goes shinning up a tree—
"Don't do that, dear!" If he should be
Astride a roof I know I'll hear
Her call to him, "Don't do that, dear!"
His life's all "Don't this!" "Don't that!"
"Don't loose the dog!" "Don't chase the cat!"
"Don't go!" "Don't stay!" "Don't there!" "Don't here!"
"Don't do that, dear!" "Don't do that, dear!"

Sometimes he seems to me as still
As any mouse until a shrill
"Don't do that, dear!" falls on the air,
And drives him swift away from there.
So when he finds another spot—
"Don't do that, dear!" and he says, "What?"
And she replies and cannot say—
But—"Well, don't do it, anyway!"
—*J. W. Foley, in To-Day's Magazine.*

"Children Teething"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.



Dress Economy

Simpson-Eddystone calico prints are fine long-wearing cotton goods. The patterns are stylish and beautiful, and the colors are absolutely fast. Some designs in a new silk finish. They solve the problem of stylish dressing at little cost.

Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

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Three generations of Simpsons have made

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EDDYSTONE PRINTS
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25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan. Roy C. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. 10c

JUST OUT Low priced 3-lb. Mop; turn crank to wring; hands keep clean. Women all buy; 150 per cent to Agents; exclusive territory given; catalog free. U. S. MOP CO., 694 Main St., Leipsic, O.

THE FISCHE SYSTEM

The Improved and Up-to-Date System how to Dry Clean, Dry Dye, Scour Steam and Spot Cleaning. A complete course in Garment Cleaning at home. Copyrighted, 1909, by ART FISCHE. Sent postpaid to any address for $1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Very large commission. Send two-cent stamp for full particulars.

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FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

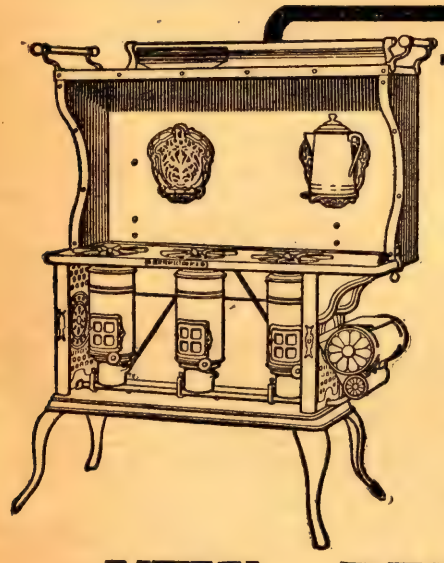
A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE RUPTURE CURE. Stuart's Plapao-Pads are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book will be sent FREE. Address STUART PLAPAO-PAD CO., Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.

INSTANT RELIEF
Is guaranteed in Chronic
HAY FEVER
AND CATARRH
Aseptikol
REACHES THE POINT

The most effective remedy for all nasal diseases. Your name and address will bring free of charge a full treatment, subject to your approval. This is a liberal offer and should interest you. Write now
Free Trial OFFER
METROPOLITAN CHEMICAL CO. (11)
163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The Oil Stove With a CABINET TOP

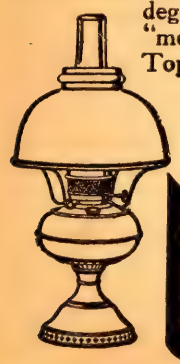


The New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove differs from all other oil stoves.—*It has a CABINET TOP.* This means you can keep dishes and utensils within easy reach while cooking, *and can keep food hot after removing it from the blaze.*

From its wonderful burners to its racks for holding towels the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is without equal. Its principle of concentrated heat means that the work can be done quickly and without the kitchen being heated to an unbearable degree. Can be lighted instantly and turned "high," "low" or "medium" at will. Three sizes. With or without Cabinet Top. At your dealer's, or write our nearest agency.



The *Rayo Lamp* comes as near lamp perfection as it's possible to get. Gives a clear, bright light that reaches the farthest corner of a good-sized living-room. Well made throughout of nickeled brass; perfectly safe and very ornamental. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell all our readers of the simple, inexpensive remedy she so successfully used. The remedy can be given secretly. She makes no charge and is anxious to help others, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks to write to her today. Here is her address, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 694 Home Ave., Hillburn, New York.





17 JEWELED ELGIN

Never before has a 17 ruby jeweled Elgin watch been offered at this price. Retailers charge $15.00 to $25.00 for them and they are worth it. It is manufactured by the Elgin Nat'l Watch Co. and stamped 17 jewels. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, stating weight wanted, Heavy or Medium, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $6.95 and express charges and it is yours. Order today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 552-556 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

The Scholar's Fate

The things it takes to educate
A little child are truly great.
I have to write upon my slate
How many times are eight times eight,
And learn to figure out a rate,
And tell the different kinds of weight.
Then there are things to calculate,
And others which I must equate;
And there are things to illustrate,
And some which I must demonstrate.
I have to learn most every date,
Events in history relate,
And name each country and each State.
My spelling must be accurate;
My lines of writing must be straight.
I have to learn to meditate,
And also reason and debate,
And compositions hard create,
And foreign languages translate,
My ear for music cultivate.
I learn before I graduate
More things than I can estimate.

—*Blanche Elizabeth Wade, in Youth's Companion.*

HE FORGOT

"You'll tell me when you are ready to blow the whistle, will you not?" asked Albert Hall of the fireman at the sawmill. "My team is rather frisky and I want to be prepared." "Certainly," replied the fireman. So Albert, who was loading lumber, untied his team and fixed the lines so that he could pick them up instantly on receiving the fireman's signal, believing that he could control the team best when on the wagon. Then he went on loading his wagon.

Suddenly, without warning, the shrill whistle rang out. The horses in their fright sprang forward. Albert reached for the lines, but missed his hold, losing his balance and falling just in front of the wheel, which passed over one hip.

Quickly some one telephoned for the doctor, who was soon on the spot, and at once brought the injured lad home in his buggy. It was feared at first that he was hurt internally. He suffered much, being unable to rest comfortably in any position.

Now, after five days in bed, he may sit up a little, but he must not attempt to walk for a week yet. Even then he will not be able to work.

Albert utters no word of complaint or blame, but his friends cannot help thinking that he has paid very dearly for the fireman's "forget." Let us cultivate a habit of remembering. It may save us many regrets.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

CARL

Carl is ten years old and lives in the beautiful West Branch valley of the State of Pennsylvania. He is studying music and once a week he drives alone to the town four miles away to take his music lesson. Last week he was to meet a friend of his mother at a certain house in town. So after his lesson he called there but found the house locked up. Nothing daunted he went out to the main street, tied his horse and waited an hour. Again calling at the house he found the people awaiting his coming. Pretty thoughtful for a ten-year-old, don't you think?

In the morning Carl is out of bed before 5 o'clock to help milk. After that he has breakfast and then practices his music lesson for an hour. Then he helps his mother. He can spade in the garden much better than some men will do, and knows how to make a nice garden bed.

He helped stick onions for three hours and never mentioned an inclination to quit.

He can ride and guide the horse while the little cultivator is run between the rows of strawberry plants.

He can do an errand promptly and intelligently.

He can watch thirteen cows and effectually prevent their getting into mischief.

Many a drink he carries to his father in the field, and when he is wanted he seems to be always at hand.

While fond of fun he is not noisy. He likes to read and can talk intelligently on a wide range of subjects.

While he is the pride of his mother and the joy of his father, with the neighbors he is also very popular, and if he should ever be without a home with his own people many are the friends who would be glad to take him and treat him as their own child.

He promises to be the sort of man the world needs. Three cheers for Carl!

Now is a good time for agents to sell useful articles. At other times of the year many men give some time to canvassing. Now they are busy with other things. The field is open to those who get out and hustle. See advertisements in this paper from reliable firms who want representatives.

Trite and True

It taketh an age
To make man a sage,
The wise ones no longer doubt it;
The older he grows
The more he knows,
And the less he brags about it.

Two Besides Him

Preacher (making a call)—"Are you the oldest of the family, my son?"

Son—"No, there are two older than I am."

Preacher—"And what are their names?"

Son—"Pa and ma."

"Mamma, may I ask just one more question?"

"Oh, I reckon so."

"When a hole comes in a stocking what goes with the piece of stocking that was there before the hole came?"

Profitable Employment for Young Men

With the opening of spring the street railway companies of the cities and the electric interurban lines are needing many additional men as motormen and conductors. The business of these roads increases largely during the summer season from increased travel between towns and cities, and additional local business in the cities with the opening of the parks.

The positions of motorman and conductor are very desirable for young men ambitious to secure pleasant and profitable employment, with opportunity for advancement. Motormen and conductors earn $60 to $100 a month. Any young man between the ages of 20 and 40 is eligible, and he will be able to secure employment in almost any city by writing the National Railway Training Association, Kansas City, Mo., whose advertisement appears on page 11, and with whose officers a representative of this paper is personally acquainted.

Sure Enough

Son—"Say, pa!"

Pa—"What is it, my son?"

Son—"Do they raise chickory in a henery, and celery in a cellar, and walnuts on a wall? And do gooseberries grow on a goose, and are strawberries found in the straw, and do cats raise catbirds? And do we get milk from milkweed, and do butterflies make butter? What do those names mean, anyhow?"

TRIAL OFFER

Send 6 cents in stamps for a three months' trial subscription to the Nebraska Dairyman and we will send you free ten (all different) post cards.

Send the names of ten friends and 50 cents and we will mail to each one the ten different post cards and the Dairyman three months and send you 50 (all different) post cards and the Dairyman for one year.

Write today, addressing Post Card Department.

NEBRASKA DAIRYMAN.
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Wanted Ranch Superintendent

To take partnership and active business management of one of the best mountain stock ranches in Colorado. Investment of $8000 to $12000 to be expended on the ranch, and a liberal salary paid to the right Man. Excellent chance for profit and an open air life in an ideal climate. For particulars address, C. H. Ireland, 327 Kittredge Building, Denver, Colorado.

Michigan Lands

SEND for my free 32-page illustrated booklet and map of the Dempsy Lands in Mason and Lake Counties, Michigan; unexcelled for general farming and sheep and cattle raising. Best land at lowest prices in Michigan. Easy terms.

J. E. MERRITT, Manistee, Mich.

8 SPARKLING TINSEL POSTCARDS 10c

With your name or town on in silver or gold. 8 for 10c, or $1.00 per 100. Up-to-Date Novelty Co. 26 Vandewater St. N.Y.

Extra Fine Post Cards Free

Send stamp for three samples of our best Gold and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.
Art Post Card Club, 875 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan

20 Latest Post Cards A handsome assortment of American, German, Japanese colored views—also birthday, season cards. For **10c**
10c extra we will send a handsome post-card album.
Up-to-Date Novelty Co., 24-41 Vandewater St., N. Y.

50 CHOICE, COMIC POST CARDS

and a high-class Monthly Literary and Educational Magazine for one year for 25 cents.
CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tennessee

WANTED
A Traveling Companion
Around the World
All Expenses and a Salary Paid.

Wilshire's Magazine will send its editor, Mr. Joshua Wanhope, the renowned economist and globe-trotter, around the world on a tour of investigation and sightseeing. He wants a traveling companion and will pay all his expenses. The trip will take six months, leaving New York, visiting all the countries of Europe, and touring Egypt, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, China, Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Hawaii, and ending at San Francisco. From East to West clear 'round the world.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO ALONG? IF SO

Get our illustrated prospectus of this world tour. It will show you how you may be the companion. Remember the entire trip is free of expense to you and not only that, but we will pay you $50 a month salary besides. The prospectus, which will give you all particulars, is free, but we only send it to those who send one dime for a 4 months' trial subscription to WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE. The prospectus will be mailed to you free of cost.

Would you like to be our editor's companion? Send your dime to-day.

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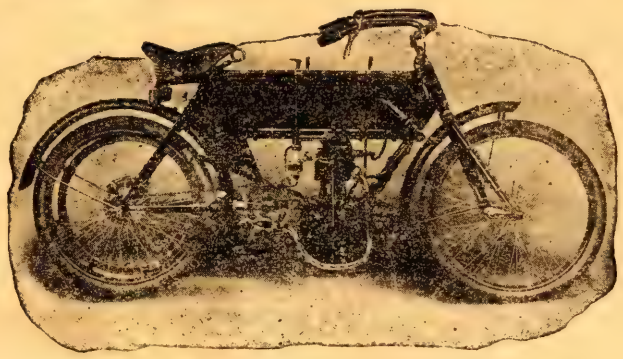
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and will show you how to obtain a great many of them by sending 20 Cents in silver or stamps and get one of our valuable books of simple and tried formulas and receipts for you to make money at a very small cost. We will also place your name on our agent's and mailing lists and you will receive papers, magazines, pictures, post cards, samples, etc.
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3½ H. P. Single Cyl. Touring Model

Should Own a Motorcycle

It is a necessity, a means of economic recreation you can't do without. It keeps you in close touch personally with the town, the market and every part of the farm. It enables you to keep your horses at work instead of using them for the unprofitable traveling to and from town, etc.

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A machine that will go anywhere, and take you there quickly, comfortably and cheaply; fitted with our two-speed gear you practically have a high-class auto on two wheels at one-fourth the price, honestly constructed, economic and exceedingly simple. A machine that will pay for itself as a business investment, aside from the recreation it will offer.

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F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Referring to the late deal in wheat, one who defined a "successful speculator" said: "He is one who finds out what has happened, and finds it out first."

Several of the large operators on the Chicago Board of Trade and elsewhere have their organizations to obtain reports of crops, yields and quantities of grain on hand. Some of them claim their information is more accurate than the Government reports. We are prepared to believe their claims, for who would think, from the glowing reports of enormous production sent broadcast last fall by the Department of Agriculture, that there would be a shortage of supply on any crop?

But Patten and his partners appeared to have information of a different kind.

While the farmers, influenced by the department reports of great crops, were dumping their wheat until the visible supply reached the enormous amount of 54,000,000 bushels, or about one-eleventh of the total crop, Patten was making his plans. He knew the true condition. He knew there was a world's shortage of wheat, which fact, with the knowledge that the wheat was largely out of the farmers' hands and where it could be controlled, he figured, made his game safe.

Patten and his partners, it is claimed, made several millions of dollars, and others who were on the right side of the market with him made many millions more. Of course, much of this was pure speculation. But if we take 50,000,000 bushels of the visible that reached the market when the price was around a dollar and add only 25 cents a bushel we have $12,500,000.

This is the point we want to make: If the 1908 crop of wheat was worth $1.25 a bushel, and this is the price set on it by the Farmers' Society of Equity, and less than much of it sold for, then the farmers lost $12,500,000 on the wheat they dumped and which represented the visible supply. Also, if this wheat had not been dumped, the balance of their wheat, sold before the big advance, say 300,000,000 bushels, would have sold for $75,000,000 more.

Now, if knowledge of "what has happened" is necessary to make a "successful speculator," will not such knowledge protect farmers, and, if properly used, make them hundreds of millions of dollars every year? Can we conceive of any business to which such knowledge of supply is of greater importance than to agriculture?

And this is exactly what this paper has been teaching for years, and it has been striving to put farmers in an organized condition so they would know posivtively "what has happened" or what the crop is, and so they may set a fair price on it and get it for the whole crop, all over the year.

Object No. 7 of the Farmers' Society of Equity is: "To report crops in this and foreign countries so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing."

This can be done when farmers are organized on the plan this paper teaches, and such reports will be more reliable than any obtained by the Government or speculators. But such reports will never be obtained if farmers organize in a desultory manner or have many organizations. They can only "find out what has happened, and find it out first," when enough farmers are in one organization, representing all the crops.

* * *

From a Lexington (Ky.) paper we learn that "final arrangements were completed for incorporating the Central Kentucky Warehouse Company with a capital stock of $60,000." The articles of incorporation state the object as follows: "The corporation shall be engaged in the sale of loose leaf tobacco in any and all forms."

We have no objection to the warehouse, as warehouses are needed to store the crop, but if this corporation is an independent selling concern, then we do protest. Tobacco growers will never solve their problem of satisfactory and profitable prices until the selling of a type of tobacco rests in the hands of all the producers, represented by their committee, and at prices made by all the producers in convention. Each independent move of this kind further complicates the matter and delays the time when definite results will be secured.

* * *

From fruit and produce papers we learn that gluts of supply and unsatisfactory prices are being experienced again in many markets. And this notwithstanding there is a local co-operative association in nearly every large producing section. Will the producers learn soon that many co-operating bodies compete nearly as much as individuals, and that national co-operation in marketing is necessary to prevent gluts and guarantee profitable prices? We want to see the next move for all to get together on the Equity plan. This is the time to start to be ready for the 1910 crops. This paper wants to hear from people who want to see one organization for all the crops.

* * *

Organizer Frank Moore, of Illinois, has started the work in new territory in Missouri. He says: "The people accept the literature eagerly. I have sown good seed and much of it has found rootage." This is right and Mr. Moore is a person who will follow up the seed sowing with cultivation and then the harvest.

* * *

Three thousand people attended the great F. S. E. rally at Knob Lick, Metcalf county, Kentucky, on May 29th, held under the auspices of the Metcalf County Union. National Organizer Sherman entertained the immense audience for two hours with one of his best speeches. After the address he was given a great ovation, while a few people who attended the meeting with the hope that they could get an opportunity to foist their false doctrines on the people slunk away, and that place will be shunned by them in the future. The management offered them time to speak, but they soon saw that Equity prevailed on that day and they chose to remain silent. J. A. Pulliam, of East Fork, was selected as district organizer for Metcalf, Monroe, Cumberland, Adair and Green counties.

* * *

"The Field" department is always interesting. Read it and contribute your mite to it.

* * *

M. J. Weersing, secretary, reported the banner local union since our last issue, and $41.60 in payment for same. He said: "We are almost ready to organize a county union in this (Yellowstone) county, Mont. We are working carefully, as conservative men will, but we are strong in the faith. 'Watch us grow.'"

* * *

National Organizer H. B. Sherman will help our Montana brethren beginning July 1st. A great rally will be held at Bozeman on July 4th. Following this other meetings will be held in Gallatin county, and also in Park, Sweetgrass, Yellowstone, Fergus, Cascade and Jefferson counties. Interested people are requested to correspond with Mr. A. Truman, Belgrade, Mont., for further particulars.

Webster County (Ky.) Meeting

The Webster County (Ky.) County Union, F. S. E., will meet Saturday, June 20th, at Slaughtersville. The chief business will be to devise a plan whereby the dumping of one section's tobacco on another may be overcome. Also the call says: "Some action will be taken looking to co-operation in selling wheat, hogs, sheep and cattle. Also a delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis next October will be selected.

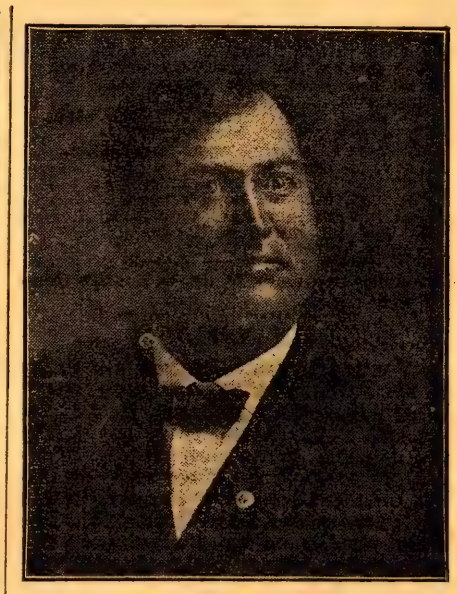
"I. G. NANCE, *County Pres.*
"T. A. STEWART, *County Sec.*"

Rich Rewards

Those subscribers like the paper
That I got on post card offers,
But the cards themselves are prized more
Than dollars would be in their coffers.
I'm working hard now for other cards;
I never had such rich rewards.

(See the postal card offers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and get some of the prettiest cards you ever saw.)

If we bravely resolve to do our part,
And bear our griefs with a patient heart
And free from all repining,
We shall be led to a higher way,
To a better work than we do today.
And find love's sunlight shining;
For truth of spirit and strength of soul
Will make the darkest cloud unroll,
And show its silver lining.



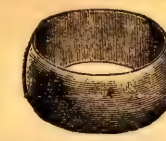
W. E. GREILICH,
President of Michigan State Union of F. S. E., Postoffice Traverse City, Mich.

IT COSTS YOU A POSTAL card to write for particulars how you can make from one hundred to two hundred dollars per month and you can continue your present work on the farm. Address
C. H. Lee, 1304 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FLOWER POST CARDS FREE—Three of our prettiest cards, all different, beautiful rich colored Forget-me-nots, Violets, Roses, Pansies, etc. Send 2c stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 804 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

LOVELY POST CARDS FREE
Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

Cowboy SOUVENIR POSTALS, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 20 subjects in the set, 40c, set of 12, 25c, or 4 dandies, 10c. Also Cowgirl postals, characteristic "capers", set 8, 20c, 4 samples, 10c. Stamps taken.
Rocky Mountain Post Card Exchange
Block 30, Denver, Colo.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE
Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Tales OF ADVENTURE by an old hunter. A thrilling book of stories of adventure sure to please. 25c per copy, 3 books 60c postpaid, including one year's trial subscription to big illustrated western magazine. Stamps taken. GLOBE PUB. CO., Sta. X, DENVER, COLO,

100 ASSORTED POST CARDS **30c**
All Kinds—some worth 2c each. Views, flowers, love series, greetings, etc. Big Bargain, clearing out sale. Cat. free.
Up-to-Date Novelty Co. 21 Vandewater St. New York

FIREWORKS "Kat-a-log" for the asking. Cheapest prices in the world.
MARRYATT the FIREWORKS MAN, 65 W. Bdway, N. Y.

Become Part Owner

Mr. Subscriber:

Do you enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING?

Do you approve of its policies?

Do you get benefit from its teachings?

Have you faith in its future?

If you can answer the above questions in the affirmative, then why not become a part owner in what we believe will be the greatest newspaper in the country?

Newspaper publishing is a profitable business when wisely managed.

Don't you think the people who are producing UP-TO-DATE FARMING understand their business? Or have you not thought about it?

If you have not, then look over this issue, or any issue. Note the timeliness, breadth, depth and soundness of its editorials and department matter. To your knowledge are they equaled by any other farm paper?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is admitted by press and public to be the best edited farm paper in the country. Does this count for anything?

We offer you an opportunity to become part owner of this paper. It is worth your while to investigate.

We have issued two booklets—one is a "PROSPECTUS," the other is called "THE PRINT SHOP OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING." Both booklets will be sent FREE on request if you want to become a part owner. Ask for them. Address

THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Michigan Ladies Society *of* Equity

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan.
Vice-President, Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant.
Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Traverse City.
Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, East Jordan.

EQUITY DECORATION DAY

The Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity has set apart Sunday, June 27th, as a decoration day in their society. They ask all Equity locals everywhere to observe this Sunday afternoon by meeting in their local or with other locals and decorating the graves of Equity members. All locals that do observe this day are asked to kindly send a card with the name of their local to the secretary of the Ladies' Society, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Travers City, Mich,, so that we may know how many were interested in this movement. Each local can prepare a suitable program. Flowers should be contributed in abundance.

The following program will be used by the Ladies' Society. The privilege is granted to other locals to use it:

M. S. of E. Program of Equity Decoration Day

March to the cemetery.
Prayer.
Singing—Hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River?"
Sermon.
Singing—Hymn.
Reading—"Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?"
Decoration of graves of members and their relatives.
Singing—Hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."
March from the cemetery.

Equity, My Equity

(Written by Mrs. Nellie Thompson, of Forget-Me-Not Local, M. S. of E., and sung at the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of Echo, Mich., June 9, 1909.)
Tune—"Michigan, My Michigan."

They say a paper I must read of
Equity, my Equity;
And if their orders I must heed,
Equity, my Equity,
I'll tell them of my locals grand,
All scattered now throughout our land,
Yet coming still on every hand,
Equity, my Equity.

Thy sons and daughters now have learned
The lessons they so long have spurned,
Equity, my Equity.
'Tis that, if prosperous they would be
In this dear homeland of the free,
United they must surely be,
Equity, my Equity.

And so has Equity multiplied,
Equity, my Equity,
There's locals now on every side,
Equity, my Equity.
We note with joy each added one,
From eastern shore to setting sun,
And say, "God bless them every one,"
Equity, my Equity.

Would they all were drawn in line,
Equity, my Equity,
In this glad year nineteen hundred nine,
Equity, my Equity.
Thus, to me it right appears
That we as farmers here to live
Unite and give three rousing cheers for
Equity, my Equity.

But as the old ones pass away,
Equity, my Equity,
Our noble sons will learn to say,
Equity, my Equity.
Now may God bless the noble man
Who spreads this blessing in our land,
And may they all united be that
Prices right through Equity.

MEETING

Forget-Me-Not Local met with Aunt Mary Bartholomew on May 19th. Fourteen ladies were present, many of the ladies walking several miles, the horses all being busy on the farms. But their interest in their local was keen enough that they would walk rather than miss the meeting. This is the interest that should be exhibited for the local union work. Equity should be the farmers' watchword. The farmers should show the same zeal and never miss their meetings. The members of this local number over thirty and the territory covers many miles, but under the efficient leadership of our president, Mrs. Thompson, there is always a good number present. Next meeting will be with Mrs. Scott Bartholomew.

On May 1st this local gave a supper and bazaar at the pleasant country home of Mrs. John Schroeder, Sr. A large crowd filled the rooms, which were tastefully decorated for this occasion. Nearly every member of the local contributed some article of fancy work to the bazaar. There was also a quilt and one dozen aprons. Two pieces of fine work presented to the local were a fine dresser scarf made by Mrs. John Schroeder and a lovely centerpiece in fine Battenberg work presented by Mrs. Forbes, of Detroit; also some fine drawn work handkerchiefs by Mrs. Mamy Wolverton. A short but interesting program was given, as follows:

Recitation—"My Mother's Bible".....Augusta Schroeder
Reading.....Mrs. Jas. Thompson
German Song.....Mrs. John Schroeder
Recitation—"The Inventor's Wife".....Hazel Lanway
Recitation—"Oh My Oh!".....Grace Murray
Recitation—"A Woman's Question".....Augusta Schroeder
Temperance Song .....June, Palmer and Grace McMillan
Tableau—"The May Queen."

A good supper was served and all pronounced the evening's entertainment a success and a bright spot in the life of our local for many a day.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. 1. *Is the "Farmers' Equity Society" the same as the Farmers' Society of Equity.* 2. *Do you recommend the people at the head of the former?—P. B. D., Muscatine, Iowa.*

ANSWER. 1. No. 2. I cannot. Their object was to delude the farmers into believing they were joining the established society—the F. S. E. We have exposed them and we believe they have retired, but be on your guard. Every good article is sure to have bogus imitations.

QUESTION. *I see in the Wisconsin Equity News and elsewhere of a movement to establish a $100,000 Equity packing house in this State. Can you recommend us to take stock in it?—Several Wisconsin Members.*

ANSWER. No. This packing house is being engineered by the same people who wanted farmers to put up a million dollars for Equity exchanges. They could not flim-flam and hoodwink you into that scheme, so now they have another. Perhaps they hope you will put enough money into this new wildcat scheme so they can transfer it to their pockets to reimburse them for their loss on the exchanges. You may well adapt the old adage to this case and say, "A dollar in my pocket is worth, to me, ten dollars in the pockets of Emmerton, Tubbs, et al."

THE FIELD

Dear Brothers in Equity:

I live away down here in Shackelford county, Texas, away from any local unions of the true Equity principles and plan. I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING with much interest, especially the "Question Box." I heartily concur with F. P. Adams in May 15th number. I also read what was printed about W. L. Hearon. This leads me to quote from the Scriptures—St. John 7, 24: "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment" * * * My hope is that farmers will not be deceived and misled in the future by false teachers, as has so often occurred in the past. The light has now come to the farmers themselves in the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and readers of it may be wise and be proof against false doctrines and the advice that aids us not but would keep us longer in bondage.—*A Subscriber.*

UP-TO-DATE has done a good work here and it would do me good to see our farmers organize now. I want the farmers in Virginia to come to the front and all the farmers in the nation unite as one. I loaned my copy of "The Third Power" to a neighbor and from him to another, and then another, until it has passed beyond my knowledge. I only hope it will keep moving and I will send for another.—*Orville Shields, Rockbridge County, Virginia.*

I ask pardon for some delay in renewing, but here it is. I missed UP-TO-DATE more than any other paper I take. It teaches the things that all farmers should know and I do sincerely hope to see the time when the farmers of our country will enjoy the blessings that its teachings can bring them. The Equity system in operation would remove many of the uncertainties from our business and give us an equal show with others. I love the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I also thank you for the package of beautiful post cards.—*Dan. A. Leitch, Noble County, Indiana.*

Herewith is my renewal. I want to keep in line with your work and I only regret that all of my neighbors do not also read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. My farm adjoins that of Mr. W. H. Mifchell. We are on the same road to success. Wheat looks good here. We expect to hold for the Equity price, as I always do.—*John I. Ramy, Reno County, Kansas.*

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen, to sell direct to consumers. Big profits. Groceries, coffees, teas, flavors, perfumes, soaps, etc. With or without premiums. Write for Catalog I. Bushway Flavoring Extract Co., Decatur, Ill.

AGENTS—Ladies or men, to sell fine, new line of toilet articles, flavorings, perfumes, household requisites. Exclusive territory. Extraordinary inducements. Mutual Mfg. Co., 68 Reade St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the "Ideal." The best Incandescent Kerosene Burner in the market. Fully guaranteed. Write for full particulars. American Electric Co., 6418 State St., Chicago.

SALESMEN wishing to earn from three to five dollars per day write for terms immediately. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Farm Lands

ALABAMA—Baldwin County; best farms $15 per acre. Delightful climate, pure water, earliest truck, strawberries and citrus fruits. Write the owner, D. R. Peteet, Foley, Ala.

BEST SQUARE SECTION improved farm in Cavalier County, North Dakota; 550 acres under cultivation; no encumbrance; price $35 per acre, half cash. Address Box A, Milton, N. D.

CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

CANADIAN LANDS FOR SALE—Veteran Land Scrip entitles holder to 320 acres of unselected Canadian lands, in the fertile prairie of "The Last Great West." Prices less than $3 per acre. You can homestead a quarter section alongside your Scrip land, and pre-empt another quarter, and thus secure a complete section of the best wheat growing land in the world. For full information write National Realty Co., Toronto, Canada.

IDEAL RIVER BOTTOM, improved and unimproved, high, level, very best soil; crops sure. Titles perfect. Descriptions guaranteed or your expenses back. Pay me a visit. S. L. Powers, Wappapello, Wayne Co., Mo.

LEARN THE FACTS about Baldwin County on the Gulf Coast—its delightful climate and fine opoprtunities for business, farming, dairying, early truck, fruit and for resort purposes—by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Ala., for three months' trial. It tells what's actually going on. A sample free.

MICHIGAN FARMS, southern counties—Stock, grain, fruit. Best list of bargains. Prices a revelation. Write for list. S. V. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—Good lands, low prices, mild climate. Free illustrated catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write. Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commission. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE HAVE 40,000 ACRES tributary to Wichita, Kans., from $30 to $125 per acre, and 35,000 acres tributary to Dodge City, Kans. (see map) from $8 to $50 per acre. We handle our own lands, furnish abstract showing good title and convey by warrantee deed in tracts from 160 to 640, and a few large tracts of 1,500 to 5,000 acres. Our middle west Kansas lands are also on or tributary to the Big Arkansas River. Make date with us or write us freely on any question. Why should we go in detail in this ad? You must and should see this valley before you will buy. When are you coming? Or will you write us? We will then get to the point. Trice-Speaker & Co., Wichita, Kans.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL—Circular on ginseng culture free. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED AND SOLD—Send for free books. Best service. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 2265 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

CHICKEN GAPE WORM Extractors unequaled. Three 25c, guaranteed. Dr. Wm. Hallowell, Johnsville, Pa.

EGGS—Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns. Price list free. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

EGGS—Prize winning strains, single comb White and Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, both combs, Light and Dark Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks; $1.00 15; $5.00 100. F. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J.

HOUDANS, Buff Orpingtons. Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orleans, Ind.

ORPINGTONS—Buffs exclusively. 15 eggs $1.00. Circular free. Isaac L. Sollars, Washington Court House, Ohio.

PRIZE WINNING RHODE ISLAND REDS—One dollar per setting. Miss Yergin, Seville, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose and single comb. Eggs for hatching from our 240-egg strain $1 per setting. Also ginseng seeds and roots for sale, and Shepherd dogs. Send stamps for circulars. Boss Bros., Sherburne, N. Y.

WANTED—White Polish chickens or eggs for setting. Address H. W. Warwick, R. R. No. 2, Red Oak, Iowa.

30 BREEDS chickens, ducks, geese. Catalogue for stamp. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minnesota.

Tobacco Cures

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

Miscellaneous

BINDER TWINE—Highest grade Standard, 7 1-3 cents lb. Special prices to farmer agents, clubs and granges. Send for free samples. Central Supply Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

MARRIED LADIES—Send for free catalogue of special toilet articles and reliable rubber specialties. Economy Supply Co., 240 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

RUBBER STAMPS of all kinds; your name 25c, address 6c extra. Agents wanted. Indiana Card Co., 627 Chestnut St., Terre Haute, Ind.

SAVE THE LIFE OF YOUR HORSE by using the Earl Remedies for Worms, Colic, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 12 powders by mail $1. The only guaranteed remedy for animals on the market. Send for pamphlet. Earl Veterinary Co., 2815 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Young men to learn automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chauffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big; work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

30 WHITE STEAM AUTOMOBILES at cost of material. Norman Eddington, Brighton, Ill.

150 OLD FAVORITE SONGS, words and music complete; special offer, all for 6c. Union Merchandise Co., 145 Water St., New York.

OUR ADVERTISERS

The small classified advertisements in the Business Exchange have a value for those who take advantage of the department, out of all proportion to their size. These "liners" are small and inexpensive. Yet thousands of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING look here to supply various wants.—A farm for sale.—Improved live stock wanted.—A dozen heads or more in the Business Exchange.

THE THIRD POWER

THIS BOOK APPEALS TO FARMERS NOW AS NEVER BEFORE

The simple, but powerful story of how the farmer power—the third power—will rise in America. It is a book that should be read by every farmer. Any farmer once reading it should see that all his neighbors are supplied with a copy. It gives a new education and multiplies the value of present knowledge for every person who tills the soil and raises crops for market.

320 *pages cloth bound*

English edition 25 *cents post paid*
Wholesale $15.00 *per* 100

German edition 50 *cents post paid*
Wholesale $30.00 *per* 100

Twenty-five or more at the hundred rate

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher
Indianapolis, Ind.

Don't Throw it Away — Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?



USE MENDETS A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 683 Amsterdam, N. Y.



Build Your Own Fireless Cooker

and save money. Anyone can do it. No mechanical ability or experience required. I supply all material and teach you how to do the work. Make Fireless Cookers for sale. Good profits, big demand, easily sold. I give exclusive territory and assist you in selling the goods. Full particulars free. Write today.

THREE SIZES. The Acme Automatic Cooker boils, stews, roasts and bakes. Does better cooking and saves 80 per cent fuel and kitchen drudgery. It cooks the food, not the cook.

H. M. SHEER, Box 19 QUINCY, ILL.

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM

Size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, entitled "Souvenir of the World," containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world. 12 very pretty Flower Language Post Cards and a high-class 32-page monthly Literary and Story Magazine for one year, all for 25 cents.

CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Magic Stove Lining

MAGIC 7X6

WHAT IS IT?

Best **FIRE CLAY LINING**, moulded into shape, but **NOT DRIED** or **BURNED**. Put up in package, so that it keeps **SOFT** and **EASILY** fitted to **ANY SHAPED STOVE**, regular, warped, irregular or round. It fits close to the iron and the ashes can't get behind it. **HARDENS IN FIRE.** Full directions on package and folders. Most durable lining. Over 30,000 stoves in Chicago alone lined with it. Its superiority is WELL ESTABLISHED. You can fit your stove AT ONCE. Lining already burned won't fit. You can't make them fit. Ours is the only lining that will give an EXACT FIT.

HARD LININGS You WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!! They don't fit. You break them trying to fit them. You pay double price, and your stove may burn out while you wait.

Cost Less	MAGIC LININGS SHIPPED AT ONCE FIT LIKE MAGIC	Last Longer

Send one dollar for package of four bricks, or order through your local dealer and pay after 30 days' test, if satisfactory.

MAGIC STOVE LINING CO. (NOT INC.)
1165 TO 1199 35TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene Oil, Making Oil Gas--the New Fuel That Looks and Burns Like Gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR! Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone, but see here! OUR WONDERFUL STOVE BURNS AIR AND GAS —VERY LITTLE GAS—PRINCIPALLY AIR. TAKES ITS FUEL ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM THE ATMOSPHERE—IDEAL FOR SUMMER USE

A miniature gas works—PENNY FUEL FOR EVERY FAMILY—save 1-2 1-3 on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB--TOUCH A MATCH--FIRE IS ON TURN AGAIN--FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL

Astonishing but true—time-tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence. NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

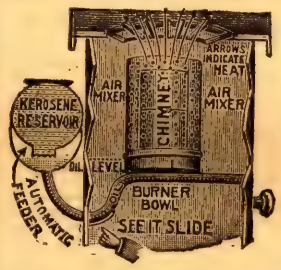
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves one-third to one-half in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stove—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves, which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time?

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week

Upon calling at the factory we find that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders, and the company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR

As will be noticed from the engraving, this oil-gas and air generator is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil, from which oil-gas is made, may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could *drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.*

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing, camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 to 75 per cent over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Neb., writes: *"That he saved* $4.25 *a month for fuel* by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove; that his gas range cost him $5.50 per month, and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quanity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."



ALL SIZES.

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove — no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents Are Doing Fine—Making Big Money

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly indorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working, and after a thorough investigation can say to the readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2, or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out they should last for years. Ideal for summer use. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE

All the lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense, should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demands for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **THE WORLD MFG. CO., 356 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio,** and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital $100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous, and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of the readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you will excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

Up-to-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA JULY 1, 1909 | Number 13



RATS

The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin of 54 pages on Rats. It is a little document of interesting reading and attractive pictures, too. It shows that there are "lots and gobs" of rats in this country, that they multiply very rapidly, and that they do some fearful stunts of destruction. It admits that men have fought rats by every means known to the wisest, ever since rats were here, and that still there are rats and rats.

Rats are destructive in the towns and cities; and they are destructive in the cribs and granaries and smoke houses on the farms. They destroy enough property every year to pay the experts for chasing them, and saying bad things about them, and even wishing they were dead. If the rats could be taxed to thus pay for their own destruction there need be but little limit to the department's employment of rat experts.

(Continued on Page 2.)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND TERMS

Subscription Price. 50 Cents Per Year.

Foreign Subscriptions, Including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Changes. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old as well as new.

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The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

Advertisers. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid-in-advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

By this plan all the markets will get their proportion of the supply, none will be glutted and all the crops will bring profitable prices.

We believe this is the only practical system for marketing farm crops to guarantee steady and profitable prices. To market all the crops by this system will require less people than are employed by some of the great railroad systems.

(Continued from page 1)

But the taxpayers must not only stand the losses wrought by the rats, but they must pay the experts also, which looks a little like adding loss to loss, if not insult to injury. The name of the common rat, says the department, is "mus norvegicus"; but nobody has named the rat expert. His name ought to be something at least approaching the thing he is after. How would "must nowbeacus" do? That is nearer the name than he will ever get to the last rat.

But the rat is a bad one. Farmers do not like him. Nor her either—especially her. She knows too well, and practices too persistently, the addition and multiplication tables. We are glad the Department of Agriculture is after the rats.

But how about another breed of rats—not "mus norvegicus," but "must getthegainsfromus"—those old rats that infest the city exchanges, gnaw constantly at the "visible supply," eat holes in the markets and push the price up or down, as is most likely to make themselves fat and the fellows out in the country lean? Has not the department an expert or two it could set on the trail of these old rats? A much greater service might thereby be done the farmers, for the rats of speculation absorb more of farm profits and are more costly to consumers, many times over, than the other rats destroy.

Extraordinary Limited Offer

4 YEARS FOR $1
WITHOUT PREMIUM

This Offer is a Limited one and is made to help Double our Circulation

4 NAMES 1 YEAR $1
WITHOUT PREMIUM

Every Trial Subscriber and Every Other Subscriber Should Embrace This Offer to Get 96 Issues of the Peerless Farm Paper for $1.00—Tell Your Friends

We are making the greatest effort of our lives to double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING before August 1, 1909.

Never since the paper was published has there been as much interest taken in it and the work it is doing. The mails are flooded with letters and subscriptions. The farmers of America realize now more than ever before the debt they owe to "the farm paper with the mission to BRING FARMERS TO THE FRONT," and they are paying the debt. They also realize that they must depend on UP-TO-DATE FARMING to solve their serious problems. Many subscribers whose time is now paid more than a year in advance are extending it further and sending clubs.

Write your own name in the blank below and as many more as possible. Don't put it off—the time is limited on this offer. UP-TO-DATE FARMING ought to be read by every farmer in the country. A balanced education cannot be secured otherwise. It has done more for agriculture than all other farm papers combined, and it is getting more powerful every week.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Four Years for $1.00 or 4 one-year Subscriptions Without Premium
This Offer Good Only a Short Time

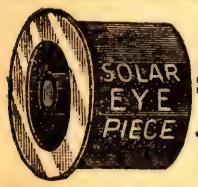
To UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I enclose $..... to pay for..... subscriptions to UP-TO-DATE FARMING on the **"Extraordinary Limited Offer."**
Please send the time indicated

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$1.00 Special 60-day Offer

To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope



Pat. Applied for.

THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Stevensville, Ont., Dec. 18, 1906.
R. C. Irving & Co., Indianapolis.
Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.
Yours very truly, Enos. Winger

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10 00.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10.

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order.



PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

GOOD FARMERS

The Farm Home, Springfield, Illinois, wants the names and addresses of progressive farmers and land owners located anywhere in the United States. The publisher desires to interest farmers in the paper, which is acknowledged to be one of the best of farm journals for the live stock breeder, the dairyman, the poultryman, fruit grower, gardener, or the general farmer. The subscription price is fifty (50) cents per year, but to any one who will send names (with P. O. addresses) of five or more farmers living on farms, and 10 cents in stamps or silver, the publisher will credit the sender as a subscriber fully paid, for a whole year. Any farmer, wideawake boy or girl can make money getting subscribers for The Farm Home, now in its 30th volume. Subscription agents wanted on salary or commission. Address

THE FARM HOME CO., 95 Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM

Size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, entitled "Souvenir of the World," containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world. 12 very pretty Flower Language Post Cards and a high-class 32-page monthly Literary and Story Magazine for one year, all for 25 cents.

CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn.

100 ROUND THE WORLD VIEWS

This is the most interesting and instructive series of Post Card views published, **100 FINE VIEWS.** Send for free samples and letter, telling how you can get the **ENTIRE SET FREE OF COST.** Costs you nothing to know and cards cost you nothing. Send your name.

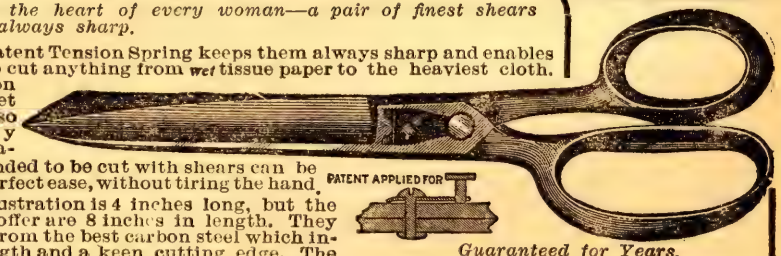
Cushman Co., Dept. 289, Springfield, Mass.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper they saw. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **TO READERS.**

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.

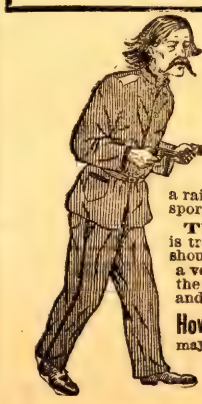


The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

Guaranteed for Years.

OUR OFFER: One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription at 50 cents. Send it in today.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind



BOYS BE A COWBOY! or AN INDIAN!



Great fun; the very latest and greatest sport. Send us your name and address plainly written and we will immediately write you how you can get an **Indian Suit Outfit** or a complete **Cowboy Suit** without its costing you a cent of your own money.

The complete Indian Outfit consists of long pants with red fringe and yellow braid; long sack or kimono coat, trimmed with red fringe and yellow braid and shoulder straps; hat that fits tightly over the scalp and has feathers with all the colors of a rainbow. With this suit **you resemble a real Indian** and can have great sport organizing other boys into Indian bands.

The Rough Rider Suit consists of coat and pants of brown duck; coat is trimmed with red braid, has regulation brass buttons and yellow belt and shoulder straps; pants are long length and trimmed to match the coat. This is a very serviceable suit and gives the wearer the exact appearance of one of the **famous Roosevelt Rough Riders.** It is great fun to form Indian and Rough Rider clubs. Give your age and mention size of suit wanted.

How to Get One or Both: Send us your full name and address and we will send you by return mail full particulars telling how you may get either suit very easily and quickly. Send at the same time the names of three other boys who might like suits and we will tell you how to be made *Captain of a Rough Rider Company* or *Chief* of your *Indian Band.* Send no money. Address **CUSHMAN CO., Dept. 40, Springfield, Mass.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
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National League of Commission Merchants

Protection Afforded Shippers

UP-TO-DATE FARMING unhesitatingly strikes the bad wherever it can be uncovered, and it approves the good, no matter in what quarter or in what line it manifests itself.

In a recent issue, taking our cue from a well authenticated magazine article, and from our own experience and the known experiences of many of our personal friends, we gave our readers a hint of the dishonesty and rascality of some commission houses that are persistent in soliciting business from farmers who wish to reach with their surplus products the city consumers. When such farmers get in the hands of dishonest commission men losses or failure to get what belongs to them are inevitable. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that farmers and local buyers consign products to none but strictly honest houses—houses that do their best in sales and make true reports and prompt and honest remittances.

How shall they know? That is a question that farmers and dealers have sorely needed to be answered during all the many years that valuable consignments have been made to city handlers and sellers. UP-TO-DATE FARMING would be glad to answer it. Such deals ought to be as safe as any made face to face with the buyers at home. That they are not there is abundant proof.

But in this important matter, as in almost everything else, we believe organization comes to the shippers' relief. There is a National League of Commission Merchants of the United States. It has been in existence for seventeen years, and now has a membership of 385 commission dealers, with branches in twenty-nine cities, practically all of the leading produce markets in the country, distributed from Denver to Boston, and from New Orleans to Minneapolis.

It must be admitted that this organization has not made itself so well known as it should have done. It is seldom mentioned in the agricultural press, and never in the general newspapers unless some event is so connected with it as to make a news item. Country shippers scarcely know of its existence, and since, as in the medical profession, quacks are the most persistent advertisers, so the dishonest and snide houses are the most active solicitors of business. This gives the snide houses an advantage over the league members and multiplies the dangers to which country shippers are exposed. The snide houses persistently solicit their business; the honest houses do not, to so great an extent, do so.

But what assurance does the league give to shippers? That is the very question we wish to answer. Every organization has prescribed qualifications for membership—qualifications that must be met or the applicant cannot become a member, and the breach of which terminates the membership.

We are assured that the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States "is comprised of merchants whose business methods, financial responsibility and personal integrity are determined and vouched for by the league. By its rules its acts as arbiter for shipper and receiver, affords protection to fruit and vegetable growers, and shippers of poultry and dairy products, and cooperates with farming communities and trucking and shipping associations in the adjustment of transportation and other evils incident to the produce trade."

Mr. R. E. Hanley, business manager for the league, whose office is at Buffalo, N. Y., tells us that shippers may procure lists of its members in the various markets, and the commodities handled by each. This, he says, enables growers to find new markets for their products, and to know the houses that are held responsible by the association for honesty, fairness and promptness in their dealings with shippers. "It is such protection," says he, "that all shippers should have when consigning their goods to distant markets, so as not to be subjected to the wiles of unscrupulous receivers."

That is exactly the protection that farmers and shippers need, and had we a shipment to make, the first question we would ask the solicitor of the business would be, "Are you a member of the National League of Commission Merchants?" and getting the business would depend upon the answer.

How The Laws Are Evaded

The Intrenched Interests Find a Way

The pure food law is one of great importance to the public health, if not to the longevity and perpetuation of strong and robust manhood and womanhood. The great increase in population, the discoveries resulting from scientific research, and the great change in the way of doing things have made the preparation of articles of food a business of large proportions. As the life of all business is profit, the great effort in these industries, as in all others, is to diminish the cost, reduce the losses to the minimum and increase the profits as much as possible. This became the ruling motive. The wholesomeness of the product and the welfare and health of the consumers was secondary consideration, if, indeed, it was considered at all. It may readily be understood that such a situation led to the putting out as proper articles of food commodities that even the most careless as to diet would not have touched had they known their nature or the method of their preparation.

To prevent this abuse of semi-monopolistic privileges, and to preserve the health of the people, the pure food law was enacted. That law, among other things, provides:

"That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed adulterated—In the case of food: If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength;" and, "If it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health;" "If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed;" "If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance."

It is easy to understand at what abuses these provisions of the law were aimed. It had been discovered that certain chemical treatment not only preserved articles from decay, but made articles that had actually gone into decay appear fresh and good, and enabled them to go onto the market as proper articles of food, and they were bought and consumed as such. It also became known that the chemicals so used were themselves injurious to health if not actually poisonous.

Those who were entrusted with the enforcement of the law accepted these provisions in both letter and spirit, and required their observance. The interests affected, however, secured the appointment of a special commission kown in official circles as the Runsen Board or Pure Food Commission, to take up some of these most important matters and act upon them. No where in the law is there any provision for such commission, and as might have been expected, there was submitted to this board only such parts of the law as possibly admitted findings favorable to the interests involved, and that its decision reversed the rulings of the authorities created by the law. This was particularly true of the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative or to conceal decay that had already set in.

Concerning benzoic acid or benzoate of soda, the commission, of very doubtful authority, reported: "It having been determined that benzoate of soda mixed with food is not deleterious or poisonous and is not injurious to health, no objection will be raised under the food and drugs act to the use in food of benzoate of soda, etc."

This decision opens up to the packers and other preparers of food stuffs the free use of benzoate of soda in quantities limited only by their own ideas of how much will best serve their purpose and enable them to more completely deceive the buyers and consumers of their products. It virtually nullifies the law so far as the large operators are concerned.

Benzoate of soda is a chemical compound of benzine and caustic soda, the benzine element being derived from many substances, including coal tar. It is also largely prepared from the urine of graminivorous animals. The urine is allowed to putrefy, and it is then mixed with milk of lime and filtered. Decaying flesh and vegetables, treated with this stuff, lose their rotten taste and smell and are sold and consumed as human food. The purchaser of supplies for one of the best known hotels in this country admitted to the writer that sometimes fowls came to the kitchen so far advanced in decay that a leg or wing would scarcely sustain the weight of the body, but, treated with benzoate of soda, they went to the table as choice fried chicken or as chicken pie.

Dr. A. W. Bitting, a pure food inspector, found that much of the catsup on the market, instead of being made of whole, ripe tomatoes, as required by the law, was made of the waste of the canning factories, commonly designated as trimming stock, and that it included the green, moldy, broken, rotten and generally unsalable tomatoes; also of the skins, cores and stems from the peeling tables, and the surplus juice from the filling machines. At the end of the season the frosted and unripe fruit is used. The pulp is put in barrels, declares Dr. Bitting, treated with these preservatives, and allowed to stand, possibly in the sun, until a sufficient quantity has accumulated for shipment. Old catsup barrels that are none too clean are often used. We need not continue an account so unpleasant, though Dr. Bitting has even more than that to say.

And it is all because of putting upon a law a construction entirely foreign to its purpose by a commission for which the law itself makes no provision. If not in the interest of the big factories, and to enable them to evade the law, then how is the matter to be construed?

What do the seven to ten million farmers, who must sell only the purest and freshest and best from field, orchard and garden, think of it, and what do they propose to do about it? What would they do if they had a nation-wide organization?

DOLLAR WHEAT AND PROSPERITY

"Dollar wheat is always sure to bring about prosperity to the farmers," said Senator Jones, of Washington, the other day. "Those who are compelled to pay a little more for their flour," he continued, "may not remember that dollar wheat is the acme of agricultural success."

Those are true words. But wheat at a dollar need not add to the cost of flour. Flour has been at a dollar basis for several years, and if true supply and demand were permitted to control the price, wheat steady at a dollar would not make the price of flour higher than it has been during these years.

But with dollar wheat we want all other products to be on an equitable level with it. Otherwise we may claim $1.10 or even $1.25 as the lowest price at which good wheat shall sell.



JULY '09 **Look at the wrapper which was on this paper. If the date is "July '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than July '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you appreciate the paper like Mrs. H. H. Haskins does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. She wrote as follows:**

I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I think it is the best paper on earth. As I am also a reader of half a dozen other papers I know whereof I speak.—*Mrs. H. Haskins, Forest, Wyo.*

Look at the wrapper. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

The Farm and The Mind

Bring Mind Actively Into Selling as Well as in Production

A farmer without a mind, or with a mind he does not use to its very best, is like a farmer without land, or with land that he refuses to cultivate. Muscular effort, however important, is not enough. The work of the muscle is purely mechanical. Unless directed by a mind it may hit or miss, just as it happens.

This reminds us of the constant toil of so many farmers to produce, with little or no regard to the profitable marketing of the products. All the intelligence they possess may be directed earnestly and carefully to producing crops, but there the intelligent action ceases. When it comes to taking to market and selling the process is entirely mechanical. They harness their teams mechanically, load their stuff mechanically, and mechanically drive to town. They know where they are to sell, and who is to tell them the price. They deliver the goods mechanically, and mechanically accept the pay offered them.

In all this process, which is the most important part of farming, they have had no occasion for the exercise of their minds. It is all done just as it was done last year, and the year before, and everything that required mental action is done by some one else. The idea may be a new one to some of our readers, but if any one doubts its being a life picture of the facts, a little serious thought will remove the doubt. The only mental act in disposing of farm products is that the farmer may sell or he may refuse. After he decides to sell, the remainder is all mechanical.

We want to awaken the better part of the man in selling. Agricultural schools, the agricultural press and farm institutes develop the mental man in the processes of production, but they stop there and leave the successful producer to grope his way in darkness from the harvest to the disposition of the stuff and the acceptance of what is offered. We want the mental man to come in this part as well as in the other. We want the selling farmer to think as well as the producing farmer. Farmers are permitted everywhere to decide whether they will give their crops three or four or more cultivations, and they bring their minds into play to determine whether conditions at the time require the less or the greater number.

Have they not the same right to determine whether the price ought to be this or that or some other figure; and do they not need their minds to canvass the situation and determine which it should be? But farmers in this respect are too indifferent. They too tamely follow a beaten path. They recognize that they have the right, but the mental cultivation and activity has led to the other side of the proposition and they too easily waive their right in this. We are waiting for co-operation to bring mind activity into selling as well as in production, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING will not let the American farmer forget the marketing side of the business.

Who Are In Congress

Some one figures out the following classification of the present membership of the United States Congress. We do not know whether the figures are intended to include both houses, or only the lower house, nor do we vouch for its correctness. But it is sufficient, at all events, to afford food for thought: Farmers, 10; merchants, 4; manufacturers, 11; owners of large tracts of land, 9; rated as poor men, 10; rated as millionaires, 22; lawyers, 67; in some way connected or identified with corporations (as corporation attorneys), 27; bankers and holders of bank stocks, 21; of railway stocks, 19; of so-called industrial stocks, 26; of steamship interests, 6; of mining interests, 17; of lumber interests, 9; of public utility corporations, 8; reported as favoring corporation interests without definite or known connection therewith, 16.

If the Congress is so constituted, many acts which the public finds it difficult to understand are easily explained. "Birds of a feather flock together," and those who are in any way connected with corporation interests act together, no matter what corporation may, for the time, be involved. From this it is easily seen how corporate interests so entirely dominate Congress and so easily secure whatever legislation those interests desire.

But how did these men become members of Congress? They were elected by the people in the exercise of a "free" ballot. A large majority of those people, of those voters, are farmers, and yet only ten men are listed as being identified with that calling. Ten men in the list are rated as poor men. We are not told so, but we presume the ten farmers in Congress and the ten "poor men" are the same.

Classifying the voters, therefore, we cannot escape the truth that the farmer vote is largely responsible for the election of these men. Farmers complain that it is difficult to secure legislation in the interest of their calling, and when such laws are enacted it is almost invariably found that there is a corporation string tied to them in some way that neutralizes the effect of any provision that seemed favorable to farming if it was not at the same time favorable to corporation interests also. There is seldom an exception to this rule. And yet the farmer vote makes the Congress. The party leaders, who are nearly all corporation men, arrange for the candidate, and then the people, including the millions of farmer voters, in party enthusiasm, rush to the polls and elect them.

As a proof of how these interests are guarded we may relate an instance. Owing to a peculiar complication in the legislature of one of the leading States of the Union, an intimate friend of the writer, who was recognized as a farmer and devoted to the interests of that class, was within two votes of being elected to the United States Senate. These two men greatly admired our friend, and had no objection to him personally, but they feared what might be his action regarding corporations. A question was therefore submitted to him, with the assurance that if the answer were satisfactory, the two corporation attorneys, for they were such, would vote for him and he would be elected on the next ballot. The question follows: "On all questions affecting corporations, will you support the corporation interests?" The answer returned was: "Were I in the United States Senate, my action would be governed by my judgment of the public good. If the measure, though in the interest of the corporations, was in the interest of the public also, I would unhesitatingly support it; if contrary to the public interest I would oppose it." Our friend was not elected.

The only value this incident has, and the only excuse for its recital, is to show how carefully the corporations guard their interests. In it is a lesson farmers could profit by if they would. If they were as strict as the corporations are regarding those whom they elect to office the complexion of Congress would quickly change, as would also the trend of legislation.

Farmers are really very liberal concerning the laws of the country. They do not ask for special legislation. All these years they have worked their way, developing the country and making it great, with very little aid from legal enactments; and they feel abundantly able to continue to do so. But they do protest against legislation in the special interest of other classes that militate against and impede the progress of agriculture.

In writing this we do not ignore the Department of Agriculture, nor the laws which created and sustain it. But that department and its work is almost exclusively with production, while many essential interests of farming reach entirely beyond production, and whenever these interests are involved the special interests always have the right of way; and it will be so until the farmers learn to look beyond their fields and see things of importance to them that do not grow from seeds. This does not mean a neglect of the fields, but it means a proper sharing with others of the good things—the development and business advantages and prosperity—that faithful cultivation of the fields have produced.

MR. CLARENCE LE BUS, PRESIDENT

We are glad to note that Mr. Clarence Le Bus has again been elected president of the Burley Tobacco Society. Mr. Le Bus is regarded as the ablest man in farm organization work in Kentucky. For two years he has headed the Burley society there, and has accomplished for the growers what all previous effort had entirely failed to do. The victory won by the Burley growers in Kentucky is unparalleled in the history of farm organization, and that the members credit Mr. Le Bus with the result is evidenced by their determination to have him continue their leader in spite of his almost positive declination that he could not again accept the presidency. In fact, he made a condition that he evidently thought would not be complied with. But the members promptly met the condition and re-elected Mr. Le Bus.

We are informed that the Burley pool will be stronger this year than ever before; that what opposition there was among the growers to the Equity plan has disappeared, and that the crop this year will be practically all pooled. We congratulate the growers on being able to retain the services of so successful a man as Mr. Le Bus. It is worthy of note also that it was the true Equity plan, under the leadership of Mr. Le Bus, that won the victories for the growers that made Kentucky farmers famous; and that, too, after many other plans had been tried and failed.

The Burley society can depend on this paper to help it win other victories as long as it adheres to the true Equity plan which we have taught perssitently and consistently for years and which has always been sufficient to give farmers that greatest boon—profitable prices.

GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER

Nothing is more gratifying to UP-TO-DATE FARMING than the fact, so apparent everywhere, that farmers and business men are getting so much closer together; that rural life and commercial life are getting so much nearer the same level. This is not being brought about by lowering the plane of commercial life, but by elevating that of rural life. Whenever the farmer realizes that he may put a price upon what he sells the same as the merchant names the price he will accept for his goods, the last vestige of cause for prejudice will be removed. It will then be up to each to do the other justice and to see to it that Equity prevails in all the business relations of life.

Such a consumation will almost revolutionize the business relations of the country. Unjust dealing is the outgrowth of a sense of superiority and inferiority. An element that can entertain a feeling of superiority is always in danger of drifting into unfair dealing with the element held to be inferior, and the element that has had instilled into it the idea that it is inferior is likely to accept that unfairness, though with bitterness in the heart, and a determination to get even though means otherwise looked upon as dishonest must be resorted to accomplish it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wishes to eliminate these conditions. The upright and fair-dealing merchant is entitled to not only the respect but the gratitude of the farmer, and the honest farmer, toiling to bring from the unsightly earth that which may gratify the eye, contribute to the comfort and satisfy the hunger of all the world, is engaged in as honorable a calling as is the merchant, and he is entitled to the gratitude of all whom he clothes and feeds, even though he does it at a price.

These are the true relations of rural and commercial life, and even of professional life, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING would restore these relations by breaking down the barriers of prejudice and having all the classes meet on the common but high level of Equity. Do not say it cannot be done. In the heart of humanity is the sense of a common brotherhood, dormant though it may be, and covered with the rubbish of ages of mistaken sentiment and inequitable dealing. The merchant must give up the idea, if he has it, that the farmer is only a tree from which it is his business to pluck the best fruit, and the farmer must cease to think the merchant is something above him reaching down merely to grasp the good things he can produce, and that he must counteract the effort by cunning devices to make the worst appear best, and to put off that which would not be accepted in a straight and fair deal.

There are sins at the door of us all, and so far as business is concerned Equity will minimize them at least and open the door for a better understanding of one another, and bring about the wholesome relations we are so anxious to see established among all the children of the common Father.

A GOOD WORD FROM A BUSINESS MAN

To the Editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I am always glad when your paper reaches my desk. I know that merchants have no antipathy to farmers; nor are they in any sense opposed to farm organization. They are in favor of and willing to work for whatever will improve the condition of farmers. Why shouldn't they? It would only make them better customers of ours. But the narrowness of the plan and methods of most farm organizations, it must be confessed, has created prejudices against them in business circles.

The broad foundation, however, of your society, and the liberal teachings of your paper, making Equity apply to all business relations of life, are doing much to wipe out those prejudices, and I am glad of it.

JOHN BURROWS.

Andrian County, Missouri.

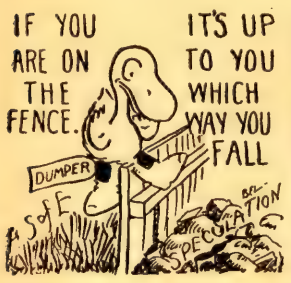
We thank our friend for his kind words. Any movement which does not consider the equitable rights of all classes is too narrow to meet the needs of present world conditions; and could we see benefits to only one class, we would feel that our work, however successful, was far too limited in area.

It is true we especially champion the needs of the farmers, and it is our most earnest endeavor to bring them out of the helpless state, so far as production and marketing are concerned, that an age of habit and acquiescence has brought them into; but the very doctrine that will lead them out of that condition must give them larger views of every other business, and greater respect for all other classes. As you say, it will make them far better customers of the merchants than they are now.

Entertaining these views, we could not be otherwise than broad in our purpose and doctrine, and we see no reason why all other classes should not meet us on the same broad platform. The work before us is world-wide. It means the lifting of agriculture out of ruts worn deep in years of travel in the same narrow path, and with that uplift must come benefits to all classes. We like to rely upon business and professional men to help us, at least with kindly words like those we so appreciate in the above letter.

THE FARMERS COMPASS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Wide-awake Farmers



Let it alone —the Alaska Wheat Seed Grain Company.

Encouraged by the good corn prospects stockmen are preparing to increase the number of hogs and cattle.

This year's crop of Burley tobacco will be pooled. This is the variety that the crop was cut out in 1908 and two crops on hand sold for 20 cents a pound.

Hogs are selling for the highest prices in years. June 19th they reached $8.20 in the Chicago market.

Sweep the granaries and cribs clean this year of high prices. No one knows what the next crop will be, nor the prices they will sell for, but there's a good profit in present prices.

Kentuckians are used to whirlwind campaigns. Their latest is one of general education.

The Farm World pictures the soil as the goose that lays the golden egg, and then gives this advice: "It certainly pays to feed the bird."

"The principle of agricultural co-operation is not understood in this country as it is in England and other European countries. Over there nearly all marketing is done through organization. In the great dairy districts farmers have not only organized for the purpose of getting better prices for their products, but also to improve the quality of their milk and butter."—*The Farm World.*

Farmers cannot do anything that will benefit themselves and the consumers of their products more now than to increase the acre yields of their crops. The average yields of most crops can be doubled through the wise use of fertilizers. Of course they cannot be doubled at once, and it would not be desirable to do so, but they can and will be increased gradually if steady and profitable prices for farm crops are maintained. Writing along this line the Implement age says:

"The production of a supply of food whereby 85,000,000 people may be fed, a supply ample enough so that each individual may have enough not alone to evade the pangs of hunger, but enough to maintain his physical powers to their maximum efficiency, is the one supreme and vital problem that confronts the American people. Furthermore, that sufficiency of food does not mean a supply, ample as to quantity and quality merely, but ample enough to render it available at a cost which the average man can afford. That the cost of such a supply of food has become more and more burdensome during the past few years is a fact of daily knowledge to every man who has a family to support, and who has witnessed the smaller portions each year gives him for an equal expenditure. The cost of adequate food is pressing with ever-increasing weight upon the people, and how to reduce that weight is a question of vaster importance than the revision of the tariff or the constitutionality of an income tax."

Representative Davis has placed before Congress a bill asking for $10,000,000 to establish high schools of a technical character where agriculture will be taught and where men and women will be trained to teach it. If all the teaching by the national Department of Agriculture, the State experiment stations, agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes and the farm papers has not increased the yields of crops a fraction of a bushel, or bale, or a pound per acre in forty years, which statistics prove is the case, is it education that farmers need? Ten million dollars for organization of the right kind will do farmers more good than $100,000,000 for education of the kind proposed.

An exchange says: "We must stop soil-robbing." We say work your soil and make it produce the largest crops possible. Then feed it so it can continue working for you. Treat it as a machine into which you feed the raw plant food and the machine will turn out the fine products—grain, fruit, vegetables, cotton, live stock, etc. If you are an expert operator there is hardly a limit to the amount the machine will produce for you.

From a southern farm paper we take this:

"*Resolved*, That the automobile is not for the greatest good of the farmers of Hunt county (Texas), and that we will never cease war against the outlawed monster until the farmers drive it from our county and State."

There used to be as determined opposition to automobiles in the North and many editors of farm papers printed just as strong resolutions. But since these editors and very many of their farmer subscribers own them and ride them, they are noticeably quiet.

A State dairymen's association recently passed resolutions that the dairy industry should be made an object of greater education; that there should be an extension of the farmers' institutes; that the dairy cattle of the State and the methods of caring for them should be improved; that test associations should be organized to keep records of milk and butter produced and the cost of producing, and that instruction be offered through the State agricultural school and such laws enacted that will make the tuberculin test more applicable to the farm herds; but not a word about setting the prices on their own products.

The Cotton Journal says:

"There are three things that are standing in the way of the progress of the dairy business in the South: 1, poor cows; 2, poor management; 3, poor product."

We congratulate our southern brethren. They are fortunate as compared with dairymen in the North if only those three things are in the way. In the North the dairymen find that unprofitable prices often stand in the way of progress and prosperity.

From the same paper we take this:

"The Federal Farm Demonstration Bureau is doing a great work in arousing the farmers to the vast importance of intelligent farming. They are educating the people in practical methods of agriculture and the good results are apparent on every side."

The "good results" referred to, we learn by reading the whole article, are increased yields of cotton. And this is the object sought by the Government demonstrative movement. But is this consistent, since the southern press deplores the low price of cotton and many papers advocate a reduction of the crop to compel higher prices? Is it not another case of Government effort directed in the wrong channel?

The Implement Age editor put his ear to the ground and this is what he heard:

"There is a subtle something in the business air. The ordinary observer neither sees nor feels it; but men of keen intuition and of delicate business perceptions sense it plainly. For our business prophets, and those whose far-seeing knowledge have brought them to the forefront of the industrial army, are freely and confidently predicting of the times that are to be. They do not merely tell us that business is improving, for we knew that already. They do not confine themselves to the statement that business will continue to improve, for the veriest tyro can foretell that condition. They advise us that a business boom is impending; and they add that the height and swell of the coming wave will probably exceed the 'era of prosperity' which gladdened the hearts of business men a few short years ago."

But laying aside all circumlocation of words, the "business prophets" have heard that crop prospects are good, and prices are high. The degree of prosperity will depend very much on a maintenance of good prices.

The movement to manufacture binder twine in the Wisconsin State prison was defeated in the Assembly June 1st.

Consumers who have been compelled to pay $1.50 a bushel for 1908 crop potatoes may get some relief when the Kansas crop gets to market. A dispatch from Topeka, June 8th, is as follows:

"It would require a freight train reaching from Topeka to Lawrence, twenty-eight miles, to haul the potatoes in the Kaw valley district to market in July and August. The freight agents of the Santa Fe and Union Pacific roads are compiling information as to the potato crop in the Kaw valley between here and Kansas City, and report that the production will reach close to 3,500 carloads."

Wouldn't it be glorious if the growers could set the price and make it equitable to both producer and consumer?

Another interesting potato report comes from Oklahoma. Our informant, writing from Shawnee, June 7th, says: "The indications are that the total yield of early potatoes in this section will be 500,000 bushels. The price is 80 cents a bushel and the growers will get about $400,000. This is only for the first crop, for as soon as the fields are cleared a second crop will be planted. It is estimated that 1,000 cars will be required to haul the crop. The quality is unusually fine. Four years ago the opening price was 35 cents to 50 cents, but it has gradually increased to 70 to 80 cents this year."

And here is another from St. John county, Florida:

"There were 155,541 barrels of potatoes shipped from Hastings Station alone, and 40,000 barrels shipped from other points in the county. The crop was a record-breaker as regards quality and size, while the good price realized made it by far the most profitable potato crop raised in the county. The net returns to the growers were $3 to $3.50 per barrel."

The average crop of potatoes in this county over ten years has been 241,000,000 bushels for a population of about 85,000,000. The average yield per acre has been about 75 bushels. Great Britain has a population of 44,000,000, produces an average crop of about 235,000,000 bushels, or an average yield of about 230 bushels per acre. Germany's population 60,000,000, produces about 1,500,000,000 bushels. Her average yield is about 250 bushels per acre.

The McKinley tariff passed in 1890 put a duty of 25 cents a bushel on potatoes. In 1894 the duty was reduced to 15 cents under the Wilson tariff. In 1897 the Dingley tariff became operative and restored the 25-cent tariff. According to reports from Washington the duty on potatoes has been put at 45 cents by the Senate committee revision of the tariff. We doubt the necessity for such a high tariff, as, under both the 15-cent and 25-cent duties, very few potatoes were imported except when the home crop was very short and prices very high. For instance, the total imports from 1897 to 1906, inclusive (ten years), were 15,110,000 bushels. In 1901 our crop was 55,000,000 bushels short and the imports were 7,000,000 bushels. The next largest importation was in 1903—3,166,000 bushels. We must conclude that a moderate duty will be better and it will stimulate our farmers to greater production, which the country needs very much. We are not in favor of anything that means a dinner pail half full. Let the American potato grower select his seed carefully, fertilize wisely and cultivate properly and raise a sufficiency for the country and he need not fear imports with a 25-cent-per-bushel protection.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of American Nurserymen met at Rochester, N. Y., June 9th. Nearly 400 delegates were in attendance.

The June report of the United States Agricultural Department gives the following fruit crop estimates and comparisons: "Peaches 54.1, as compared with 73 last season and 35.4 in 1907; pears, 61.8, as compared with 70 in 1908; cabbages, 89.2, as compared with 90.4 in 1908 and 84.3 in 1907; onions, 90, as against 92.1 in 1908 and 87.9 in 1907; lima beans, 88, as against 89.9 in 1908; asparagus, 89.2, as against 91.7 in 1908 and 84.9 in 1907; blackberries, 90, as compared with 94 in 1908 and 83.3 in 1907; raspberries, 88.4, as compared with 91.9 in 1908 and 74.4 in 1907; watermelons, 81.5, as compared with 81.1 in 1908 and 74.4 in 1907; cantaloupes, 81.8, as compared with 81.9 in 1908 and 72.8 in 1907."

An increased potato acreage has been planted this year. With good crops the need of a national organization will be felt more than ever before. Already we hear of unsatisfactory prices for the early crop on some markets.

The Produce News says that the eggs stored in the associated warehouses in Chicago up to June 1, 1907, was 2,000,000 cases; to the same date in 1908, 1,670,000 cases, and this year to the same date, 1,427,000 cases. These figures make the shortage this year over last about 250,000 cases, and by all precedents means very high prices next winter if the same conditio nexists in other centers.

The first car of Georgia peaches to reach the New York market was seized by the health department, which declared it unfit for food. The trouble was it was "green, hard and immature, and if sold to consumers would have injured their health," as was stated.

The Bureau of Corporations to the United States Senate reveals the following facts regarding the great tobacco corporations: "Tangible assets of the combination, $52,478,354; good will, $104,957,987. Its average profit on the cost of output, 38.4 per cent. The profits of the combine grew from $2,511,180 in 1890 to $36,600,155 in 1907.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is now below the 18,000,000-bushel mark. On the corresponding date in 1908 it was 21,000,000 bushels, and in 1907, 30,000,000. We might ask if the great visible supply of January, 54,000,000 bushels, has so soon been done for, what was it built for? We will answer—To transfer the profit that the farmers should have had to the speculators' bank accounts.

The price of cash wheat has been around $1.50 to $1.65 in all markets since May 1st. To supply the cash demand for grinding some wheat was reshipped to the West from New York. The world's stock of wheat is 9,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and 61,000,000 bushels smaller than two years ago. The condition appears to guarantee excellent prices for the 1909 crop. The only thing that may hinder is the possible dumper.

Cash No. 2 red wheat was quoted at Chicago, June 18th, at $1.50 to $1.52. Futures: July, $1.14⅝; September, $1.07¼; December, $1.06⅛. These future prices are being prepared for the dumpers if there are any of them still farming.

The visible supply of corn is only 5,900,000 bushels, with the cash price 7 to 79 cents. December future is quoted at 58 cents at Chicago. The visible supply of oats is 10,000,000 bushels, cash price, Chicago, 55 to 59 cents. Futures: September, 43 cents; December, 43 cents.

At a banquet of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Banking held in St. Louis, June 3rd, a new national party was launched. It is known as the Business Men's Party, and its aim is less legislation and better laws. The new party will be formally organized, it is stated, during the centennial celebration at St. Louis next October.

Few farmers know that at Evansville, Ind., is a house that sells only pure, tested seeds. It is the American Pure Seed Company. Its purpose is to afford to the farmers of America a place where they can buy seeds free from weed impurities, unadulterated with other seeds and of tested and guaranteed vitality. Every package of seeds is sealed and accompanied by a certificate from the company's agronomist. Farmers can appreciate the advantage of such a house without any elaborate argument on our part.

Thomas F. Woodlock, in The Tickler, defines four common business operations as follows:

"Investment—The placing of capital in a more or less permanent way, mainly for income to be derived therefrom.

"Speculation—Operations wherein intelligent foresight is employed for the purpose of deriving a profit from price changes.

"Gambling—The making of a contract, the outcome of which is to be determined by a future which is absolutely unknown.

"Stock and Grain Gambling—Buying and selling at random without any intelligent attempt at foresight."

Probably the need of a comprehensive organization to look after the grading, packing and intelligent distribution of farm produce cannot be illustrated more forcibly than by the report of the Cincinnati market June 18th, and as printed in the Produse News. We quote as follows:

"This has been a week of almost unparalleled rejection of shipped goods. * * * The market is glutted with worthless stuff. * * * The result of sending a lot of trash has been to cause a loss to the shipper who has the goods which always sell readily. The potato deal has become so bad that it is a joke. There were lots of them and the quality was awful. They were dug wet and thrown into sacks. They were mud-coated and heated in transit so that those that were not rotten were unsalable. There were 35 cars on track Monday, compared with 25 the previous Monday. The 25 cleaned up readily but the 35 would not sell at all. Exactly the same story can be told of green beans, tomatoes and cabbage. The tomatoes in this district are the finest grown and the crop looks like it will be a record-breaker."

Edward Keating, managing editor o" the News, Denver, Colo., asks us to warn our readers against buying land of any of the following companies: Baca Development Company, San Luis Valley Land and Colonization Company, Oklahoma Land and Colonization Company and San Isabel Land Company.

He characterizes these as "wildcat companies" and an injury to the legitimate companies selling Colorado lands.

A national land exposition will be held in Chicago at the Coliseum from November 27th to December 4th of this year. Its aim will be to provide authoritative, graphic information about the vast land opportunities now opening up in many States for homeseekers, farmers and investors. There will be exhibits of the wonderful fruits of this virgin soil from all regions. Elaborate panoramas will show what is being done to irrigate, drain and cultivate it. The Government will have exhibits of great value to the farmer and of vital interest to every lover of American soil. For information address United States Land and Irrigation Exposition, 115 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

The fourth Dry Farming Congress will meet at Billings, Mont., October 26th to 28th next. The friends of the dry farmers claim that a population of 35,000,000 people can be supported in the territory to be reclaimed by irrigation.

The following bulletins have been received since our last issue. They are usually free to applicants:

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Bulletin No. 296, "Course in Journalism"; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Bulletin Vol. IV, No. 10, "A Loaf of Bread"; Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., Bulletin No. 167, "Field Experiments, 1906-08; Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., Bulletin No. 134, "The Estimation of Fat in Unsweetened Evaporated Milk by Modified Methods"; University of Idaho, Moscow, "Report of the Director for Year 1908"; National Congress, Washington, D. C., "Tariff Changes by Evolution and Not by Revolution," by Hon. Charles Fowler; United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Bulletin 79 of Bureau of Entomology, "Fumigation Investigations in California," also circular 147, Bureau of Animal Industry, "The Origin of the Recent Outbreak in Foot and Mouth Disease."

WANTED Representative at every State, District or County Fair to be held in the United States this year. A good opportunity for hustlers to do a good business. Select the fairs you want to control and write for terms to

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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on your farm is a big help—but he isn't always about when you want him. He can only do one thing at a time—he isn't big enough to go 'round. ¶ You simply have to do a lot of things yourself that are unproductive, time-killing, but must be done.

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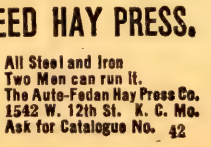
as your "handy man," you would be surprised to find how much more you could accomplish in the week! ¶ Power help just when and where you want it—no sickness, no lay-offs, no delays. ¶ Ideal Engines from 1½ H. P. to 8 H. P. according to the requirements of your farm—each one capable of a great variety of work. ¶ Simple, Durable, Safe, Economical. Easy to Start—Speed Changing Device, change work without stopping. Best Engine for you.

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The Farmers Ready Reference Book tells at a glance what a load of grain is worth at any given price per bushel. We send this book free for the names and addresses of three of your neighbors who intend buying telephones. 1

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

God Watches

Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain;
In sorrow sweetest things will grow,
As flowers in rain.
God watches, and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done.
—*R. W. Gilder.*

THE MAN AND THE FARM

Passing through any farming community, one cannot but be impressed that it is the man rather than the farm that tells. A beautiful farm with every appearance of fertility and thrift may lie beside a farm such as one would expect to see in a region that modern ideas had never penetrated. The climate had nothing to do with the contrast, nor had the soil. All these were exactly the same. But the management was different.

We would not belittle these old-style farmers. They are but living the lives they grew into in the unprogressive past. Conservative by nature, they are not inclined to adopt new methods or to take up other ways than those to which they became accustomed on the old farm in childhood and boyhood. Hence the farm of the man looks like the farm of the boy of perhaps half a century ago.

The adjoining up-to-date farm, however, is presided over by a man who is less conventional. He does not care so much for the old ways as he admires the new, and he believes that progress should be written in the fields as well as in the schools and the haunts of professionals. The result shows in the two farms.

What can be done for the old style farm with its out-of-date ways? Little or nothing. The old man is doing what seems to him his best, and his easy-going nature makes him content therewith. He chafes a little sometimes at the evident progress and greater success of his neighbor, but he places the blame upon the neighbor rather than himself. He does not invite improvement, and would really be disturbed thereby.

But there are boys and girls growing up on these old-fashioned farms. They are looking at their progressive neighbors with a longing that approaches envy. UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants to reach these boys and girls. There are aspirations in them that need to be encouraged and cultivated. The longing for better things, the desire to equal or even surpass the thrifty neighbor means an uplift for the old home, or the building up of a new one. It means the awakening of dormant thoughts and the general uplift of the whole community. We want to see every home a happy one, every farm a progressive one, every neighborhood a prosperous one. We would turn back the old ways that hinder and bring forward the new ways that build up. We want the system that has so long taken the profits of the farm from the farmer and given them to the mere handlers of what the farms produce—we want that system destroyed root and branch, and replaced by a system that shall restore to the farmer what is rightfully his. To accomplish this we look to the farm boys and girls of today, who are growing up with better ideas, broader minds and greater determination to accomplish things.

As a stimulus to this accomplishment, we may well observe that it is the man that makes the farm, and not the farm that makes the man. Strangers judge the men by the appearance of their farms and homes. But in speaking of the men it must be understood that we mean the women also, for many a beautiful home owes its beauty to the woman that dwells in it rather than to the man that works the fields. In such homes and on such farms both are progressive, and go hand in hand. We earnestly pray, God bless them both.

HOGS AND ALFALFA

We make the following extract from Professor Coburn's book "Swine in America." Whoever has that book has a helpful publication. But so far as alfalfa is concerned, its growth is scarcely practical over a very large area of the United States. Conditions may be forced, and alfalfa grown to some extent, but over that same area red clover is more "to the manner born," and it is far better in such regions to depend upon red clover than to make a long and doubtful fight for alfalfa.

It is well, however, not to ignore the fact that in many places red clover does not grow luxuriantly. The leading cause for this is acidity of the soil, and such soils need, more than anything else, a lime treatment. And that, by the way, is one of the most essential first preparations for growing alfalfa. It, like red clover, will not grow in acid soils, and a large portion of the soils in the interior States are acid:

No community with high-class swine prominent in its husbandry is poor. No community with large areas of alfalfa can afford to neglect swine husbandry, for its people possess the material for economical pork production equaled by no others. Those who know it best are persuaded that alfalfa will grow, with varying degrees of thrift, to be sure, in every one of the United States and in Canada. Hence it is not a misstatement to say, speaking generally, that the American farmer without alfalfa is so through his own fault rather than through any fault of location, latitude, longitude, altitude, precipitation or temperature. These premises being correct, it would seem almost self-evident that he who would rear swine to the best advantage should have alfalfa, and, conversely, the man with alfalfa fields is provided with a part of an excellent equipment for profitable swine-growing. Either interest which is a stranger to the other should take early opportunity for a mutual acquaintance.

As a pasture or soiling crop for sows and young pigs, alfalfa proves a wonderfully helpful ration for milk-making in the sow and for growth in the pigs. Experiments have shown that pigs make better growth when the dam is fed considerable alfalfa than those from sows fed the best of commercial rations but with no alfalfa. Of two sets of pigs, one fed clover, rape and soaked corn, and the other with access to alfalfa in lieu of clover and rape, those having alfalfa seemed to grow the more rapidly. For brood sows it is a most valuable food, either as hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. The litters of such sows are generally large and vigorous and the dams have a strong flow of nutritious milk. Alfalfa meal in slop may be used with profit where the hay is not to be obtained. It is also claimed that sows fed on alfalfa during pregnancy will not devour their young, its mineral elements seeming to satisfy the appetite of the sow, while contributing to the fetal development of the pigs.

On a farm of former Governor Hoard, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, all the brood sows have for several years been wintered on alfalfa hay of the season's third cutting, and their drink (skim milk from the dairy), without any grain until the last two weeks of gestation. Mr. Hoard says the object is to give the sows a food that will keep them in a non-feverish state and furnish protein sufficient to build the bodies of the forthcoming pigs.

A Finney county (Kansas) farmer reports having pastured 30 pigs on one acre of alfalfa from May 1st to September 1st, when they weighed 100 pounds each and were in fine condition for fattening. Another Kansas farmer reports keeping 100 pigs from about the middle of April to September on five acres of alfalfa pasture. A little grain during the last two months would have gained him many pounds of pork. Many alfalfa raising pig growers insist that their pigs can be maintained from May to October on alfalfa for one-half what it would cost for almost any other feed.

The Utah station found that young shoats gained one-third pound a day on alfalfa pasture without grain. But the station found also that the gain was not so great in older hogs. A Wisconsin dairyman reported that he kept nine sows all winter and spring on alfalfa hay and skim milk, without any grain, and raised from them 75 pigs, all healthy and vigorous.

The Colorado station considers that a ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth alfalfa hay is the best for fattening hogs for market, but for young hogs not ready for fattening the proportions should be reversed. The station does not recommend grinding alfalfa hay for hogs, probably on the theory that the hog's time is not worth much at best, and he can do his own grinding.

GINSENG

The cultivation of ginseng is one of the most profitable businesses in existence and is a crop that can be grown by people with limited means. The cultivation of ginseng is no longer an experiment. It is an assured fact that it can be profitably grown in all sections of the United States. If people owning but little land would set out they would have an income every year after they had gotten a start at very little expense. Profits are big. It is said that an acre of well cultivated ginseng is worth $40,000 at six years old.

W. N. LONG.

Florence, Ky.

Self-Confidence

Teacher—"Why, Willie, what are you drawing?"

Willie—"I'm drawing a picture of God."

Teacher—"But, Willie, you mustn't do that; nobody knows how God looks."

Willie—"Well, they will when I get this [illegible] success.

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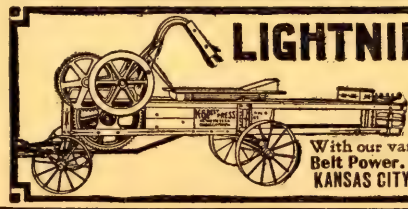
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ROCK PHOSPHATES ON LAND

Most farmed lands have become deficient in phosphorus, the best way to supply which, perhaps, is by the application of rock phosphates. Professor Eckhardt, of the Illinois Experiment Station, suggests the following plan:

Taking a farm of 160 acres as a basis, he would buy 20 tons of rock phosphates at a probable cost of $160. This he would put upon one 40 acres of the tract, applying it in the fall on clover seed. From this he would expect a return of $40 the first year. To this he would add $120, making $160 for another 20 tons of phosphates to be applied on another 40 acres. He assumes the returns the second year from the two 40's treated to be $80, to which he would add $80, to get 20 tons more phosphates for another 40, and so on until the entire 160 acres had been treated.

The plan may be a good one, and it might bring good results as figured out by Professor Eckhardt, but it must sound exceedingly far away to the average farmer. Considering present farm incomes, we could not name a farmer who could feel himself justified in spreading $160 worth of stuff a year on 40 acres of his farm—$640 worth on 160 acres of land in four years. It will be noticed that the income is purely suppositional, with no attempt to show it in figures. It might be profitable, but we do not know a farmer that would be willing to undertake it. We will venture to say that Professor Eckhardt never did, and we doubt if he could name a farmer that ever did on that scale. He may have tried it on a few square rods, and from that figured to 160 acres.

Such is the case with too much experimental work. It may be all right in theory, but when you bring it to the farm it is beyond the practical, and out of the reach of those whom it is proposed to benefit.

But this is not arguing that the fertility of lands cannot be brought up and maintained; nor is it saying that the work may not be greatly aided by the application of rock phosphates; but the applications must involve less cost—a hundred or two hundred pounds to the acre instead of a thousand. Follow that with clover and other leguminous crops. Turn under to increase humus and apply lime to neutralize the acidity, etc. Lands may be built up and fertility maintained in many ways that will better appeal to farmers and be practiced by them much more readily than the $160 a year treatment of rock phosphates. We would scarcely be willing to risk so heavy an application of rock phosphates to cultivated land, even if the cost were not a barrier.

A CONCRETE CELLAR

To Up-to-Date Farming:

In line with an article I saw last week in this my favorite paper, I wish to briefly describe a concrete cellar made last year by one of my neighbors.

I may say in beginning, however, that a cellar is needed on every farm. It is in demand for a variety of purposes—for storing fruits, roots and vegetables in winter, and in summer, if made perfectly clean and well ventilated, it may be made very useful as a place for cooling milk and keeping it and butter cool and fresh.

The cellar referred to is not large, but it is commodious. Its floor space is 9 by 15 feet, and it is 7 feet from floor to ceiling. The walls are 8 inches thick, and the floor and roof are 4 inches.

The excavation is 5 feet, and I believe I would prefer it only 4. That would make the floor of the cellar much nearer the surface and the walls extend 3 feet above the ground.

It remains now to side up with boards 8 inches from the dirt wall, making due provision for the door. The space between the siding and the dirt wall is to be filled with concrete, beating down so as to be sure that it becomes a compact and solid stone. The composition of the concrete is Portland cement one part, fine sand two parts and coarse gravel four parts.

After these spaces are filled to the ground surface a double form of boards must be made in which to mold the three feet of wall above the ground, and these must be filled the same way. The space for the steps leading to the door should now be excavated, cutting the step forms in the earth, being careful to cut them sufficiently roomy to be the proper size when filled in with concrete. The side walls should be boarded up as the inside walls were and a board of proper width should be fixed in front of each step. Fill in with the concrete, laying the concrete at least four inches thick on the top of each step, bringing it out flush with the board in front, which should be four inches broader than the dirt step is high.

The floor may be laid the same as a street pavement or a walk, though coarser gravel, or even small stones, may be used therein.

For the roof I prefer joists let into the walls as they were being finished, and on these a board floor placed, the concrete to be placed on top of that. Ventilation must be provided for in the three feet of space above the ground.

When the concrete has thoroughly hardened the boards may all be removed except those supporting the roof.

I have tried to be brief, and there are many details I have not mentioned, but which ought to suggest themselves to any person constructing such a cellar. Care must be taken that the walls be kept smooth, and that all connections be tight, the concrete perfectly uniting with that which it must meet, or on which it rests.

After all, I have more nearly told how I would make such a cellar than to describe the one already made, but I trust it will all be of some benefit to your readers.

JOSEPH WALLER.

An Open Letter Offer by James Wellman, Vice President and Sales Manager of the Manson Campbell Co., Makers of the Chatham Fanning Mill

To Up-to-Date Farming:

We are receiving many inquiries from readers of the leading agricultural papers in which our "special offer" of a Chatham Fanning Mill on THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL appears, asking questions regarding the separation of buckhorn from clover. There seems to be so many conflicting reports of what can be accomplished.

The writer has possibly had more experience with this very obnoxious weed seed than almost any other person. The writer has visited nearly every county in the United States and has witnessed many contests of the separation of buckhorn from clover by many different methods and has found that in every case the special buckhorn screen manufactured by the Manson Campbell Co. in the Chatham Fanning Mill has given the most satisfactory results.

To show the strength of our own convictions on what the Chatham mill will do, whether in separating buckhorn from clover, barn grass from millet, red top from timothy, wild or tame oats from wheat or any kind of weed seeds from any kinds of grain or seed, that from its nature is not impossible, we are willing to appoint one man as our agent in every county in the United States and pay him a good commission for taking orders and permit him to offer the machines on ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL, with no string to it, and with freight prepaid to nearest station, and then permit them to settle, after the 30 days' free trial, either by note without interest or by cash, whichever suits them best. We are anxious to get a man well and favorably known to make this special offer at every county fair this fall and we will pay him liberally.

A cordial invitation to call and see the mills in actual operation when near any of our branch offices or our Chicago Stock Yards exhibit is extended to all.

Yours very truly,
JAMES WELLMAN.

But Times Had Changed

The weary hunters returned to the village in deep chagrin.

"You told us about the bears on the hills," blurted one of the nimrods, angrily.

"I surely did, Bub," drawled the oldest inhabitant of the settlement. "See any?"

"Not a one."

"Bob cats?"

"Not a trace of them."

The old man lit his pipe.

"Wall, that do beat everything," he remarked, dryly. "Thar was plenty of them the last time I was there, as I told you, but that was 69 years ago. Possibly—"

But the hunters had started to the train.

It Kept Running

Gyer—"I dropped my watch in the river, and didn't recover it for three days. It kept right on running, though."

Myer—"A watch won't run for three days."

Gyer—"No; it was the river that kept running."

The Farmers' Lock-Stick Sewing Awl



Make Your Own Repairs

This awl is designed particularly for farmers' use, but will be found a time and money-saver in every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand machine for repairing Shoes, Harness, Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Canvas of all kinds, Gloves, Mittens, Saddles. You can tie comforts or sew up wire cuts on horses or cattle. The Awl is grooved to contain the thread or waxed end, and the diamond-shaped point will go through the toughest leather, green or dry. The Awl can be used with either straight or curved needle, both of which come with the outfit, and veterinarians will find it indispensable for sewing up wounds.

It is a necessity for the people. Can be carried in pocket or tool chest. Nothing to lose—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Better than rivets, because it is portable. Can be carried in mower or harvester tool box, threshing kit, or anywhere. If you save one trip to town for mending you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one, every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical awl and sewing machine for actual use ever devised. Awl is sent complete with book and instructions. Straight and curved needle, one small wrench and screw driver combined. This outfit sells at $1.00.

The Inland Farmer

Is one of the leading Farm Weeklies of America. Issued every Saturday in the year. Fifty-two numbers of from sixteen to twenty pages each. Printed on good paper stock, new type, beautifully illustrated. Instructive, interesting and inspiring. It teaches Diversified Farming, is up-to-date and indispensable for the farmer who wants to succeed. A part of each issue is set aside for the women and young people, and this section is mighty good reading. No reader, old or young, passes it by. Briefly, the INLAND FARMER is an ideal journal for every farm home. Price $1.00 per year. (Sample copy free on request.)

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Don't miss one of them.

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Don't Miss This—Cut This Ad Out Now and Mail to Me

D. W. Beach, Editor, Agricultural Epitomist, Box C26, Spencer, Indiana

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THE BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET is an unparalled combination of almost everything ever thought of to amuse, entertain, delight and instruct every member of the family circle. A partial list of the contents follows: 20 POPULAR SONGS, with words and music. 25 PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS ACTRESSES and stage beauties; Portraits of PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, from Washington. PECK'S BAD BOY, Skinner's Dairy, by Bill Nye and five other funny stories; A BUFFALO HUNT IN SOUTH AFRICA. An adventure with a lion and other stories of adventure. THE MAGIC TELESCOPE, The Magic Mirror, The Pneumatic dancer, and 60 other tricks in magic; MIND READING, MAGIC PICTURES. The Magic Whirlpool, and 51 other Amusing Experiments; THE JAPAN SQUARE PUZZLE. Love's Puzzle and 50 other Great Puzzles; 20 AMUSING ILLUSTRALED REBUSES; 101 FUNNY CONUNDRUMS; GAME OF FORTUNE; The Book of Love, and 50 other Splendid Games; MARVELS OF SECOND SIGHT; MAGIC WRITING; 324 JOLLY JOKES; How to Make SYMPATHETIC INKS for secret correspondence; Royal Washing Powder, Luminous Paint, Patent Starch Polish, and 92 other MONEY MAKING SECRETS; 100 PRACTICAL COOKING RECIPES; SECRETS OF THE TOILET—how to become beautiful; 10 MODEL LOVE LETTERS; HOW TO TELL FORTUNES by the lines of the hand; THE DICTIONARY OF DREAMS; The Card Charm; THE LANGUAGE OF GEMS; Magic Age Table; THE LOVER'S TELEGRAPH, 15 Versions of Love, The Morse Telegraph Alphabet.

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Free With first order for a gallon we give a 50c Electric Sprayer—best made. Quart 35c; gallon $1.00; 5 gallon can $4.00. Made by

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Dealers write for prices.

"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. Man with sprayer will go over the herd in ten minutes. I use on horses with fine results. It is fine for sore shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results." F. McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.



To a Cow

Why, cow, how canst thou be so satisfied,
So well content with all things here below,
So unobtrusive and so sleepy-eyed,
So meek, and lazy, and so awful slow?
Dost thou not know that everything is mixed,
That naught is as it should be on this earth?
That grievously the world needs to be fixed?
That nothing we can give has any worth?
That times are hard, that life is full of care,
Of sin, of trouble, and untowardness?
That love is folly, friendship but a snare?
Up, cow! this is no time for laziness!
The cud thou chewest is not what it seems;
Get up and moo! tear round and quit thy dreams!

—*Journal of Education.*

LIVE STOCK FOR PROFIT

There is but one way to be absolutely certain of profit in anything on the farm, and that way is to have the BEST. No matter in what line one's energies may be directed, nor what the market or other conditions may be, there is profit in the best.

This is particularly so in live stock. Buyers demand the best, and if they accept anything below that standard it is at prices that carry no profits. The scrub brought up in scrub style no longer attracts anybody, and the farmer whose ambition does not go beyond that grade of stock must be content with a great deal of worry, much disappointment and a constant reduction of his bank account, so far as the live stock end of it is concerned.

And there is now no excuse for the unattractive, unprofitable scrub. The most unprogressive farmers know what scrubs are and what they mean when it comes to selling; and none are so situated that they cannot avail themselves of better breeding.

Therefore, in the name of progress and profit, we urge our readers to cut out as rapidly as possible the so-called common stock, make use of the very best breeders, provide feed and facilities to enable the well-bred stock to do their best, and work constantly to a higher standard. In the up-grade are profits; in the down-grade the losses. After all, it is merely a matter of choice—and ambition.

TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER AILMENTS

The reader cannot have failed to observe that for the past few years the press has been burdened as never before wits dissertations on tuberculosis and other diseases, affecting not only domestic animals, but the human family as well. Are we to understand that these ailments are more prevalent than they were a few years ago? If so, it does not speak well for medical progress and skill. It is true there may be more people and animals to be affected than there were in previous years, but there are more doctors, too, and they are claiming the most wonderful and most helpful discoveries. To read of the discoveries one would think disease would soon be conquered. But the papers that herald the discoveries are also laden with increased warnings and accounts of unusual ravages of disease.

We are inclined to be conservative in all these matters. People and stock are subject to disease and will continue to be. Whether more than formerly we have serious doubt. Whether there be greater skill in the treatment of disease we have even more than serious doubt. Much more is being said about disease. There is no doubt about that; and heretofore unheard-of precautions are being urged. But disease prevails. Men and women sicken and die, and domestic animals are affected as before; we suppose neither to a greater nor a less extent than when the wisest and most successful doctors had never dreamed of a disease germ.

We would not minimize the importance of scientific research, nor of the discoveries that have been made. But at the same time we would not add to the alarm of the people by multiplying the stories, many of them purely speculative, that constitute the burden of semi-official reports, and fill the columns of the press. Doctors, like other enterprising people, have busy minds, and they feel that they must not only be doing things, but that they must be saying things—they must make themselves heard. When they have nothing else to talk about, they may be expected to talk learnedly of germs, bacteria, infection, contagion and the danger to men and animals of this and that which people have been doing from time immemorial without visible effects—ignorantly, it may be, but harmlessly nevertheless. We would dismiss the undue alarms, live as near to nature as possible, and trust more to the powers given us by the Infinite to resist disease.

THE SHORTHORN RECORD

On the average farm there is little known of what a cow should really do in the production of milk and butter, but in our eager search for "the best" it is important that farmers know what the best is. Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the University of Missouri, has recently given a report of the record made by a Shorthorn cow at that station. The total year's production of milk was 12,341 pounds, with an average test of 4.17, which equals 514.8 pounds of butter fat, or 605.6 pounds of commercial butter, for the year.

This, of course, is an unusual record, the highest, it is said, ever made by a Shorthorn. The best year's record next to the above was 10,438 pounds of milk and 494.9 pounds of butter. The next best was 9,896 pounds of milk and 475 pounds of butter.

These are all high records, but they give an idea of what "the best" ought to do, and even an ordinary farmer should not be content with a cow that falls too far below these figures. To reach anything like a correct conclusion of the test value of a cow the milk should be weighed and a careful record kept of the weights. One need not be so exact as to keep this record through the entire year. To get a fair average, correct enough for practical purposes, a record may be kept of a corresponding week in each month.

Such a test as the above would be an eye-opener on most farms, and it would send many cows to the beef market, replacing them with better ones, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

ASK A TEST ONLY

Strong Argument Put Forward by a Well Known Manufacturer

Stock values are based upon the stock's condition. That requires no special argument, because the truth of the statement is self-evident. Every thoughtful farmer and stock raiser is therefore on the alert when the health and good condition of his animals and poultry is under discussion.

This being the case, special interest attaches to the announcement of the J. G. Miller Stock Food C ompany, 103 Main St., Tiffin, Ohio, which will be found in another column.

Mr. Miller has been in the stock remedy and stock food business for so many years, and has so enviable a reputation as a compounder of meritorious remedies, that his offer should be given high consideration.

Mr. Miller's announcement comes at an opportune moment, as the question of stock foods and their relative values was never more thoroughly considered by agricultural men than it is at present. He has evolved a plan by which his remedies can be given the most searching practical tests, and their worth demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt.

This is in line with what consumers in other lines are demanding everywhere. So many strong claims are being put forward that the man who pays the bill now asks to be "shown." For this he cannot be censured, but rather should be commended. He is working upon lines that will ultimately prove to be of the greatest value to other consumers the whole country over. Read the Miller Stock Food Company's advertisement and consider what it means to you.

The dairyman who buys any other Cream Separator always hopes it will be as good as the

UNITED STATES.



It's economy to begin where you are sure to finish—with the

UNITED STATES.

Examine the New Models 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Selling agents located in nearly every town will take pleasure in giving a free trial to anyone interested. If you do not know agent, write us for Cat. No. 187

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY,
Doing business since 1873.
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The Oil That Stays on a Loose Bearing

is Granite Harvester Oil. It has a way of staying *on* and wearing *long* which makes it invaluable for farm machinery — especially when boxes and bearings are considerably worn.

Granite Harvester Oil



is a heavy oil, yet a free feeder. It won't gum and it won't rust. Winter or Summer, the best oil for heavy or much worn farm machinery is Granite Harvester Oil.

Supplied in gallons, 5-gallons. half barrels and barrels. Ask for it.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

IMPACTION IN HORSES

Many horses are lost every year by impaction of the bowels. This is frequently called by other names, and various remedies are sought for its relief. In the corn growing States it is more common in the fall of the year, and its attacks are most likely to come on during corn gathering time. This has led many to attribute it to what they consider "nose worm poison" in the nose end of the ear of corn.

The truth is, it is from eating too much of the dry fodder, stalks and tassels of the corn, and the trouble is much more frequent during very dry falls. The impaction occurs after the food, dry and but little digested, has passed from the stomach, through the alimentary canal, until the small colon is reached. Here there is no longer any source of moisture, and the mass becomes dry and hard and can pass no farther. It is a very dangerous ailment, and most horses attacked perish. The trouble cannot well be reached by purgatives; but we have relieved many cases by rectal injections of warm soapsuds. Use a syringe or injection pump that will throw the liquid as far as possible, and do not be sparing of the quantity used, but there may be short intervals between the use of the pump. The object is to reach the impacted mass and thoroughly moisten it—wet it up. If this can be done the action of the bowels will expel the mass, and the animal will be saved.

We would never gather corn without a complete "muzzle" upon the horses; and we would feed grain feed the same as if engaged in any other work. Be especially careful to give plenty of water, and at as frequent intervals as possible. Give plenty of salt to induce the drinking of more water while gathering corn. It has been noticed that those who drive their teams only over rows from which the corn has already been gathered are more liable to suffer. That is because the grain the team would otherwise get tends to prevent the impaction. It is also observable that these attacks are more frequent on Sundays after the animal was in the field on Saturday. Impaction is more likely to occur when the animal is at rest. The best remedy for this, as for all other physical troubles, is prevention. Do not allow the horses to have too much feed that is unusually dry, and see to it that they have access to plenty of water, and to succulent feed to mix with the dry, if possible. In real dry times do not cut out the grain ration.

EXPERTS THAT ARE NOT EXPERT

The governing powers, if not the masses of the people, have gone mad on commissions and experts. Raise a question on any subject, and the demand at once goes up for a commission to settle it. Every detail of almost everything must be investigated and sanctioned by experts. But who shall investigate and sanction the "experts"? The work of these multitudinous official favorites is bringing the whole system into disrepute, if not into contempt.

Referring to the certified milk proposition, and the "expert" investigation of dairies, a writer in Hoard's Dairyman, who signs himself "An Interested Reader," but who should have been bold enough to give his full name and address, has this to say:

I have been forced to find that a lot of this "expert opinion," either as a medical association or as men employed to go about telling you "how you ought to do it," is a good deal of "tommyrot." I have had dozens of them visit my farm, and must admit at times I felt like saying "what fools ye mortals be." I honestly have yet to see two of them have the same opinion, and there never has been one "expert" visit my farm that I felt could actually run a "certified plant" when it came right down to it. It is easy enough to give advice in "expert judging" and sounds very pretty, but it is another matter to do the thing.

For instance, what do you think of this? "The floors, mangers and gutters should be flushed before milking." I think the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would next step in. Imagine trying to do that at 2 o'clock in the morning ready for 4 o'clock milking, and again in the afternoon.

That "expert" never practiced such a thing, and he never knew a dairyman that did—wash the floors, mangers and gutters every time before he milked his cows!

We would not only encourage, but we would compel, cleanliness in the production and handling of milk, and all dairy products, and indeed of everything that is to become articles of food, either for the public or for the producer's own family, but the inspection and promulgation of impossible—not to say impractical—rules by men who know no more than Hottentots about the practical details of the business, is repulsive. Men who have devoted their lives to any line of effort dislike to be dictated to by those whom they know have never so much as practically mastered the gamut of the business.

Experts are all right. The unskilled like good and practical advice from those who really know, and whose advice may be of service, but when more experts are provided for than the world has produced the expert business gets very much like a toad trying to teach a bird how to build its nest in the overhanging bough.

The losses to dairymen throughout the United States from garget, milk fever, bloat or hoven, and from obstructions and injuries to the teats are very large. Most of these can be avoided by having on hand the necessary "Easy to Use" instruments and remedies with which to treat them. The old house of George P. Philling & Son Co., 2256 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., have so identified themselves with this branch of business that they are entitled to some recognition throughout the country. Always at the front, they have done more to place these dairy aids in the hands of the farmer than any other firm in the United States. Write and get their booklets on Garget, Milk Fever, Hard Milkers, etc., and buy their instruments when you don't want them, so you will have them when you do want them.

Humane Horse Collars

Over one hundred thousand Humane Horse Collars have been tried with the guarantee to cure horses while working or money back. Hot weather is here; don't use cruel "sweat-pads" and old-style, misfit collars, which only make your horses' shoulders worse. Just try these collars; no risk to you; fit any horse; no pressure on shoulder-blade or bones where sores come—no pressure top or on windpipe—45 square inches pulling surface on each shoulder, properly distributed, while there is only 10 square inches on other collars. They cost no more than other collars and you get 15 days' free trial to prove satisfaction or money back. Address nearest factory, Humane Horse Collar Co., 1649 Lowe St., Chicago Heights, Ill., or 1998 South Thirteenth St., Omaha, Neb. Write today and save your own time and your horses' time, and valuable horse flesh when you need it most.

Good hog fence, 22 inches high, 15 cents a rod. Other heights very low. Write Kitselman Bros. for free catalogue. See their ad. in this paper.

The Brotherhood of Trouble

By Roy Farrell Greene

When folks confide their troubles I am never cold or listless,
For in every tale unburdened there's a moral that appeals,
And, recognizing that the mills of life are never gristless,
Another's sad experience may save me from the wheels.
I can't agree with those who say: "When troubled be a stoic.
Keep silent. Do not worry friends recounting ills you've known!"
I think to tell of brambled roads that friends may shun, heroic;
To hear of stonier, harder paths makes smoother seem our own.

If everyone kept to himself the troubles that beset him,
A martyr's robe I feel quite sure I'd want at once to don!
Should Neighbor John ne'er let me know that things quite often fret him
I'd think myself the only one by fate imposed upon.
'Tis friendly confidence, not alone in sun and gladness,
But when the skies are downcast and the bravest heart makes moan,
That stirs a brew of brotherhood as antidote for sadness
Which given friends for their relief contribute to our own.

And so it is I like to share the griefs and pains of others;
I'm never unresponsive to narrations of distress;
'Tis woe far more than joy that unifies all men as brothers,
And that is why the All Wise Hand dispenses pain, I guess!
Alas, for misnamed charity, so frank in its declaring
By tales of grief it's bored, and folks should bear their ills alone.
I take the view that heavy loads are lightened by the sharing,
And the woes of other people reconcile us to our own.

CREAM SEPARATOR DISCS

——oOo——

Unscrupulous competitors, struggling desperately to retain any separator business, are making such reckless statements as to separator "DISCS" that a few words more on our part may not be amiss.

DE LAVAL "DISCS" are as necessary to the bowl of the cream separator as teeth to the human mouth.

A man can cheew without teeth, and you can separate without "DISCS," but in both cases at a great disadvantage.

So far as imitating "DISC" separators are concerned, they compare with the IMPROVED DE LAVAL about as artificial teeth do with a perfect set of natural ones.

The DE LAVAL COMPANY owned the first "HOLLOW" bowl and the first "DISC" bowl and have originated all the improvements upon both. Hence they are free to use the best and any combination of the best features, while would-be competitors are forced to get along with ten to thirty-year-old types of construction upon which DE LAVAL patents have expired.

DE LAVAL "DISCS" fully double the capacity of any separator bowl of the same size at the same speed.

DE LAVAL "DISCS" fully double the separating efficiency of any separator bowl of the same size at the same speed, and enable a perfect separation that is not possible otherwise.

The saving in size of bowl and in necessary speed makes possible much easier running, and more than doubles the life of the separator when built equally well.

But other separators are not built as well as the DE LAVAL, so that the average life of a DE LAVAL separator is five times that of the average would-be competing separator.

DE LAVAL "DISCS" make possible the skimming of cool milk, which cannot be done with most other separators at all, and if at all only with greatly increased butter-fat losses in the skimmilk.

DE LAVAL "DISCS" make possible the running of heavy cream, 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. butter-fat, with its tremendous advantage in creamery patronage, which is either impossible with other separators or can only be done with greatly increased butter-fat losses in the skimmilk.

DE LAVAL "DISCS" enable the construction of a bowl in the LATEST IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATORS that is quickly and easily cleaned and absolutely sanitary, a combination of most important advantages not to be found in any other separator made.

DE LAVAL separators cost no more than would-be competing separators of relative actual capacity, save their cost every year, and last from two to ten times as long.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the experienced users of FACTORY cream separators now use DE LAVAL machines. The great majority of FARM separator users are already doing so, and within five years we sincerely believe the use of DE LAVAL separators will be UNIVERSAL.

A DE LAVAL catalogue explaining all of the above points is to be had for the asking, as well as an IMPROVED DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of them to every intending separator buyer.

——oOo——

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST.
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SPRING STEEL
Farm Fence

High carbon, tempered steel spring wire keeps fence tight. Handsome, durable; requires only half the usual number of posts. We make fence for every need. Attractive Catalogue now ready. Contains valuable information. Mailed on request.

Spring Steel Fence & Wire Co., Box 20, Anderson, Ind.
Western Factory: Coffeyville, Kas.

15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.

MARTIN'S GUARANTEED ROUP CURE

Is constantly advertised by the kind recommendations of satisfied customers. Sales quadrupled in three months. None just as good. Placing in drinking water cures the sick ones and prevents spread of disease. Send for it today—save your chickens. Price 50 cents. Sent postpaid.

THE MARTIN COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.
1701 Jackson Street

Paint and Roofing
Now You Can Afford Both

To get approximate cost of painting and roofing your own buildings, compare them in size with this large barn.



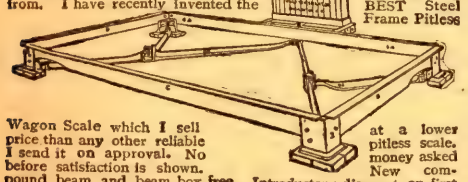
WE SELL Aldoco House and Barn Paint, Flint Surface Roofing, Granite Surface Roofing, Never-Leak Rubber Roofing, Shedrite Roofing, Canvas Back Asphalt Roofing, and Building Papers—all at money saving prices.

WRITE TODAY for big FREE CATALOG.

Albaugh-Dover Co. 903 Marshall Blvd CHICAGO, ILL.

This Scale on Approval

I want every man who runs a farm on principles to let me tell him why he needs a scale and why my forty-four years experience in selling to the consumer on a free trial freight paid plan which I originated makes me the man to buy from. I have recently invented the BEST Steel Frame Pitless



Wagon Scale which I sell at a lower price than any other reliable pitless scale. I send it on approval. No money asked before satisfaction is shown. New compound beam and beam box free. Introductory discount on first Scale. Let me send Scale on approval and free price list.

"JONES He Pays The Freight" 17 DSt., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

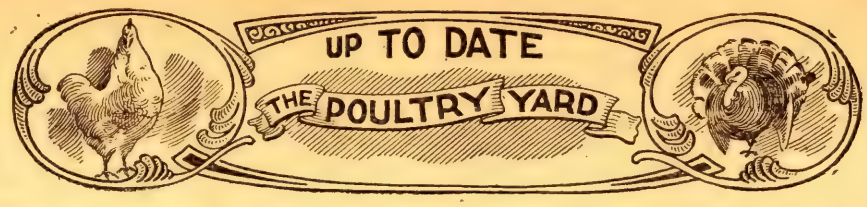
OSGOOD "Challenge" Wagon Scale

Who weighs the products that you buy and sell? If you use somebody else's scales, you're going more or less "by guesswork." Install an Osgood Scale of your own and KNOW your weights—get full value for everything. Many styles to select from. Prices within your reach. Write for Catalogue



$25 to $50

OSGOOD SCALE CO., BOX 109 BINGHAMTON, N.Y.



The Lowly Hen

I'm for the hen, the lowly hen;
She lays an egg today and then
Tomorrow goes about her biz
And where her nest of rubbish is
Lays us another. Cluck on cluck,
Day after day with endless pluck;
Happy if in solitude.
She may at last hatch out a brood
Of fluffy chicks with yellow legs,
To become hens and lay more eggs.

She knows no holiday at all,
Nor Sundays. At the clarion call
Of Mr. Rooster, with a lurch,
She lunges down from off her perch,
And, once upon a footing firm,
She goes to hunt the early worm.
She takes a worm, a piece of grit,
A bug, and makes an egg of it
That will pass muster until met
In scramble, fry or omelet.

Egg after egg, day after day,
In unobtrusive, cheerful way,
And, when her laying life is done,
She lounges not in shade or sun,
But with a rush that rest doth mock
She lays her head upon the block,
And, the piece de resistance of
Some boarding house, she shows her love
For humankind in death. Brave hen!
Example she for boastful men.

—*J. M. Lewis, in Collier's.*

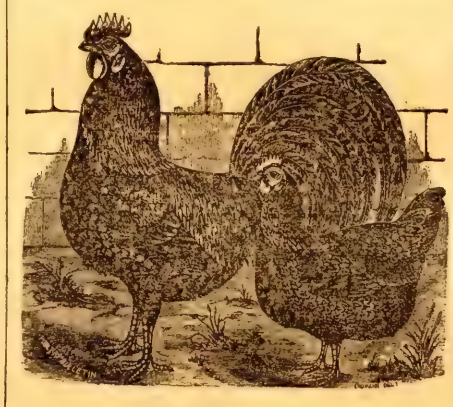
VARIETIES OF POULTRY — JAVAS

The name of this variety of poultry is misleading. It is not a foreign but a purely American breed, as definitely so as the Plymouth Rock. According to the American Encyclopedia of Farming and Stock Raising, the origin of the Black Javas is as follows: Some fifty years ago a family living in Missouri obtained three eggs from the yard of a celebrated doctor who had a few fine fowls that he called Javas, and that he bred with very great care. He would neither sell the eggs nor the fowls, nor permit his neighbors nor any one else to obtain them in any way. Finally his coachman, so the tale goes, "filched" the three eggs referred to and gave them to his friend. From these three eggs originated the variety of fowls now so extensively known as American Javas. From Missouri they were taken by the removal of families to Duchess and Orleans counties, New York, where they have since been extensively and carefully bred, and have been widely disseminated.

Good authorities declare that no fowls are better calculated to adapt themselves to the requirements of those who desire in their poultry an automatic machine that will manufacture eggs and chickens unaided and uncared for. Of course, such treatment is not recommended, but the Java is well adapted to the farmer who gives his fowls free range and good quarters, and who desires large profits in egg and flesh, and they are also better adapted than almost any other variety to those who give their poultry little care, or who have but a small space for the fowls, and must keep them closely confined. An experienced breeder says: "In my long experience with nearly everything in the line of domestic fowls, I have never found a breed better adapted to close quarters, nor one that could resist the attacks of disease in every form with more fortitude. I have never lost one with any disease."

There are two varieties of these fine birds—Black Javas and Mottled Javas.

The Black Javas constitute by far the leading variety. The color is rich lustrous black, with that beautiful



BLACK JAVAS.

green shading so desirable. The comb is single; shanks black, approaching willow, and are free from feathers. The bottoms of the feet are always yellow, corresponding with the color of the skin. When served on the table the flesh is not dark, but light and juicy, in every way equal to that of the Plymouth Rock. But it must be understood that the Java is in no way related to the Plymouth Rock. It is supposed they came remotely from the Cochin family, but they are entirely unlike the Cochin in shape and style,



MOTTLED JAVAS.

and in almost every particular. They are of large size, have long bodies and deep, full breast—just what is required for usefulness, hardiness and superior table qualities. The hens are good setters and rear their chicks well, but they are not such persistent setters as are the Asiatics. They are good summer and winter layers, and the chicks grow rapidly, and are good broilers at an early age.

The Mottled Javas possess nearly all the good qualities of the Blacks, but the Blacks are far the most popular, both on the farm and in the small yard of the village and town. As is to be expected, they do not breed so true as the Blacks.

Extra Fine Post Cards Free

Send stamp for three samples of our best Gold and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.

Art Post Card Club, 875 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan

WHITMAN'S

NEW MODEL STEEL BEAUTY HAY PRESS
NEVER FAILS

With or without self-feed positive pull back without spring.



A complete line of power balers, hay, paper, wool, shavings, cotton hull and compress presses.

Write for Catalogue.

Our success with this machine has been simply marvelous. Thorough tests convince us that it is **absolutely correct** in principle. It is built entirely of steel. Has low bridge for horses to walk over, and no pull of team in crossing. Has large feed opening and long bale chamber. Warranted in every particular. We also make a full line of Balers. For full information address the manufacturers.

THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, 6902 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.



FREE This ELEGANT LADY'S GOLD-INITIAL WATCH

Any Lady or Girl Can Have One if She Writes at Once. This is the handsomest little watch ever offered by any premium house. High-grade American stem wind and stem set, a perfect timepiece, lady's size, fully warranted. Your own initial in gold lettering. A beautiful chain with each watch. All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 12 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Return us the $3.00 and you will receive watch immediately. **SEND NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.** We trust you with cards until distributed and take them back if they are not taken. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost. You can have men's size watch and chain if you prefer. Address at once **WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 863 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KAN.**

CHARCOAL

Feed your fowls Charcoal; it keeps them healthy and in good condition. Our FREE booklet explains fully how to get better results and larger profits, by feeding **Indian Brand Charcoal.** Very valuable. Sold 100 pounds upward. Lowest possible prices for 500 and 1000 pound lots.

Thomas Bros Co., 1270 Beach St., Philadelphia

"Sweat Pads" are Cruelty to Animals

Send us your name and see how to protect your valuable horses and cure your suffering horses with Whipple Humane Horse Collars—Sold on 15 days' trial. Cost no more than old-style Collars with Sweat-Pads, Hames and Short Tugs which they displace.

Don't use "sweat-pads." It's like working in the field yourself in a hot day's sun with a blanket padded round your sore neck. It's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses and costs more in every way. Use **Whipple Humane Horse Collars** and your horses will have **no more** sores—galls or bruised shoulders. **No more** wasted time.

When a man can buy a Whipple Hoane Horse Collar that will keep his horse well, it is a crime to torture him with a collar that will make him sore. And it's bad policy from a money-in-your-pocket point of view. Consider these facts, and decide to try at least **one set** of Whipple Humane Horse Collars.

Cost No More and Better Every Way

Over 60,000 In Use

Thousands and Thousands of Farmers are writing Us for our Book about

WHIPPLE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



View From the Rear

Guaranteed to cure any sore-necked horse while he works—and to absolutely prevent sores, galls and bunches. Investigate and you'll have no more loss of valuable horses ruined by sores, bunches or diseased shoulders. No more sweenied colts either; can't be. Tell you why. You'll see in a minute from the illustrations in our Free Book, **"Horse Collar Sense,"** or by examining Whipple Humane Horse Collars at your dealers. The simple facts are just these: 1—The pulling surface on these collars is properly distributed. 2—Your horses pull the heaviest load easiest with these collars because there are 45 square inches of pulling surface on each shoulder as compared with only 10 square inches on old-style hame collars. 3—The burden of pulling comes above the lower shoulder joint, giving the horse a chance to step without bruising the joint where most bruises come. 4—There is no pressure on the thin skin and flesh over the shoulder blade where so much trouble is caused with old-style collars. 5—No pressure at all on top of the neck or on the windpipe to shut off the horse's breathing. It is the breast-collar principle applied to the shoulder.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial or Money Back Without Question, by over 4500 Harness Dealers Everywhere, or From Our Nearest Factory, Freight Prepaid, If Your Dealer Does Not Have Them Yet.

Every set comes complete and ready to use—less trouble to put on and take off and fit any horse perfectly all the time by simple adjustment. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and of durable materials. Write us today for Free Book and testimonials. If your Harness Dealer can't supply you yet Address our Nearest Factory as Below.

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR CO., 1998 South 13th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 1649 Lowe Street, Chicago Heights, Illinois

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST FACTORY

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR CO.
Factory, 1998 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.
Factory, 1649 Lowe St., Chicago Heights, Ill.

Send Me Your Free Book, "Horse Collar Sense," and Testimonials Telling About How I Can Protect My Horses from All Collar Troubles with the Whipple Humane Horse Collar. Also Tell Me the Price of One Set.

Name.....

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R. F. D. No.....State.....

Please fill in this also—

Harness Dealer's Name.....

Town.....State.....

Outdoor Wintered Colonies Under Sealed Glass Covers—Sealed Covers vs. Absorbents.

We are again making a series of observations relative to the condition of colonies in chaff hives, said hives having a large sheet of glass set in putty over the tops of the frames, thus making an hermetic sealing. It will be remembered we made some observations of this kind about ten years ago when sealed covers were up.

The arrangement makes it very easy to note the position, size and condition of the clusters of bees on different days by simply removing the telescope cap, together with the tray containing packing material which rests down on the glass.

The colonies under glass are doing nicely, and the clusters are healthy so far as can be seen. As heretofore, we find the clusters mainly near the front of the hive over the entrance. Nine times out of ten this will be the position of the bees during the fore part of winter, and they remain there until the stores are consumed, necessitating a change to the center or rear of the hive.

The glass covers show just how the moisture is disposed. Near the outside edges and around the corners moisture in the form of sweat will be found; and as it collects in the form of drops it trickles down the sides of the hive; and as all hives slant toward the front, the water will run out at the entrance. When we have absorbing cushions this same moisture goes up into them, making them damp. In this condition during extremely cold weather the cushions freeze. A damp cushion or one frozen is a bad thing next to and on top of the bees.

Duty on Beeswax

If bee keepers used more wax than they produce, more than they produce at a profit, then higher duties would injure them. If the manufacturers use a large quantity of beeswax which the bee keeper supplies, then a duty should benefit the bee keeper financially. My private opinion for years, based in part on feeding, has been that the cost of producing wax is greatly over-estimated. A bee brought up to the condition of wax secretion, and then kept at it under proper conditions as to temperature, etc., could be made to produce wax at a good profit with wax at 30 cents per pound.

Bee keepers would also gain much by a more frequent change of the combs in the brood chamber.

Where disease is likely to occur, a more frequent change of combs should help much to combat these conditions; and on that ground alone, to encourage this added protection would be well worth considering.

Sorting Comb Honey

If not already done, now is the time to resort all unsold comb honey. One is almost certain to find some which is candied, and this should be taken out, as well as any that shows any signs of granulation whatever. The combs that are candied solid can be cut out and rendered, and all the partly candied sold for just what they are.

The best place to do this sorting is before a good-sized window, so the combs can be held up to let the light shine through it of it will. The edges of the comb next to the wood usually show the first signs of candying.

When selling honey to the home grocer it pays to go over his stock occasionally and exchange any which is candied. There is often a great loss of trade resulting from selling a good customer a section of candied honey. The grocer should know how to detect any slightly candied section honey.

Hives Wrapped With Painted Canvas —Tall Hive Stands Used on Account of Deep Snows

To prepare my hives for winter I wrap them with burlap and then cover this with a square piece of painted canvas or tar paper folded down so as to shed the water. I formerly covered the hive with a dry goods box, but I do not like that plan, as the inside of the hive seems to get too warm. The method of wrapping the hives provides a covering that is wind and waterproof.

We have very deep snows, and I keep all my hives on high stands on this account. I lower them, however, to stands only eight inches high in the spring, keeping each colony in its previous location.

C. A. MANGUS.

Altoona, Pa.

BIG APPLE CROP IN SIGHT

More Fruit Means More Cider—How to Get Full Value from a Large Yield

With the present favorable outlook for a large apple crop this year, farmers are already commencing to make arrangements for taking care of the yield. As has been the case in former years, cider making will occupy an important place on the program.

The name of Boomer & Boschert has been associated with cider making machinery for so long that the name and the product are alike well known, as the presses made by this firm are famed for strength, durability and satisfactory performance. Their catalog, which illustrates a great variety of presses and appliances for making cider, may be had by addressing the Boomer & Boschert Press Co., 475 Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

10 Beautiful Post Cards FREE

Language of the Flowers

The favorite Language of the Flowers Post Cards are the very latest thing in Post Cards. Each of the ten cards of the set is entirely different—different flower and a different quotation about flowers. The flowers themselves are portrayed in all their natural colors, reproduced by the celebrated French oil color process. No post card collection will be complete without them.

HOW TO GET THEM FREE

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to us, together with four (4) cents in stamps to cover postage and packing, and we will send you the complete set by return mail.

FILL IN, SIGN THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

The Farm Magazine, Omaha, Neb.:

Inclosed find 4 cents in stamps, for which send me one set of 10 Language of Flowers Post Cards. I am to get them free because I agree to show the set to my friends and tell them about the special plan you will send me, that will enable them to get this same set.

Name..... R. F. D.....

Address..... State.....

Address All Orders **The Farm Magazine, Omaha, Neb.**

6 AMERICAN BEAUTY Post Cards 3c



If you will write for our **Free Offer**, inclosing 3 cents for postage, we will mail you, postpaid, **six Handsome American Girl Post Cards** (no two alike). They are the loveliest ever. Printed in many beautiful colors. A true type of the lovely American Girl as she appears today, dressed in the very latest style. We want to tell you how you can get hundreds of beautiful post cards FREE and will send you full particulars and six of these handsome "American Girls" (all different), on receipt of but 3 cts postage. Address **Popular Fashions, Dept 261 Springfield, Mass.**

50 CHOICE, COMIC POST CARDS

and a high-class Monthly Literary and Educational Magazine for one year for 25 cents.

CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY

Chattanooga, Tennessee

IT COSTS YOU A POSTAL card to write for particulars how you can make from one hundred to two hundred dollars per month and you can continue your present work on the farm. Address

C. H. Lee, 1304 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00 **Special Sale** 60 cts

High Grade Fountain Pens

We have purchased a large quantity of high-grade Fountain Pens from the largest manufacturer in the country. We got a very attractive price and will give our customers advantage of it. These pens will move quickly so do not delay, but order promptly.

These pens have handsomely engraved barrels. Points are 14k gold plated. Feed is excellent insuring perfect flow of ink. Larger than standard size and they do not require frequent filling. Not a toy in any respect but a perfect Fountain Pen. Each pen nicely packed in a box with glass filler. Full directions with each, insuring perfect work and results.

Our $1.00 "safety clip" pen is the latest improved. It is fully guaranteed. Every pen fitted with new patent safety clip insuring its staying in the pocket. Will not roll off the desk. Price post-paid $1.00. High-grade in every respect. Sells in stores at $2 to $4.

This pen is first-class in every way. Two half-inch gold plated bands on it as shown in illustration. It sells in stores at from $1.50 to $2.50. Our special price post-paid only 60 cents. *Money back if not satisfactory.*

COONER & FORTUNE CO

Indianapolis, Ind.

Tell them you saw this ad in Up-to-Date Farming



DANDY

Base Ball Outfits FREE to BOYS

You can have a fine base ball suit made to your measure in blue, red, gray or black, consisting of heavily padded pants, any style shirt or cap and fine belt, or you can have a player's outfit, consisting of heavily padded chest protector, steel wire mask, pitcher's mitt, fielder's glove, cap, belt and ball for distributing only 20 packages of our beautifully colored, highly artistic post cards (10 assorted post cards to a package) at 15 cents on our special offer. Our post cards are easy to sell. Subjects all new and pleasing. Many different subjects. Very fine cards. The colorings are very beautiful and they represent the acme of perfection in the printing art. The people will be glad of an opportunity to buy them. We trust you with the post cards. Send no money in advance. Premiums sent promptly upon receipt of $3.00 from sale. Write at once.

L. M. LOMER, Mgr., Dept. B,

285 East 21st St., New York City.

$7.00 WORTH of MILLER'S STOCK REMEDIES FREE



DON'T BUY

ANOTHER POUND OF STOCK FOOD ON FAITH!

You owe it to yourself—for the sake of your pocketbook and a sound, healthy condition in your stock—to investigate this amazing offer before paying out one penny on the bald, bare claim of any manufacturer. I am putting this statement just as strongly as I know how, because I propose to prove to *you* the actual value of every article put out under my label. Every remedy, every food named in my list is of the highest grade and has triumphantly stood the test of years. Try them freely and study well the proof I offer to back up my claim.

STOCK REMEDY

Every element necessary to build up an animal is contained in Miller's Stock Remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds, Glanders, Lung Fever, Yellow Water and roughness of skin. *It will not fail you.*

HOGS

The surest money maker on the farm. And the most susceptible to disease. A hundred thousand farmers have used my remedy for ten years. Perhaps *you* have it *now*—in a different carton.

POULTRY

Hundreds of farmers' wives have written me in past years—"I am clothing the family with my egg money since I began using your Poultry Food." Could any further argument be added in favor of Miller's Poultry Food? None! Absolutely none. It's certain death to lice, ticks, vermin or fleas.

WORMS

As you know are workers that weaken and eventually starve their victim. Their destruction is as gradual and certain on the farmer's stock as is creeping paralysis on a human being. But Miller's Worm Remedy is sure, positive death to them. I have known it to remove from 100 to 150 worms at one time.

Don't wait—Don't doubt. Get these goods NOW.

Be forehanded—fill out the coupon now while you are thinking about it

J.G. MILLER STOCK FOOD CO. 103 MAIN ST TIFFIN, O

J. G. Miller Stock Food Co., 103 Main St., Tiffin, O.

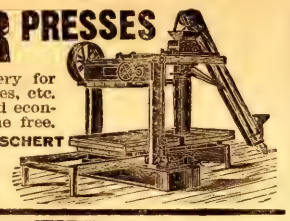
Gentlemen:—Please send me your $7.00 worth of infallible stock remedies as advertised, absolutely *free*.

Name.....

Freight Office.....

State..... I own.....Horses .....Hogs .....Cattle

CIDER PRESSES



and all machinery for making fruit juices, etc. Most reliable and economical. Catalogue free.
The BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.
474 Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y.



Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS
The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never fails—always ready. Also HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps. Write today for Circulars and Prices.
F.E. Myers & Bro., 4 Orange St., Ashland, O.
THE PUMP THAT PUMPS

Michigan Lands

SEND for my free 32-page illustrated booklet and map of the Dempsy Lands in Mason and Lake Counties, Michigan; unexcelled for general farming and sheep and cattle raising. Best land at lowest prices in Michigan. Easy terms.
J. E. MERRITT, Manistee, Mich.

THRIFTY FARMERS are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED information regarding a good farm for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and when can give possession.
L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1922-J, Rochester, N. Y.

More money per acre can be made in Baldwin County, Alabama, growing Sumatra and Havana Tobacco than any other crop anywhere else in the United States.

A few acres will make you independent. The work is easy and congenial. Land grows all fruits and vegetables to perfection. Beats California. Most healthful climate and water. No better place to live in the whole country. We do not ask you to believe these statements now; but

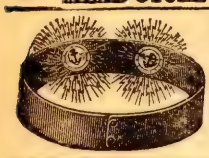
WE DO WANT TO PROVE THEM

to you. Send your name for proof and complete information. Land now selling so that any one can buy who can save a few cents aday. Price advancing rapidly. Alabama Sumatra and Havana Tobacco Co., Dept. B, 1304 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago.

Rider Agents Wanted



in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1909 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires
1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new*..... **$3 to $8**
Great Factory Clearing Sale.
We *Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow
TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 117 Chicago



Agents Wanted BOTH SEXES.
The electricity from the batteries will turn a needle through your table or hand. Cures Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Disease, Weak and Lame Back, etc. For advertising purposes we will give ONE BELT FREE to one person in each locality. Address E. J. SMEAD & CO., Dept. 46, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS



Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. PROP. LONG, 809 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY



Selling these new PATENTED POSITIVE TENSION SCISSORS. No other house sells them. Can't be bought in stores. V. C. Glebner sold 22 pairs first three hours, made $13.50. You can do it. Write today and let us prove it. We show how to make $3 to $10 daily. Experience unnecessary. OUTFIT FREE.
THOMAS MFG. CO., 1254 Barney Blk., Dayton, O.

AGENTS BIG PROFIT. Absolute necessity to every farmer and teamster. Metal Hame Fastener. Simple device. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Last a lifetime. Agents coin money. 140% sure profit. No chains. No straps. No quack. No trifle about our offer. We give a square deal. Guaranteed, money-back goods. Sample, 25 cents. Particulars free. Write us at once.



Cooner & Fortune Co., Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS New Invention; never before sold in your territory: horse owners wild about them: automatic hame fastener sells at sight; coin money; a fortune in your territory; free sample to workers; write at once. Automatic Fastener Co., G 640, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JUST OUT Low priced 3-lb. Mop; turn crank to wring; hands keep clean. Women all buy; 150 per cent to Agents; exclusive territory given; catalog free.
U. S. MOP CO., 694 Main St., Leipsic, O.

GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Alexander's Writings on Practical Bee Culture.—This is a book of excerpts from the writings of the greatest bee master this country has ever known—one who always made good. He was a creator of bee conditions. He did not merely study the life of the bee as he found it, but molded them to the conditions as they should be to give the best results, and he attained them. Living in a thickly settled section of the country, he kept as many as 1,000 hives, and produced as much fancy honey per hive as do the best bee keepers from 100 hives per hive. (Fifty cents. A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.)

A Garden of Lilies, and *Hardy Plants and Bulbs.*—These two little booklets by the author of *A Plea for Hardy Plants*, J. Wilkinson Elliott, should be in the hands of all lovers of the hardy garden. They treat of everything worth while in hardy plants, bulbs and vines. Free. Elliott Nursery Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Dahlia Book.—This is the descriptive catalogue of the foremost growers of dahlias for commercial purposes in the country. They grow 600 named varieties, and are up-to-date in all the foreign novelties, trying out all of them and introducing all the good things to their customers. They ship daily during the season from twenty to thirty thousand cut blooms to the large cities. There is not the information about dahlias in the possession of the people that there should be, and this little book would give every one the necessary insight into the present and future possibilities of this coming flower. Send for it. Free. (David Herbert & Son, Atco, N. J.)

The month of July is the trying one in the garden. It is the very height of the early season—the crops which have been coming on must be carefully gathered and the marketing attended to, and the matter of replacing them with the proper succession attended to. There is a pleasure in gathering the crops of one's hands, which have had constant care for months, during the trying times of early spring, and now that they are in all the beauty of their maturity, we can indulge in the pleasures of fruition. In gardening, unlike hunting, the pleasure is not in the pursuit of the crop, but in the possession of it, especially if our crop be just a little better than that of our unprogressive neighbor, who does not believe in "new-fangled" notions of gardening and does not read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

I wonder how many of my Garden Department folks tried the newest things in flowers and vegetables? To me one of the greatest pleasures of the garden is the annual trials of the novelties which the seedsmen bring out in their catalogues. In these days of the fiercest competition among the seedsmen there is no risk to run in buying a novelty, as all of them are put to the most severe trials before they are offered to the public, and all of them are sure to have some merit, and it is the place of the home gardener to try a few of each kind every season, in order that he can add to his stock of useful things and discard such old types as are inferior to the modern ones, which appear from time to time among the seedsmen's novelties. Those who have a gardenful of novelties are by this time reveling in the delights of a first glimpse of them. I will never forget my first bite into an ear of Country Gentleman sweet corn—ah! what a pleasure it was, and how I wished I had an acre of it.

In the rush caused by the multitudinous duties of the garden at this time of year do not forget the flower beds and borders. Every time the garden is worked give them a similar working, and do not hoe deep, as the roots will soon work to the top for surface feeding. Shallow working has been found by the experiments of the Agricultural Department and the State experiment stations to be best for hot weather. But it should be done often.

By the first week of July the clover honey flow will be over in most sections and the bees will be out of work for a time and care must be taken that robbing does not start among them. It will be best to contract the entrances, and at the first signs of robbing going on the entrance to the hive which is being robbed should be made so small that but one bee can enter at a time. In case you have small nuclei from which you are building up colonies, examine them, and if any signs of robbing, contract them so that they will have only as many frames as the cluster can cover. This will in most cases stop the robbing, as the robbers will not go among the clustered bees to gain their stolen sweets. In order to be sure how to handle any special case, consult "The A, B, C of Bee Culture," which should be in the hands of all who keep bees.

The principal work in the orchard during the first week of July, in case it is being cultivated, is to keep up the regular cultivation. If it is in grass that has been mowed, allow the grass to grow long enough to shade the ground before pasturing it, and do not allow it to be eaten too close, as the orchard should be either cultivated or shaded during the hot months of midsummer. It is a good time in which to repair any trees which could not be attended to during the spring months, using nothing but the best Portland cement, and making the excavations complete, so that all the rotten texture is removed, exposing a bright surface of living wood to the concrete filling.

The raspberry crop, if correctly grown, is one of the most profitable of all berries, but as generally grown it is too often not worth (in money value) the time given to gather it. The handling of this crop is one of the cases in which we improve on nature. Nature kills the bearing wood of this season at the end of the season, but the gardener who knows kills them as soon as the last of the berries are picked, thus throwing the full strength of the roots into the perfection of next year's fruiting canes, improving their size and quality. Keep the young growing canes tied up from time to time as they grow in order that they will grow straight and stiff, which will prevent them falling over with the weight of next year's fruit. Watch for any signs of anthracnose, and on its appearance spray the whole patch with standard Bordeaux mixture. Keep up the cultivation of the soil after the crop is harvested, and feed a good, well-balanced fertilizer, if none was added in the spring. The cultivation of all small fruits should be shallow.

At the head of this department I refer to a dahlia book put out by a firm of specialists in this popular flower. There has been a great advance in this flower during the past ten years, due to the work of the American and European specialists, who have been at work hybridizing and selecting it to numerous new types. There was a time, not long since, when the artistic flower lover would have none of the dahlia on account of its uncompromising stiffness. At that time there were but two or three kinds, and they of little beauty, but now we have them in species that are the most informal of flowers, rivaling the Japanese chrysanthemum in the convolutions of their petals, and many new shades and colors have been added to the list. The result has been, first, a dahlia craze, which went the way of all sudden crazes, to be succeeded by a steady demand from the true lovers of the flower, who are so many that hundreds of acres of them are grown every year, in order to supply the demand. Every garden should have at least one specimen of each of the different forms of the dahlia, which are: The Decorative, Show, Paeony-flowered, Century, Cactus, Fancy, Collarette, Giant and Pompon, and various single varieties.

There has been introduced from Japan a new salad plant known as "Udo," which has been tried by the various experiment stations and approved by all of them. Some persons who have tried it pronounce it superior to both celery and asparagus, as it can be used the same as both—raw or cooked. It is a winter salad, and on that account should be valuable. I intend to watch it and at the proper time lay before my readers the consensus of opinion regarding it in time for plantings to be made next season.

The young plants which you have been growing on in pots or flats for next winter's blooming should not be allowed to bloom this summer. They should be watched and every bud picked off, and by the latter part of this month the stems should be cut back one-third in order to induce more branching, so that by October they will be not over six inches high, and a perfect globe of foliage. This will give most bloom haulms, and they will be a mass of bloom early in the winter. After cutting back give them nitrate of soda solution, as previously given, and keep the pots sunk in the ground.

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Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

A Lament

BY ELSPETH GRAHAME.

Oh, it's always time for something—
For walks, or talks, or tea,
Or brushing hair, or lessons,
But it's never time for me!

If I've marshaled all my soldiers
And the battle has begun,
It's time for something stupid,
For good-by to all my fun.

If at last I get the creatures
From the ark to stand up straight,
It is time to put my boots on,
And I'm told I will be late.

If a horse may chance to tumble
And I want to stop and look,
It's time to leave off walking
And resume my spelling book.

If I'm longing to blow bubbles,
And have mixed a lovely froth,
It is time to clear the table,
And it's time to lay the cloth.

If I'm deep in some nice story,
The best I've ever read,
Why then you may be certain
That it's time to go to bed!

—*In Good Housekeeping.*

LETTERS FROM PRIZE WINNERS

We have received letters from two of our prize winners in response to our invitation to them to tell how they will spend the prize money.

These prizes were awarded in the problem contest. We congratulate the boys on being such good mathematicians, and we want to give all our boys and girls a "tip" that there will be more contests later on, and that correct spelling and proper capitalization and punctuation will "count" in the awarding of the prizes.

Here are the letters:

Jacobsburg, Ohio, June 7, 1909.

DEAR EDITOR—Received my prize May 17, 1909, and was very glad to know that I had won second prize. I am fifteen years old.

I have a camera and work at the photo business. I intend to put my dollar in the bank before long.

I am sending you answers to the Bible questions given in your May 15th paper.

Hoping I am not too late, I am, Truly yours,

SYLVAN O. GRAHAM.

Sullivan, Mo., May 17, 1909.

DEAR EDITOR—I saw in UP-TO-DATE FARMING that I won the third prize for solving some problems that appeared in UP-TO-DATE some time back.

At your request I will tell how I intend to spend the money.

I think I will spend it for some good books, but I have not selected them yet. I like to read good books. Although I am only fifteen years old I have read a good many books, as we have a library at the school house.

Some of the best books that I have read were written by Longfellow, Cooper, Holmes, Castleman, Henty, Algiers and other good authors.

I also read newspapers and magazines. I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING the best of all the papers I read. Yours truly,

FRITZ BLESI.

Route 2, Box 33, Sullivan, Mo.

The editor of Up-to-Date Young Folks wishes to thank every one of our boys and girls who has written a letter for our department. We cannot print every letter, but we are glad to hear from every one of you. We are sure you will all be glad to hear from this "little helper" from Vermont:

DEAR EDITOR—I saw a piece in your paper asking the boys and girls what they did to help mother. I am a girl twelve years old. I go to school regularly when it keeps. It is some over one mile; it is a pleasant walk in summer and in winter we can slide a good way on our sled when we first start out, as we live on top of a hill.

I can comb my own hair and my sister's, wash dishes and potatoes, sweep and sew carpet rags, and best of all I like to sew on patch-work quilts. My mother don't have half enough pieces to keep me going. And I like to help outdoors, sometimes when papa is late with chores I let out the cows and am not afraid to lead the horses to water.

If you print this perhaps I will write again.

ALICE A. PATTEE.

East Georgia, Vt.

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS

In our issue of May 15th we gave some Bible questions. Though no prizes were offered we find that much interest was centered in the questions. Harry R. Weaver, of Muncie, Ind., sent in the first and only correct list of answers, which we publish for the benefit of all who were interested. Those who would like to verify these answers can do so by consulting the word book or concordance given at the back of almost every Bible:

SIRS—Please find enclosed the answers to the Bible questions in May 15th issue:

1. Aaron was the first high priest of the Hebrew nation.
2. Abednego was one of the three Hebrew children who were cast into the firey furnace because they worshiped God.
3. Abel was the son of Adam, the first person who was killed.
4. Abigail was the beautiful woman who saved her husband's life and saved much bloodshed.
5. Belshazzar was the king who saw the handwriting on the wall.
6. Benjamin was Jacob's youngest son.
7. Mary, Martha and Lazarus were three residents of Bethany.
8. Bethesda was a city near the Sea of Galilee.
9. Bethlehem was the birthplace of Christ.
10. Boaz befriended Ruth and afterward married her.

HARRY R. WEAVER.

Muncie, Ind.

What Am I?

I'll bet there's lots o' City folks
That will be kept a guessin'
To know my name, an' yet to them
I am indeed a blessin'.

Sometimes I'm kind o' squatty like,
An' sometimes good deal taller.
Depends somewhat on where I'm raised,
On hilltop, or the holler.

I'm taller on an average,
Than most the growed-up people,
But there is things that's taller'n me,
For instance, a church steeple.

Ef I wuz standing' by myself
I wouldn't cut much figger,
But when I'm seen with all my kin
I look a leetle bigger.

I live out doors through all my life
In what I call "God's Castle,"
An' bow my head for every breeze,
An' waive my stately tassel.

I cannot talk as people do
And neither can I hear.
So when I say I have ears galore
You'll think it rather queer.

My life is brief, a few short months,
You hear of me in "barn-talk,"
An' if you don't know my name,
I'll tell you. A plain "CORN STALK."

J. F. Starkey.

Resurrection Plant

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"Siempra Viva" (EVERLASTING) from that ancient and mysterious land—*Old Mexico*, rich in legend and tradition. Imported direct. The *Resurrection Flower* is a beautiful and everlasting plant or fern of rare and delicate verdure, native of the desert region of Mexico, where rain is little known. Ordinarily a dry and brittle mass, place the plant in a dish or pan, add a little water, and *lo! and behold!* within a few minutes the dead and withered plant is completely *restored to life*, unfolds and rapidly enlarges into a beautiful fern-like flower, filling a large vessel. Pour off the water and the plant soon assumes its original withered condition; no soil is required. This process of resurrection may be performed *numberless times* at your pleasure.

Mystify, delight and amuse your friends by performing the apparently impossible, a feat of magic, truly *restoring the dead.* Full instructions accompany orders.

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Our magazine publishes views of magnificent scenery, stories of adventure and sketches of western life (said by some readers to be worth $3 a year). Seventh year of marvelous success.

Tell all of your friends. Clubs of three subscriptions and three Resurrection Plants for 60c; or 3 years' subscription and 3 plants to yourself, 60c. Postage stamps taken same as cash. Address Rocky Mountain Magazine, Sta. 2, Denver, Colo.

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We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to six of your friends. NEW IDEAS Post Cards Exchange, P. O. Box 1693, K-91, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Little Friends Offer

DEAR GIRLS:—

Do you see this picture? It shows furniture for your dolly's kitchen. See the cupboard has three shelves for your dishes. They will look so pretty showing through the blue striped drapery.

And see the little blue-topped foot-rest to brace dolly and keep her from falling on her face when she sits in the chair.

Have you often wanted a really, for-sure table? And a bench to go with it? Well, here they are. The table is already covered with oilcloth just like mamma's table. You can prepare "tea" for the dollies and then wipe the table off nice and clean afterwards.

Dolly can give a party—a cooking party—and invite all the other girl dollies. There are plenty of chairs, good, strong, high-backed ones, so they can all sit down at once.

You know what Mission furniture is, don't you? It is that strong, well-made, substantial looking kind that the old Jesuit priests used in their Missions in California hundreds of years ago. Now people everywhere are using the same kind in their houses. Our furniture is like that.

Don't you want this pretty set of furniture? You can have *such fun* playing with dolly and her furniture this summer. We will tell you how to get it.

Now, you know what papa has often told you—"All good things come to those who work." That is an excellent motto to remember. You can show papa right here that you do remember and will try. We will help you, because we know how much you want dolly's furniture and what fun you will have with it.

This is the way to try:

Take this copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, show it to five friends of papa's and mamma's. Show them the picture of this pretty set of furniture that you want. Tell them how very much you want it. Ask them each to give you 15 cents for a trial subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. For that 15 cents, tell them, we will send this paper to them twice a month for three months—six papers like this.

Then you send us the 75 cents which you have collected and we will send you this set of furniture. Just a little work on your part and you will earn this set for dolly all by yourself.

Let us see what our dear UP-TO-DATE girls can do.

Please tear off here and send us this letter.

Dear UP-TO-DATE *People, at Indianapolis:*

I want the kitchen set for my dolly. I have asked five friends to subscribe for three months (six issues) to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and enclose the 75 cents. Please send these people the paper and send me dolly's kitchen set right away. Send it to

Name.....

Address.....

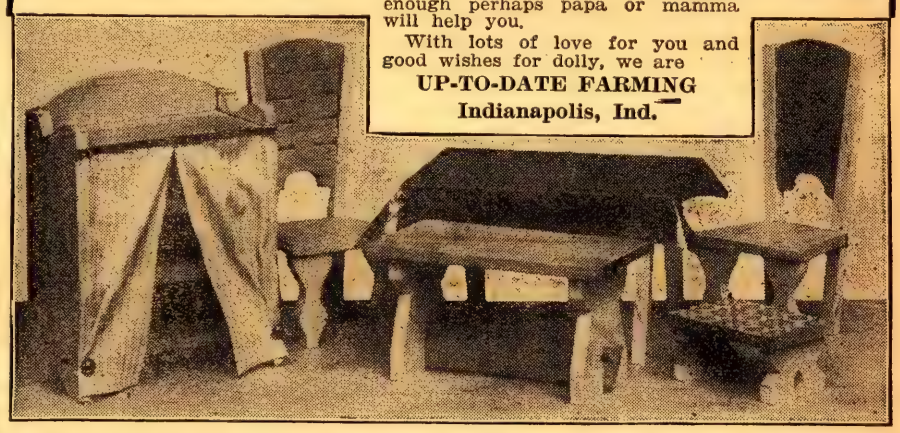
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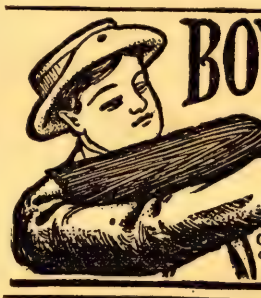
Then on another piece of paper write the five names of the friends who gave you the subscriptions.

We hope you will write this letter to us yourself, but if you cannot write plain enough perhaps papa or mamma will help you.

With lots of love for you and good wishes for dolly, we are

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.





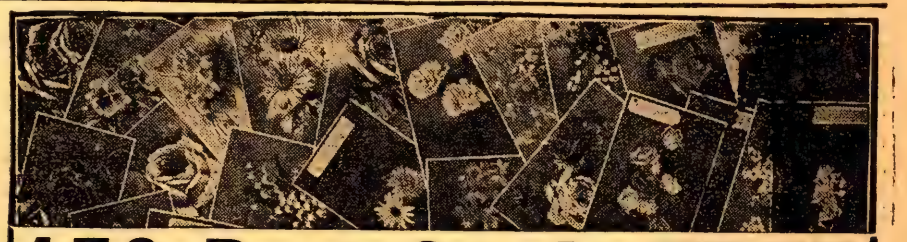
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If you want nice cards,
You needn't wait;
Send a five-cent nick
To UP-TO-DATE.
Prettiest set
You ever saw
Will come at once
Without a flaw.
And then you'll learn
In half a minute
How many more
There's for you in it.

(See great postal card offers. Get some "beauties" for nothing and then get a pile of them by getting a few of your friends to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 15 cents for four months. It's easy.)

CAN YOU SPELL?

Many people frankly confess their inability to spell correctly words in everyday use. Even well educated men and women are often guilty of misspelling ordinary words.

After much observation a teacher ventures to express her opinion that people who are "good spellers" are "good" at almost anything. They have good eyes and put them to good use. They are particular and careful to do things "just right."

If carpenters, their mortises fit and their doors swing true. If bookkeepers, their accounts are correct in every detail. If dressmakers, the clothes they make do not pull or sag or pucker, and their stitches do not show on the right side.

The editor of Up-to-Date Young Folks urges every young person to pay special attention to spelling. From the papers submitted in a recent contest she has selected a list of words that are often misspelled. She suggests that one of the family pronounce the words while the others spell them: "Win," "UP-TO-DATE FARMING," "traveled," "problems," "respectfully," "madam," "Philip," "please," "performed," "right," "field," "receives," "acre," "Thomas," "yielded."

THE DRUNKEN MAN

While on the way to town today we met a man with horse and buggy. As the horse came trotting along Catherine, who was driving, said, "I believe that man has a 'load' on." As he came near we saw that he was not able to drive and did not even see us, and May cried out, "Give him the whole road, quick!" And instantly Catherine pulled over into the ditch.

Just then the man's hat blew off. He missed it at once and stopped his horse. As he swayed from side to side we, looking back, doubted his ability to get out of the buggy, but after much effort he succeeded, and steadied himself by the buggy. Then began the journey to the hat. With arms spread to help in keeping his balance he waded through the mud, first on one side of the road, then on the other.

Finally the hat lay just at his feet. In stooping to lift it he overbalanced and fell into the mud. Scrambling to his feet he tried it again. This time he went backwards, falling full length into the mud. Getting up, he walked in a half-circle to the hat and stooping carefully picked it up. Resting a little in this position, he finally succeeded in standing erect, and with some difficulty made his way back to the buggy, but he had not succeeded in getting in when we had passed over the hill and he was hidden from our view.

Boys, this man was once as straight and as nimble as you. Do you think this description of him will ever fit you? It is for you to decide. If you admire men of this description the way to become so is by drinking intoxicating drinks. Many of them began by drinking cider.

If you prefer to be the sort of man God meant you to be, just be sure that you can be. The one sure way is never to take the first drink of anything that will intoxicate.

When one young man of my acquaintance is offered a cigar he smiling says, "O! no; thank you. That would make me sick."

People soon understand when one is decided, and a boy or man of whom it is known that he does not indulge in intoxicating drinks receives few invitations to drink. If it is known that a man has ever drank, be it ever so long ago, there are always those who will try to induce him to drink again.

So, boys, do not take the first glass. Just smile and shake your head and say, "O! no; thank you. That would make me silly."

If you never take the first drink you will never be a drunkard.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

More Than He Asked For

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," began the political spellbinder, "lend me your ears—"

Just then some one threw a cabbage at the speaker.

"Hold on, my friend," he continued in the same breath, "I didn't want your whole head; it was only your ears."

Fat People's Misery

The approach of warm weather brings misery to all fat people and death to many. Obesity (over stoutness) is a disease that shortens life ten to forty years by blocking up the vital organs with unhealthy fat so that the blood circulates badly, the heart, stomach, kidneys, etc., cannot perform their functions properly and a general condition of feeble health and premature old age is certain, unless the sufferer's life is cut off suddenly by heart failure, heat collapse, sunstroke, apoplexy or some other awful fatality.

Everybody knows how over-fatness spoils the figure and ruins the complexion.

There's no use in trying to permanently, quickly and safely reduce weight by patent medicines, as those who have wasted time and money upon this delusion can testify. The Bradford method acts with remarkable quickness and the health as well as beauty is restored. A proof treatment can be obtained free, postpaid (in plain package) by any reader who writes H. C. Bradford, M. D., 20 E. Twenty-second St., R. 54, New York, N. Y. Correspondence is strictly confidential and you are not put under the slightest obligation by accepting this free offer.



Standard Calicoes

Our grandmothers wore **Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey** cotton prints. Our mothers are wearing them today. Ask them about quality—how they wear and hold their color. Let them show you the neat stylish patterns.

Quality was paramount in grandmother's time. The same today in Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

Do You Want a SILK DRESS?



Ten yards of silk will make this dress.

¶ Of course you do, for any woman would be proud to own a silk dress of the kind we are talking about.

Here it is:—

¶ A High-Grade Black Taffeta Silk such as would cost you at least $1.25 per yard in any of the large stores in the country. We allow 10 yards of this silk to a pattern, which you will acknowledge is a liberal allowance, as the silk is 35 inches wide.

Without Expense To You

¶ Here is a splendid opportunity for you to secure a stylish, serviceable and dressy silk gown that you would be proud to wear.

¶ We desire you to secure a few yearly subscribers to HUMAN LIFE and help us introduce our magazine.

¶ We send you sample copies of our magazine, subscription blanks and full directions, and in a very few hours' time you can certainly earn this high-grade taffeta silk dress pattern.

¶ Write us now, today.

¶ Be the first one in your locality and you will be surprised to see how easy it is to secure the few subscriptions needed.

HUMAN LIFE PUBLISHING COMPANY
532 Atlantic Avenue - - - Boston, Mass.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., R54, NewYork

(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

I WILL GIVE $1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR



I Treat Before it poisons deep glands. **NO KNIFE OR PAIN. No Pay Until Cured.** No X Ray or other Swindle. A Pacific Island plant makes the cures. **Absolute Guarantee.** Any tumor, lump or sore on the lip, face or anywhere six months is cancer. **130-Page Book** sent free with testimonials of thousands cured, at their homes.

ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST

Is CANCER and if neglected it will always poison deep glands in the armpit and kill quickly.

Address DR. & MRS. CHAMLEE & CO.

Most Successful Cancer Specialists Living.

1M 201 & 203 N. 12th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

KINDLY SEND TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures **Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.**

YOU HAVE MANY We Can Gratify Your WANTS! and will show you how to obtain a great many of them by sending **20 Cents** in silver or stamps and get one of our valuable books of simple and tried formulas and receipts for you to make money at a very small cost. We will also place your name on our agent's and mailing lists and you will receive papers, magazines, pictures, post cards, samples, etc.

CUMMINGS & FITZGERALD,

24 South Illinois St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia**

DIABETES CURED. FREE trial package DIABETOL, and booklet proves it.

AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box U, Whitney Point, N. Y.

LOVELY POST CARDS FREE

Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

A CONVALESCENT'S COSTUME

Nellie, recovering from a severe illness, found herself with nothing suitable to wear. She said: "I have work dresses, visiting dresses and church dresses, but nothing that I can slip into when I want to sit up a short time." Her husband thought he would get her a pretty kimono, but found that anything nice at all would cost $3.50. "Well," said Della, "we can buy the material and make one for less than that."

So she visited the different stores, getting samples of outing and flannelette, as Nellie wanted something warm enough for cool summer days. Nellie chose a pretty blue and white check, more white than blue, and had it trimmed with bands of blue mercerized sateen in a shade just matching the blue in the outing.

A good-sized patch pocket serves as a place for her handkerchief and pill and powder boxes. Thus she has her medicines handy.

A closing of Nellie's own design was added. It consisted of "frogs" made of an inch wide bias band of the blue with edges folded in and stitched together with blue sewing silk. This was arranged on the right side of the front in three coils, with a long loop to fasten over a button on the left side. This was made of the blue sateen over an old coat button. Four of these "frogs" and four buttons not only made a convenient closing, but added much to the appearance of the kimono.

The cost was as follows:

7½	yards outing flannel at 10c	$ .75
2	yards mercerized sateen at 30c	.60
1	spool sewing silk	.10
Pattern		.15
Total		$1.60

Della thinks it a good plan to have a pretty kimono on hand, as nothing is so convenient in case of sickness, and something pretty to wear is as good as a tonic; in fact, is really a tonic to one recovering from an illness.

Can you tell me of any ginghams, suitable for dresses for a young lady, that are less expensive than the imported ginghams, yet fine and pretty? M. E. R.

Fine, pretty ginghams in exquisite designs and colors are called Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrettes, made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and they are less than half the price of the imported ginghams. You should be able to purchase them at any first class dry goods store. If you don't find them write the Company and they will advise you of a dealer who does keep them.

Have you a telephone? What would our cities be without phones? What would our rural districts—or many of them—be without their phones? In the year 1909 a telephone on every farm is pretty nearly necessary. It doesn't cost money—it only requires an investment which returns handsome dividends daily. If you haven't a good phone you should write to Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 273 Second street, Milwaukee, Wis., and they will tell you about them.

Keep abreast of the times—know all there is to know about the latest tools, machines and implements for farmers. This advice especially applies to cream separators. The Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., have published an attractive and instructive book about cream separators and the United States Separator in particular. Send for it. Ask for free booklet No. 187.

Preacher—"What do you do all day at school, Billy?"

Billy—"I stay there and wait till it's time to come home."

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.



A Club of 10 Subscribers at 50c or send $2.90 and 1 yearly Sub.

GRAND MISSION LAMP FREE

Any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can get this grand Mission Lamp for two hours' pleasant work. You may have an Oil, Gas or Electric Lamp—your choice. Lamp is 24 inches high and 15 inches square. It is no toy, but full-sized and all the rage everywhere. Green opalescent Art Glass shade—nothing finer. The lamp is substantially made of weathered mission oak, hand-rubbed and waxed. This lamp will be an ornament to cottage or mansion and will be prized in every home. *We will give it to you.* Unless specified we send an oil lamp. *Oil Lamp* includes Brass Bowl, Burner, Wick and Chimney. *Gas Lamp* includes patent socket goose-neck burner, mantel and chimney. *Electric Lamp* includes plug, cord and socket. Everything ready to light.

OUR OFFER.—We will give this handsome lamp free for a club of 10 yearly subscribers at 50c each, or for a new or renewal yearly subscription accompanied by $2.90. This Mission Lamp must be seen to be appreciated, and if every one realized its beauty and worth they would be almost sure to get one. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back on request. Go to work to earn one now. You will be surprised how easily you can get 10 subscribers for *the paper with a mission.*

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

EASY WAY



NEW INVENTION—NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
CLEANS FAMILY WASH in 30 to 50 minutes

WHILE YOU REST

No rubbing. No chemicals. No motor, electricity, water power, springs, levers nor wheels.
DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE, WASH BOILER.
Less time; almost no labor; no injury to clothes.

Customers everywhere praise it.—Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes: "Done big washing with Easy Way in 45 minutes. Sold 3 already." D. N. Curtis, Okla.—*"Washes white and colored clothes and blankets equally well."* (Orders 12.) Mrs. Fred. Reynolds, Mass., writes:—"I do three washings with Easy Way every Monday; get them out before noon." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.

Clothes cleaned **without rubbing."** J. W. Myers, Ga., orders 12 more, says: "Easy Way greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing that miserable wash day. **Sells itself."**

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Operated on any stove. Add water, then soap, then clothes. Move knob *only occasionally.* In 8 to 10 minutes first batch clean. Next batch same way, same water. **In 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean.** Cleans white and colored clothes, woolens, laces, bed clothes.

NO RUBBING OR INJURY—ALL METAL—durable, light in weight, sanitary. Nothing to warp, crack, break, or get out of order. Easily handled, always ready. **Child or weakly woman can handle it.** Solves servant problem. Saves drudgery, time, clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—Easy Way does same at your home. No experiment, 100,000 already sold.

FREE SAMPLE

TO AGENTS. A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out after orders."

We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents. **Easy Way new article,** not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People wild to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y. placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: **"Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day"**—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down."* Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $300.00.*) **Just shipped 1000 Easy Ways** to one agent in Russia. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had."* A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Get one for your own use.* **GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY** or your **MONEY REFUNDED.** *Send for Free Sample offer, special agents' proposition, etc.* **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today. **Harrison Mfg. Co.,** 1017 Harrison Building, **Cincinnati, Ohio.**



10 Beautiful Post Cards FREE

While They Last

Delicate and Refined Goldbacked Language of Flower Cards

We have a lot of the most beautiful floral post cards we have ever seen. We will give you ten of these handsome cards (all different) **absolutely free,** except that we ask you to send us two stamps to cover postage and handling and do us a little favor as soon as you receive them. We are making a very special offer in connection with these cards and we want you to have a sample set so that you may understand how exceptional our offer really is. With the ten cards we send you a letter telling how you may secure a set of **fifty** more beautiful cards by simply showing your ten cards to a few of your friends and neighbors.

These are NOT the cheap quality of cards that are frequently sold at cut rates or used as premiums. They are strictly high-class in every respect. Artistically lithographed in gold and natural colors. Don't let this opportunity go by if you are interested in post cards. We know you will be delighted with the exquisite cards we offer.

Send us four cents in stamps today (one cent stamps preferred) and say you want the ten cards. We will send them to you by return mail and also tell YOU how you may quickly secure the extra fifty cards FREE. Please use this coupon.

VICK'S MAGAZINE

521 Vick Block, Chicago, Ill.

VICK'S MAGAZINE, 521 Vick Block, Chicago, Ill.
I enclose 4 cents in stamps. Send me 10 beautiful post cards FREE and tell me how to get 50 more without cost.

Name_____

P. O._____ St. or R. F. D._____

State_____

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

A very large number of farmers will receive this number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as a sample copy or as new subscribers, who never saw the paper before.

Many of them probably never heard of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and did not know there was such a paper. We have no doubt that their surprise will be a pleasant one and they will welcome this paper that teaches the only tested and proven, practical plan for marketing farm crops at profitable prices.

Also many of them may not have heard of the Farmers' Society of Equity, that body of American farmers that represents the plan and that is organizing to put it in complete operation to direct the marketing of all the crops.

To all of these we commend a careful reading of this number. But understand this is not a special issue in any sense, but an average of what the paper has been for seven years. In that time it has been the greatest force in the country to improve agriculture in America.

Probably some of the new readers who will get this number heard of the strange doctrine that UP-TO-DATE FARMING began to teach about seven years ago, viz., that farmers could set the prices on their crops and through controlled and systematic marketing they could get them; also they may recall how this doctrine was ridiculed by nearly everybody, and they said, "Farmers cannot have any power to affect the prices of their crops."

But every farmer in the country knows now that what we first announced and have persistently taught has largely come to pass. And those people, institutions and publications that at first contended it was "only a dream" now admit that the plan is sound and that farmers must and can control their crops and market them over a year as the demand comes, before steady and profitable prices will prevail.

But, while other papers admit the reasonableness, the necessity and even the practicability of the propositions and plans, this paper is the only one that is teaching the farmers and getting them in a position where they will be in control of the prices and marketing of their crops. In other words, while all the other farm papers continue to teach almost exclusively production and greater production, UP-TO-DATE FARMING devotes most of its efforts to the marketing side of agriculture and constantly advises and directs its readers in ways that secure for them good prices.

It has come to be a settled matter that subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as a rule, get more money for their crops than those farmers get who do not read it. An inquiry along this line made some time ago resulted in such an overwhelming verdict of this kind as to leave no room for doubt; in fact, nearly every issue of the paper contains such evidence in "The Field" department.

Does it not follow, if what we said above is true, that this paper should be read by every farmer? The marketing of crops at profitable prices is more than half of successful farming. Therefore every farmer who subscribes to papers that teach the producing side of crops should also subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING so he will get a balanced education. Really, he needs more on marketing now than on producing, because nearly all farmers know very well how to produce, but when it comes to marketing they are in the power of the price-making speculators, exploiters and gamblers.

And what we have said above is true. This paper can help every farmer very much, and we want every person who receives a sample copy, or becomes a trial subscriber, to become a steady reader of it. Its teaching is sound and the greater the number of farmers who read it the greates its power will be and the greater will be the power of the farmers to compel profitable prices and Equity in all their business affairs.

* * *

If, after you read this number, you approve of the paper and the work we are doing, we will appreciate a letter from you. Don't conclude that you are too busy, but remember that we are always working for good prices for your crops and you can well afford a little cessation from efforts to produce to prepare for satisfactory marketing.

KENTUCKY MEETINGS

METCALF (County) County Union meeting will be held at Knob Lick, Saturday, July 24th. Meeting called for 1 p. m. All locals are expected to send representatives and members of the F. S. E. and its friends are invited.

Knob Lick Local Union, F. S. E., will meet Saturday, July 10th. A full attendance is requested. This is the regular meeting date.—*C. H. Forest, Secretary.*



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *I saw a notice in our local paper over the signature of S. B. Robertson, Secretary, that the A. S. E. has 20,000 paid-up members in Kentucky. What do you know about this? Can we rely on the statement?—M. W. A., Webster, Ky.*

ANSWER. S. B. Robertson, secretary, reported to the Kentucky State Executive Board at Glasgow, Ky., the evening of May 21st last that the membership of the A. S. E. in Kentucky was 7,000. It is not reasonable to believe that the growth was 13,000 in two weeks. The only safe thing is not to believe anything Robertson and the people associated with him say. Their object is to deceive the people, and the people lose in the end.

QUESTION. *Will you please tell us farmers up here how to get a market for our crops. We had one in Muskegon, but the Business Men's Association knocked it out, as it hurt them a little. We want a public market where a farmer can demand and get his price for what he produces.—A. G., Muskegon, Mich.*

ANSWER. The world is the market for farm crops and the problem is not to make the market, but to direct the stuff to the market where the demand is and at the right time. When farmers are organized on the plan this paper teaches then you can set your price on what your home market—Muskegon—requires and on all that is shipped to distant points. But you positively cannot do this short of the right kind of organization.

QUESTION. 1. *What do you think the 1909 crop of wheat should sell for?* 2. *What do you think it will start at at Chicago?* 3. *I see the speculators are selling futures as low as $1.05 at Chicago. Should we take that price or hold?—M. P. F., Reno County, Kansas.*

ANSWER. To be in fair ratio with prices of other commodities at not less than $1.25 per bushel, basis of Chicago market. 2. I expect the price to go to $1 a bushel by latter part of July. 3. Those who hold will get a higher price.

QUESTION. *I am not a member of the F. S. E. and I don't understand it well enough to know whether it is the kind of an organization we need here or not. The farmers of this county (Mercer) need an organization to suppress graft in county and township business. If your society excludes politics my opinion is it does not meet our requirements.—D. P., Mercer, Pa.*

ANSWER. The object of the F. S. E. is to first put the farmers of America in an organized condition so they can co-operate with each other. When organized on the F. S. E. plan all the farmers of the country can co-operate to secure benefits, or accomplish reforms of national scope. Also, having a State organization, the farmers of any State can co-operate to secure anything they need and are entitled to within the limits of their State, and in this they cannot be hindered by the organization in other States. Also, having county and community organizations, which are granted the right to govern themselves in matters affecting their districts, any local reforms can readily be accomplished through the F. S. E. organization.

The society is not in politics, and partisan politics is prohibited in its meetings, but there is nothing to prevent the farmers, organized and co-operating, from throwing their influence toward purity, honesty and economy in local, State and National government, as well as securing Equity in business. The first thing is to build your organization and then use it as occasions arise.

They Get Them All the Same

How they make them I don't know,
But I got them, that is so—
Those UP-TO-DATE fine post cards.
It's little work I had to do,
And friends were benefited, too;
And they're the very best rewards.

(See the postal card offers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and get some of the prettiest cards you ever saw.)

"Papa, don't you want to whip me?"

"No, dear; what have you done to be whipped for?"

"Nothing; but when you whip me mamma gives me cake and jelly to get me to stop crying."

BIRTHDAY POST CARDS FREE—Three very choice cards in beautiful colors; send 2 cent stamp for postage. ART POST CARD CLUB, Dept. 14, TOPEKA, KAN.

A Personal Letter From the Editor

Esteemed Subscriber:

I WISH I COULD SEE YOU AND TALK WITH YOU PERSONALLY A FEW MINUTES—but since this is not possible, I am going to write to you what is on my mind.

I WANT TO MAKE UP-TO-DATE FARMING THE GREATEST PAPER IN CIRCULATION and the most powerful paper to do good, in the country.

PERSONALLY, NO DUTY WILL BE SHIRKED, NO TASK NEGLECTED, TO MAKE this paper all that farmers of the country would like to have it—the most reliable, the most instructive and most useful publication that comes from any press; a paper that will make brighter and happier every home it enters, every one who reads it wiser and every soul with which it communes better and nobler.

THIS IS WHAT I WANT TO DO. BUT SINGLE-HANDED I CANNOT DO IT AT once, or as soon as I would like to have it done. Therefore, I have caused *The Equity Publishing Company* to be incorporated. This Company is now the owner and publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I invite you to become a joint owner with me and others, and a sharer in all the emoluments and honors that must come to the publishers of such a paper.

THE SHARES OF STOCK HAVE BEEN PURPOSELY MADE LOW—TEN DOLLARS ($10) each—so that people of modest means who are in accord with the grand principles and lofty aims of the paper, may become stockholders—joint owners of the paper that has aroused the world to new ideas and that has given to farming a new impulse, a new system of price-making and marketing, resulting in more certainty and larger incomes.

BY THIS PLAN UP-TO-DATE FARMING WILL REALLY BECOME THE PEOPLE'S paper, and at no distant day it must inevitably be the most influential paper that visits the homes of the people.

I WANT YOU TO JOIN ME AND OTHERS IN THIS WORK. ALL I HAVE OF worldly possessions is in The Equity Publishing Company, and all my ambitions are centered in accomplishing the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

I WAS PROUD OF THE PAPER WHEN I WAS ITS SOLE OWNER, BUT I WILL be glad to share it with others, as by so doing the time will come sooner when its mission will be accomplished.

WE HAVE TWO PAMPHLETS—ONE IS A "PROSPECTUS" AND THE TITLE OF the other is "The Print Shop of Up-to-Date Farming." I will be glad to send these to you on request.

YOU KNOW WHAT UP-TO-DATE FARMING IS, THEREFORE IT WILL NOT BE necessary to wait for the pamphlets, and I hope you will send your subscription on the below blank. But if you are not quite ready then ask for the two pamphlets, which will be sent at once.

I HOPE YOU WILL SUBSCRIBE FOR SEVERAL SHARES, AS THIS STOCK WILL pay large dividends. But if you cannot, then take one share. We want to make this a truly co-operative movement to publish the greatest paper in the country, its owners being to a very large extent its supporters.

THE MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE SALE OF STOCK IS USED IN INCREASING the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It already has a press and other machinery capable of producing a million copies weekly.

I WILL NOTE EACH BLANK THAT COMES BACK AND NOTE CAREFULLY THE men and women who will now come forward to make it possible to give UP-TO-DATE FARMING a million subscribers quickly, and then all farmers' problems will be solved.

MY SUBSCRIPTION FOR STOCK

The EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

I hereby subscribe for.....
shares of the capital stock of THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, value $10 *each,*

and herewith enclose.....*Dollars.*

Signed (Name in full).....

Occupation.....

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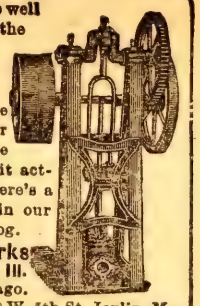
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NOTE.—Two per cent. discount allowed if entire amount of $10 *per share accompanies reservation. Subscriptions may be paid* 25 *per cent. with order and* 25 *per cent. each three months thereafter. Stock non-assessable.*

Double The Quantity of Water

delivered by any other deep well cylinder pump, is raised by the

"American" Deep Well Pump



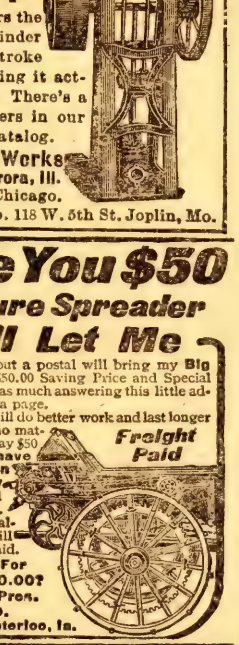
The reason is it delivers the full capacity of the cylinder both on the DOWN-stroke and the UP-stroke making it actually double capacity. There's a revelation to pump users in our new Deep Well Pump Catalog.

The American Well Works
Gen. Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

I'll Save You $50
On a Manure Spreader If You'll Let Me

This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my Big Book—and give you my $50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page.

My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay $50 more? 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money-saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid.



Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save $50.00?
Address Wm. Galloway, Pres.
WM. GALLOWAY CO.
509 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Ia.

Wear the Largest dealers in New and Second-Hand Automobiles in the World

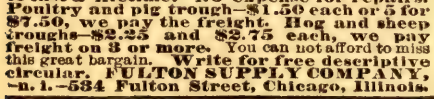
WE CAN SELL YOU A CAR FOR $150

Automobile Bargains

You ought to have a motor car on the farm. It adds years to your life and gives pleasure to you, the family and friends. It is economical. Upkeep is less than that of a horse and buggy. Write us for our 100 page cut-rate Bargain List and Supplies Catalog. We can save you on new and used autos 25 per cent to 75 per cent. We are well known in your district. When writing mention Up-to-Date Farming.

Times Square Automobile Co.
New York 1597 B'way & 215-17 W. 48th St.
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HOG, POULTRY & SHEEP TROUGHS



$1.50, $2.25, $2.75, Etc.
"Made of Heavy Boiler Steel 7-8 in. Thick"
So strong no beast or animal can break or injure, substantially riveted, clean and sanitary. **Guaranteed to last a lifetime. No expense for repairs. Poultry and pig trough—$1.50 each or 5 for $7.50, we pay the freight. Hog and sheep troughs—$2.25 and $2.75 each, we pay freight on 3 or more.** You can not afford to miss this great bargain. **Write for free descriptive circular. FULTON SUPPLY COMPANY, n. 1.—534 Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois.**

THE CLIPPER



will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois

THE FISCHE SYSTEM

The Improved and Up-to-Date System how to Dry Clean, Dry Dye, Scour Steam and Spot Cleaning. A complete course in Garment Cleaning at home. Copyrighted, 1909, by ART FISCHE. Sent postpaid to any address for $1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Very large commission. Send two-cent stamp for full particulars.

11 North East Street, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

BAKER AND BATAVIA GUNS

SAFE STANDARD TIME-TESTED GUARANTEED

A copy of the Baker Gunner on request.

BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO.
BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

POST'S BINDER TWINE

Special Terms to Unions
August Post, Moulton, Ia.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send to us with 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. Charles Alvin, Box 3693, K-14, Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOWER POST CARDS FREE—Three of our prettiest cards, all different, beautiful rich colored Forget-me-nots, Violets, Roses, Pansies, etc. Send 2c stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 804 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.



NEW IDEA FLY TRAP

Improved and perfected. Catches 60,000 Flies a day. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Baier Bros. Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Cissna Park, Ill.

THE FIELD

DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF

The agricultural press of the United States has furnished literature enough in the last year to enable the farmers to grow all the food products for the next hundred years, even if not another issue was sent out, if the advice given was practiced.

It has been kept pretty free from political bias. But has it duly warned the farmer of the danger of being buncoed?

While it has taught us how to grow corn, and wheat, etc., yet we think a little advice how to raise "Cain" now and then would have borne good results.

Last fall the campaign was on. Farmers were met with bland smiles stretched clear across the politicians face and the greeting was some what of this order: "You should have a parcel post." "You need a postal bank." "The tariff should be modified to give you cheaper machinery." "Freight extortion and rebating are doing you injustice." "Your home conditions should be bettered."—ad infinitum.

Well, Congress has been in session since December. How about parcel post?—Postal saving banks?—Tariff fees changed?—Rebating?—Your conditions improved much? What measures have passed in all this time to benefit the farmer in general? Out with it—in plain English.

What have they done? Raised their salaries—talked battleships—here and there—putting chips on Uncle Sam's shoulder for some other nation to knock off. Paid $229,000 expenses of Pres. Roosevelt. Endeavoring to pass a bill appropriating $250,000 to build a Presidential summer house for the executive to loaf in. Planning ways and means to seat ineligible men in new cabinet. Put off tariff reform indefinitely to increase public burden in salaries for extra sessions, etc.

So much for national affairs. How about state matters?

Legislature is in session—The state is about bankrupt—Taxes are burdensome—so much so that we farmers pay them in two installments, because it would be *impossible* for the farmers to pay all at one time.

How about our school book law? Our road laws? Our depository law? and in fact all of them? One attorney here says: "Indiana's laws are so construed that is is an easy matter to 'loop the loop' with them."

Illinois pays her State entomologist $1,185 for inspecting 210 nurseries.

Indiana pays her State entomologist $3,500 for inspecting 129 nurseries—3 times as much as Illinois does for about half the number. How comes that? A citizen of New York said to the writer last fall that if the people of New York were burdened as we of Indiana are, that the state would be in rebellion.

Now locally. This county is one of the most fertile and productive counties in the State, and yet here are the conditions confronting us:

On the first day of January, 1908, there were on record in the Recorder's office, 480 mortgages covering an indebtedness of $1,300,000, bearing an annual interest of over $90,000. On the first day of January 1909, the Recorder filed statistics in Indianapolis that the mortgaged indebterness of this county had *increased* $145,000, making the indebtedness now $1,445,000.

Our annual taxes are over $350,000. We have 175 elected officials in the county not counting teachers. In the face of all these facts our papers teem with government reports of enormous crops, overflowing granaries and continued prosperity.

Marion County has an indebtedness of over $2,000,000. What the private indebtedness of its farmers may be, it is hard to tell. There taxes are $2.20 per $100. If the State is in a like condition it is simply deplorable.

Now to return to our query. Does history repeat itself?

2,400 years ago Darius was king of Persia. He ruled over 20 Satrapies. Chief among these was Babylon. The Satrap of Babylon bore a close resemblance to some rulers of the present age. His retinue of hangers-on numbered thousands. He kept at public expense 17,000 horses and trained groomsmen. It took the revenue of four of his largest cities to feed and care for his dogs and their masters.

His daily salary (independent of expenses borne by taxation) was a bushel of coined silver. What was the condition of his people? Go and consult history. Thousands of spies called "the King's eyes"—"the King's ears"—"the King's secretaries," were watching to see that no person escaped doing his duty to the support of the monarch.

No comparisons are necessary. Come down a few centuries. Louis 15th was on the throne of France. Who was Louis 15th? An unprincipled libertine reveling in all that was low and licentious. His courts were filled with the vilest of the vile. How was he maintained? By the yoemaney of France paying one half their hard earnings to the State, and then paying church tithes and rent from the other half. Louis 15th had his minoins and spies abroad, and their works brought the whirlwind that swept Louis 15th from the throne. Read the history of the French revolution for the final result.

No comparisons are necessary. J. J. Hill, the R. R. magnate, says our population will increase to 200,000,000 in 40 years, and he proposes the query, "How will they be fed?" Surely this is an ominous question. We fear that 200,000,000 will be but a fraction of the number, for

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen, to sell direct to consumers. Big profits. Groceries, coffees, teas, flavors, perfumes, soaps, etc. With or without premiums. Write for Catalog I. Bushway Flavoring Extract Co., Decatur, Ill.

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—Ladies or men, to sell fine, new line of toilet articles, flavorings, perfumes, household requisites. Exclusive territory. Extraordinary inducements. Mutual Mfg. Co., 68 Reade St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the "Ideal." The best Incandescent Kerosene Burner in the market. Fully guaranteed. Write for full particulars. American Electric Co., 6418 State St., Chicago.

Farm Lands

ALABAMA—Baldwin County; best farms $15 per acre. Delightful climate, pure water, earliest truck, strawberries and citrus fruits. Write the owner, D. R. Peteet, Foley, Ala.

BEST SQUARE SECTION improved farm in Cavalier County, North Dakota; 550 acres under cultivation; no encumbrance; price $35 per acre, half cash. Address Box A, Milton, N. D.

CALIFORNIA—Tulare county, the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. No storms. More perfect days than any place in the world. Low prices for good land. Plenty of water for irrigation. Land produces two crops in a season; vegetables in winter. Healthy climate, pure water, fresh fruit the year round. Plenty of employment; good wages. We sell large and small tracts on easy terms. Come at once, even if you have only a few hundred dollars; get located before the prices go higher. FREE booklets and particulars. Write to Golden West Real Estate Co., Visalia, Cal. Dept. 24.

CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

CANADIAN LANDS FOR SALE—Veteran Land Scrip entitles holder to 320 acres of unselected Canadian lands, in the fertile prairie of "The Last Great West." Prices less than $3 per acre. You can homestead a quarter section alongside your Scrip land, and pre-empt another quarter, and thus secure a complete section of the best wheat growing land in the world. For full information write National Realty Co., Toronto, Canada.

LEARN THE FACTS about Baldwin County on the Gulf Coast—its delightful climate and fine opoprtunities for business, farming, dairying, early truck, fruit and for resort purposes—by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Ala., for three months' trial. It tells what's actually going on. A sample free.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—Good lands, low prices, mild climate. Free illustrated catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write. Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commission. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE HAVE 40,000 ACRES tributary to Wichita, Kans., from $30 to $125 per acre, and 35,000 acres tributary to Dodge City, Kans. (see map) from $8 to $50 per acre. We handle our own lands, furnish abstract showing good title and convey by warrantee deed in tracts from 160 to 640, and a few large tracts of 1,500 to 5,000 acres. Our middle west Kansas lands are also on or tributary to the Big Arkansas River. Make date with us or write us freely on any question. Why should we go in detail in this ad? You must and should see this valley before you will buy. When are you coming? Or will you write us? We will then get to the point. Trice-Speaker & Co., Wichita, Kans.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL—Circular on ginseng culture free. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Merton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beecher & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED AND SOLD—Send for free books. Best service. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 2265 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

CHICKEN GAPE WORM Extractors unequaled. Three 25c, guaranteed. Dr. Wm. Hallowell, Johnsville, Pa.

EGGS—Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns. Price list free. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

EGGS—Prize winning strains, single comb White and Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, both combs, Light and Dark Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks; $1.00 15; $5.00 100. F. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J.

HOUDANS, Buff Orpingtons. Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orleans, Ind.

PRIZE WINNING RHODE ISLAND REDS—One dollar per setting. Miss Yergin, Seville, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose and single comb. Eggs for hatching from our 240-egg strain $1 per setting. Also ginseng seeds and roots for sale, and Shepherd dogs. Send stamps for circulars. Boss Bros., Sherburne, N. Y.

WANTED—White Polish chickens or eggs for setting. Address H. W. Warwick, R. R. No. 2, Red Oak, Iowa.

Schools

WANTED—Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept B 37, Rochester, N. Y.

Tobacco Cures

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

Miscellaneous

BINDER TWINE—Highest grade Standard, 7 1-3 cents lb. Special prices to farmer agents, clubs and granges. Send for free samples. Central Supply Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.

CABBAGE PLANTS ALL SEASON—Premium Flat Dutch Surehead, Danish Ball Head, $1 per 1,000. Basil F. Perry, Cool Spring, Del.

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SAVE THE LIFE OF YOUR HORSE by using the Earl Remedies for Worms, Colic, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 12 powders by mail $1. The only guaranteed remedy for animals on the market. Send for pamphlet. Earl Veterinary Co., 2815 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Young men to learn automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chauffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big; work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

150 OLD FAVORITE SONGS, words and music complete; special offer, all for 6c. Union Merchandise Co., 145 Water St., New York.



Ranch Home Free

IN COLORADO

NEAR PIKE'S PEAK

Land and Cattle Enterprise wants honest and worthy men and women to become members. Included is a big 5,000-acre ranch, improved, live stock, implements, a town site, railroads, crops growing, hundreds of springs and living streams and numberless advantages that cannot be described here. Each member is entitled to visit the ranch at pleasure, may build a home and live there permanently.

As an evidence of good faith each applicant must remit 50c for a full paid preferred membership share (later to be refunded). We will at once send you the share, including a book of views and official map of the ranch. Later you may be invited to invest a larger amount in a permanent income. Chartered by the State with a capital stock of $250,000. Send the 50c free in cash, stamps, postal or express order. Act quick, offer limited. Address

BEAVER VALLEY RANCH, (Inc.)
(Denver Office, Sta. 21,) Denver, Colo.



10 BEAUTIFUL POST-CARDS FREE

We will send you 10 of the handsomest **GOLD POST-CARDS** you have ever seen, if you will send us 6 cents in stamps to pay mailing and postage, and tell us you will show them to a few friends. Write today. Don't miss this opportunity. **The Household Journal, Springfield, Ohio.**

Fortune Post Cards



FREE SEND MONTH of your BIRTH

And two-cent stamp to pay postage and we will send you free and prepaid one of 12 latest **Fortune Telling Post Cards**, giving your own astrological sign and complete character reading by the stars. It will explain what you should avoid **TO GAIN SUCCESS** in life; for what you are best suited; whom to marry and many other things you should know. With your card we will also tell you how you can get **FREE** the full set of twelve, or **FIFTY** other post cards **FREE**. These fortune cards are the latest style gloss finish; printed in many colors. Send two cents and name of your birth month for one or 25 cts. for 12, all different.

Address **Fortune Card Man, Dept. 312, TOPEKA, KAN.**

Heiskell's

The most obstinate case of Eczema can be quickly and completely cured by the application of **Heiskell's Ointment.** It also cures Blotchy, Rough and Pimpled Skin, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers, and all other skin diseases. Before applying the ointment, bathe the parts affected, using **Heiskell's Medicated Soap. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills** tone up the liver and purify the blood. Your druggist sells these preparations. Ointment, 50c a box; Soap, 25c a cake; Pills, 25c a bottle. Send postal for a new booklet of general interest.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
540 COMMERCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ointment

INSTANT RELIEF
Is guaranteed in Chronic

HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Aseptikol

REACHES THE POINT

The most effective remedy for all nasal diseases. Your name and address will bring **free of charge** a full treatment, subject to your approval. This is a liberal offer and should interest you. **Write now**

Free Trial OFFER

METROPOLITAN CHEMICAL CO. (11)
163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c Pkg. FREE C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 12, London, Can.

our increase in the last century has been twenty fold, and basing future increase on even the same ratio, it will outstrip Mr. Hill's estimate. Then again every nation on the globe is pouring an incessant stream into our cities and towns, all of whom are non-producers. Coupled with our own steadily increasing population, makes the situation one to be studied and answered with extreme caution.

Said a very intelligent man to me this morning: "I fear there will be no escape from our present conditions, except through revolution as bloody as France experienced."

Let the agricultural press look this matter squarely in the face of existing facts, so that politicians and leaders may know that the seeds of misrule, greed and fraud will result in a whirlwind of public wrath, such as has often swept the world of its actors. J. H. HAYNES.

The first copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING I saw was in 1902 and your records will show that I have been a constant subscriber since then. I have been loyal to the paper and its editor all through the conspiracy and had perfect faith that you would win in the end. I have bought bundles of papers and hundreds of booklets and distributed them and I paid $1 for one of the first "Third Power" books that came out. I would like the F. S. E. established in this section, as the cotton growers need the Equity system of marketing as badly as the other grain growers do. God bless our paper and its editors.—*J. B. H., Amite City, La.*

Enclosed find my renewal for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This makes twelve years I have read your paper and it gets better all the time. I have followed its advice and often doubled my profits. I think the farmers are coming to their senses. Go on with the good work and may God bless you to the end.—*W. B., Panola, Ky.*

Enclosed find my weekly report and $34 for local unions organized. The F. S. E. movement has good headway now and I expect this whole section to soon be organized.

Next week I will call for a delegate meeting to organize a district union. The farmers in this section can solve their marketing problems regardless of the balance of the country because of its isolation from the outside producing sections. The rate of freight on grain, etc., shipped in is 50 cents per hundredweight, which acts much as a protective tariff. Our ambition is to raise enough farm produce to supply the home and nearby markets.—*B. H., Colorado.*

Our local union has disbanded for the present, but I hope that we can reorganize, for it is the only organization that has ever been started for farmers that has the right plan. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done more for agriculture than all other farm papers combined.—*W. F. Hall, Saline County, Illinois.*

The premium of 50 beautiful "Twentieth Century Tour of the World" post cards received and I thank you. They are the most entertaining cards I ever saw. They are worth all the cost for placing on a center table. I want to say that you struck the keynote when you named your paper "UP-TO-DATE." And more up-to-date is what the farmers need to be. If farmers would cast one-half of the printed matter that they read away and study your paper more it would not be long until they would be directing the affairs of our country.—*E. Hallstead, Rio Blanco County, Colorado.*

ONE MAN DOES IT ALL

A man and a horse with an Ertel "Daisy" hay press can bale a ton an hour. You do the baling in spare time from regular work. Cost of baling is reduced to forty cents a ton. Automatic self-feed and wonderful but simple self-threader have put the work in the range of one man. Read the enthusiastic endorsement of those who used the "Daisy" press. Write today to George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill., and tell them you want to know more about the hay press advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. They will send you their "Baler Book" free. A postal will do.

The Third Power

"It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

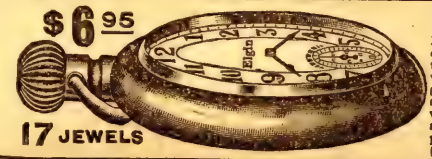
Should be read by all farmers.
English Edition, 25c postpaid.
German Edition. 50c postpaid.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

There were more bicycles made and sold in 1908 than any year since they were first made. The bicycle is not a luxury—it is a necessity, especially to the young man in the country. Send a postal card to the old reliable Mead Cycle Company, Dept. D 170, Chicago, for their catalog and surprisingly low prices on 1909 wheels.

It doesn't pay to let the fences tumble down. Even if you are busy you should look after the fences. A catalog of valuable information about fences will be sent you if you write the Spring Steel Fence and Wire Co., Box 20, Anderson, Ind. They make Shimer fence, which stands the test. Investigate.

E C Z E M A

Guaranteed to stay cured 10 years. Send for free sample of medicine, prepaid.
EDISON REMEDY CO., Lock Box 526, JERSEYVILLE, ILL.



$6.95

17 JEWELS

17 JEWELED ELGIN

Never before has a 17 ruby jeweled Elgin watch been offered at this price. Retailers charge $15.00 to $25.00 for them and they are worth it. It is manufactured by the Elgin Nat'l Watch Co. and stamped 17 jewels. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. **SEEING IS BELIEVING.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, stating weight wanted, Heavy or Medium, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $6.95 and express charges and it is yours. Order today. Address
R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

FREE

In order to introduce my big popular magazine TWENTIETH CENTURY REVIEW into every American Home, I make this stupendous offer. If you will send me only 10 cents for a six months' trial subscription I will make you a present of one of these Arts and Crafts Scarf Pins. I will also tell you how you can secure, in ten minutes, either a genuine Arts and Crafts Watch Fob ornamented with beaten brass Egyptian designs, mounted on real emerald leather and inlaid with green enamel, or a ladies' oriental Arts and Crafts inlaid Belt Buckle with antique designs, finished in beaten brass and green enamel and securely mounted with a strong clasp. If the Scarf Pin pleases you show it to your friends and the rest will be easy. This Arts and Crafts jewelry is strictly high class and is in no way cheap, shoddy stuff, but is **THE VERY LATEST** fad and can not be duplicated at any store at any price.

Ye Old Arts and Crafts Scarf Pin

FREE—Write Me To-day

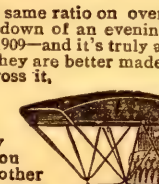
R. W. MACY, 177 Campau Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Do You Want to Sell Your Farm

I want information about any good farm for sale. There is a good buyer for it, willing to pay your price for it. I can tell you how to find him. Write me about it. I want to hear only from owners who wish to sell direct to buyer without paying any agents' commission. Tell me how many acres you have, what improvements, the price and all particulars and let's see if we can close up a deal in short order. Address at once **ARTHUR CAPPER, Dept. 9, Topeka, Kan.**

Don't Throw it Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?



USE MENDETS A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Box 683 Amsterdam, N. Y.

FREE

SEND NO MONEY

LADY'S OR GENT'S SIZE



Write Quickly

IF YOU WANT ONE.

We want to place one of these free Watches and Fobs in each and every county of all the States in the Union. You can have them if you write us at once. This beautiful Watch has American movement; stem wind and stem set and **warranted.** The handsome leather **Swastika Fob,** the emblem of **good luck,** is also free to those who act promptly. Fob is 51-2 inches long. Can be used as fob or belt ornament; suitable alike for old or young. **Both Free.** All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 10 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Send the $2.50 collected and we will then forward the watch. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost to you—just an hour's easy work. If you prefer it you can have a lady's watch, a perfect little beauty, for distributing 12 packages for $3.00. Send no money in advance. Only one watch to a family—no more. Don't delay. Address
WATCH HEADQUARTERS,
878 Jackson St., Topeka, Ks.



H. C. Phelps

Let Me Pay the Postage on My Big Free Buggy Book to You

Though these books cost me 8c each for postage alone, yet I'll gladly send you one free because I want you to know about Split Hickory Vehicles—made-to-order—sold direct from factory to you at home on 30 Days' Free Road Test—guaranteed 2 years.

Book Tells How I Save You $26.50 on Split Hickory Buggies

—tells why I can save it to you and just where the saving comes in—also tells how I save you at the same ratio on over 100 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—more vehicles than you could see in 10 big store rooms. Better send for this book, sit down of an evening and look it over. It's full of actual photographs of Vehicles and Harness of every description. It's my latest and best book—for 1909—and it's truly a Buggy Buyers' Guide. It not only gives descriptions and prices in detail, but also tells how good vehicles are made—why they are better made my way—all running parts made of second growth Shellbark Hickory, split with the grain, not sawed across it, thus giving extra strength and long wearing qualities. It tells about one of my latest features—Sheldon Genuine French joint automobile springs, making the easiest riding buggy on the market—even riding over rough roads is a pleasure with a "Split Hickory."

Buying direct from the factory brings you in touch with the people who make your vehicle. My two years' guarantee is to you direct—my 30 Days' Free Road Test is to you direct—my price to you direct—no roundabout transaction as when buying through a dealer—keep the dealer's profit to buy other things with—all meaning a big saving and more satisfaction to you.

Will you let me mail you the book? Will you write for it today. Address me personally

H. C. Phelps, President,
THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., STATION 99. COLUMBUS, OHIO



Split Hickory Vehicles Sold Direct from Factory to Home. 30 Days' Free Road Test—Two Years' Guarantee.

Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today-Free

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Gives a Fortune

She Will Spend $50,000 In Giving Medical Treatment Absolutely Free to Suffering Women

Will Be Sent Free to Every Woman Who is Ailing

A Million Women Bless Her Name

Grateful Letters From All Over the World Tell of Wonderful Cures With Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment

Over a million women have already accepted Mrs. Miller's generous offer to give free to every sufferer a regular treatment of her mild home remedy. From every civilized country come thousands upon thousands of kind, grateful letters from ladies whose hearts overflow with gratitude because this pleasant vegetable remedy has restored them to old-time health and strength.



Mrs. Francis M. Harris of Dover, La., writes: "I feel like a new woman and can do my work without having that old, tired feeling. I am happy to know that I am well again."

"It has relieved me of my constant suffering and I have not words to express my gladness. It was surely a Godsend to me, and I thank Him that there is such a wonderful medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. Carrie Bailey, Pickneyville, Ala.

Mrs. Miller's remedy is the surest in the world. She asks no one to take her word, but only wants to prove it to any sufferer. Mail the coupon if you are a sufferer from any female complaint to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. Prove for yourself at Mrs. Miller's expense that this marvelous remedy shuold cure you. Do not delay; send the coupon now.

There is Some One Near You Cured By Mrs. Miller

There is hardly a country, city, town or village in which there does not reside some grateful lady who has been relieved after years of suffering and permanently cured by Mrs. Miller's mild home treatment, even after doctors and physicians failed. No matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women.

Only bear this in mind. Her offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send the free coupon to Mrs. Miller without another day's delay.

Send No Money. Just Your Name and Address, If You Are a Sufferer From Any Woman's Disease or Piles

In the past few years Mrs. Miller has given $125,000.00 in sending medicine to afflicted women.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred lady clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Some time ago it was announced that she would give to women who suffered from female diseases another $10,000.00 worth of her medicine. She has fulfilled this promise, but as she is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used her remedy, she has decided to give away $50,000.00 more to those who are suffering and unable to find relief.

Mrs. Miller's wonderful remedy is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of Leucorrhea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumers or growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of her simple home remedy, also her book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

All that is necessary is to cut out the coupon at the bottom of this page, fill in your name and address and send it to Mrs. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. The medicine and book will be sent to you at once. Send now before the $50,000.00 worth is all gone.



Mrs. Miller's Home. From Here She Directs the Distribution of Her Medicine to Those Who Suffer

How to Cure Any Case of Piles

I want to tell you flatly and plainly that any woman, or man either, for that matter, who suffers from any form of piles, may place their faith absolutely in my treatment. They won't be disappointed. It's intended for piles as well as the diseases peculiar to women. It heals diseased membrane surfaces, no matter where located, and I verily believe that this remedy has cured more bad cases of piles of all kinds than all the so-called "pile cures" and doctors in the country. A cure with my remedy is speedy. It's safe and it's lasting. The intense torture, the burning, smarting and itching stop at once and you feel better right from the start. Send for my free treatment at once and see for yourself.

Why Men Desert Their Wives

Eighty Per Cent of the Wife Desertions and Divorce Due to Female Weakness

I should have taken better care of myself, I suppose. I was sick and suffering. No one but a woman can ever know how I suffered. I was irritable. I couldn't be to my husband the wife that I ought to have been. He, being a man, couldn't understand. We drifted apart. He sought his pleasures elsewhere. Finally there was nothing but the divorce court that could settle our differences.

That's the sad story that eight out of every ten women who have passed through the ordeal of the divorce court, as well as the countless thousands of deserted wives who are not divorced, know deep down in her heart was the real cause of her trouble.

A sick wife, a neglected home, and the publicity and disgrace of the court room to end it all. There wouldn't be half as much talk of the divorce evil in the world if only every wife and mother would realize her duty to preserve her health and strength.

No woman has the right to expect her husband to devote his leisure hours to his home and her when she is leading a dragged-out, hopeless, down-in-the-mouth existence that would discourage the greatest optimist on earth.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller's marvelous home remedy has done more to prevent divorce than all the messages to congress and conventions in the world. The woman who is bright and cheerful and well has a home that reflects her own good feeling and discontent finds no place therein.

Mrs. Miller's aid and advice is as free to you as God's sunshine or the air you breathe. She wants to prove to you her common-sense home treatment will cure you just as surely as it cured her years ago in her humble cottage.

If you are a sufferer from any female trouble, no matter what it is, send the coupon below to Mrs. Cora B. Miller at once.

PUT YOUR FAITH IN MRS MILLER

My word that my home treatment should unfailingly relieve you of female diseases or piles doesn't necessarily mean anything. But when my word and medicine is backed up by over a million ladies, that's evidence you cannot doubt. There is hardly a county or small village in the land that does not number some poor sufferer cured. I didn't force them to use my medicine. They took it of their own free will and it cured them. You can put your faith in that sort of a remedy every time. Just cut out the coupon, send it today and prove what this marvelous treatment will do for you.

This Noted Divine Says:

"I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Cora B. Miller. I most cheerfully and voluntarily testify that myself and family have been greatly benefited by the use of Mrs. Miller's home remedies and heartily recommnd them to the general public."—Rev. P. G. Roscamp, D. D., Presbyterian Minister.

Do not delay. Send the coupon today.

Free Treatment Coupon

This Coupon is good for a full sized regular 50-cent package of Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment. Just fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 7087 Miller Bldg. Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package at once.

.....

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.....

$5.00 SECURES A 10 ACRE FARM IN FLORIDA

That will yield $3,000 to $10,000 a year. North Florida is the land of fruit and vegetables—North Florida produces the finest celery in the world—North Florida attracts visitors by its sunny,, balmy winter days and its ideal summer weather—North Florida has all the money-making, vegetable and fruit growing possibilities of the warmer central and southern parts of Florida with the exception of pineapple and banana growing—North Florida has 365 growing days and nights a year—North Florida is recognized as "America's greatest fruit and vegetable garden."

34 Cents a Day Is All You Need

To keep up the payments on this ten-acre farm located in the famous North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm district at Hilliard, a thriving city exactly thirty miles—a 45-minute ride—to Jacksonville.

More than 3,000,000 acres of Florida land have been bought by Northern people during the past year. The North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms at Hilliard are rapidly taking on the appearance of one vast stretch of 10 and 20-acre gardens. This new and progressive fruit and trucking section at Hilliard is just 30 miles from the Atlantic ocean and is from 50 to 90 feet higher than the lake and swamp region near the St. John's river.

There are just 321 10-acre farms available now at the uniform price of $21 per acre—$210 for a 10-acre farm. More than 800 farms have already been sold in this tract and not an owner will be willing to sell for less than $50 an acre. Land that will produce from $200 to $300 an acre in Irish potatoes first crop, and $50 to $150 an acre second crop, followed by a third crop which will produce from $100 to $400 an acre each year is worth in the estimation of land owners at from $100 to $500 an acre. This land will produce these results and has already proven so. You can be one of the 321 men to buy at $21 and you can fix your selling price before two payments have been made at not less than $50 an acre, and if you hold the land you will undoubtedly get at least $100 an acre without improving it. There will be three times that number of buyers for these 321 farms, and you can reap the reward of the wise investor.



HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS ON OUR DEMONSTRATION FARM



GATHERING WHITE POTATOES MAY 1st—DEMONSTRATION FARM

We maintain right at Hilliard, on the very edge of the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms, a demonstration farm. The object is to constantly prove that every statement in our literature about the growing of products in this wonderful new fruit and trucking section is just as represented. The farm is under the management of Mr. D. W. Griffing, who has for seventeen years successfully handled fruit, vegetable and nursery cultivation in Florida. Mr. Griffing will advise and assist every man who starts his farm work and guide him in every way so he may understand how to plant, cultivate and market his product.



SHIPPING POTATOES AT STATION, HILLIARD

Why the Land Will Advance to $50 an Acre

The North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm tract comprises 17,500 acres, 14,000 acres sold to purchasers. When 1,000 farms are improved; when 1,000 homes are built; when 1,000 farms are fenced; when 1,000 10-acre fields will be growing fruits and vegetables; when 1,000 Northern families will make this the model fruit and truck farm section of this wonderful State of Florida; when these 1,000 Northern families transform the busy little town of Hilliard into a city of more than 5,000 people; where 1,000 families make a population on the farms and in the town of more than 5,000 people; when 1,000 aggressive Northern families cultivate and improve their farm land to the highest possible degree and produce from $3,000 to $10,000 a year from each 10-acre farm—these and a hundred other causes will make the price of your farm jump to the value of $50 an acre.

Railroad Facilities

The Atlantic Coast Line Railway, the main line of which runs through Hilliard, gives to the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms the lowest freight rate of any fruit and trucking section in the State of Florida. Hilliard has the advantage over all other Fruit and Truck Farm districts in Florida in that it is north of Jacksonville, it enjoys the Jacksonville competitive rate for products to the north and freight cars are available, as many as required, from the big terminal yards at Jacksonville.. Within 40 miles of Hilliard you can go into the dense native forests, where hunting and fishing will gladden the heart of any sportsman, or you can go to Fernandina, just 30 miles away, and enjoy surf-bathing, sea fishing and all the delights of a magnificent stretch of sand beach.

Conditions Make Fortunes

Hilliard will be a little city of 5,000 people possibly before you will make the last payment on your farm if you buy right now, and with each farm we give a residence lot absolutely free in the town of Hilliard. Truck farming in Florida within five years has advanced the value of land from $10 to $1,000 an acre where the land is suitable for this purpose.

The conditions of Hilliard on the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms are exactly the same as in the older sections and the land values will advance in exactly the same way. Its altitude of from 64 to 105 feet above the sea level, its freedom from the low or swamp land similar to that on the St. John's river or in the lake district of Florida, its high-class and fast freight and passenger facilities, its distance, 30 miles, from Jacksonville, the metropolis of Florida; its distance, thirty miles, from the Atlantic seacoast, its abundance of pure water, its comparatively cool summers and warm winters, its perfect healthfulness, and, above all, the wonderful productiveness of the soil, all conspire to make it one of the richest trucking sections in the U. S.

No Interest, No Taxes, No Commissions

Title insurance to the full amount of the purchase price—$21 an acre. Here is what our company offers you: We will have delivered to you immediately upon receipt of your application for one or more of these 10-acre farms a certificate of purchase issued by the Chicago Title & Trust Co., capital and surplus $7,000,000. The title to the entire tract is held in trust for the benefit of purchasers by the Chicago Title & Trust Co. The expert title attorneys of the Chicago Title & Trust Co. spent weeks at Fernandina, the county seat of Nassau county, examining the books of record on every acre of land we sell, and when the title was found absolutely perfect, clear and free from any incumbrance or lien, and when the report of these title lawyers was submitted to the president and the chief counsel of the Chicago Title & Trust Co., then and only then was the title accepted and agreed to be absolutely safe to guarantee to the purchasers to the full amount of the purchase price—$21 an acre. Such a safeguard is given to every buyer of this land and nothing less than a guarantee policy issued by a company like the Chicago Title & Trust Co. should be considered by any purchaser of land, either in Florida or anywhere else.

Best Fruit and Vegetable Soil

More than 60,000 men have gone into Florida from the Northern States and from Texas and California, attracted by the abundant yield and the wonderfully productive soil for fruit and vegetables. The soil is exactly the same as that of the old trucking sections of Florida, where the prices range from $100 to $1,000 an acre and where you cannot buy the undeveloped land within eight miles of the railroad or shipping points for less than $60 to $125 an acre. One of the best soil experts in the State of Florida, after spending six days carefully examining the soil of every section of our tract, pronounced it to be the most uniform, high-class fruit and truck land in one compact body of its size, out of over 70 that he had examined during the past eight years.

You Don't Have to Irrigate, Fight Pests, Wait for Rain

There is no chance for failure of the crop. The rainfall averages 80 inches a year and comes every month of the year. It always has rained 64 to 80 inches as long as any farmer now living in Florida can remember. It is the rich, dark sand loam that drinks abundance of water. Any man who uses the same intelligence and energy in farming on this soil that he does in his work in the North can make anywhere from $200 to $1,000 net from this soil. The following table shows the products that can be grown and the net yield per acre:

Pecan Nuts	$1,000	Radishes	$400
Strawberries	500	Cabbage	260
Peaches	400	Beets	350
Celery	400	Onions (Bermuda)	400
Pears	300	Tomatoes	700
Peas	200	Peppers	500
Beans (string)	200	Cantaloupes	400
Potatoes (Irish)	250	Upland Rice	180
Potatoes (Sweet)	220	Cucumbers	300
Lettuce	400		

OUR MONEY REFUND GUARANTY

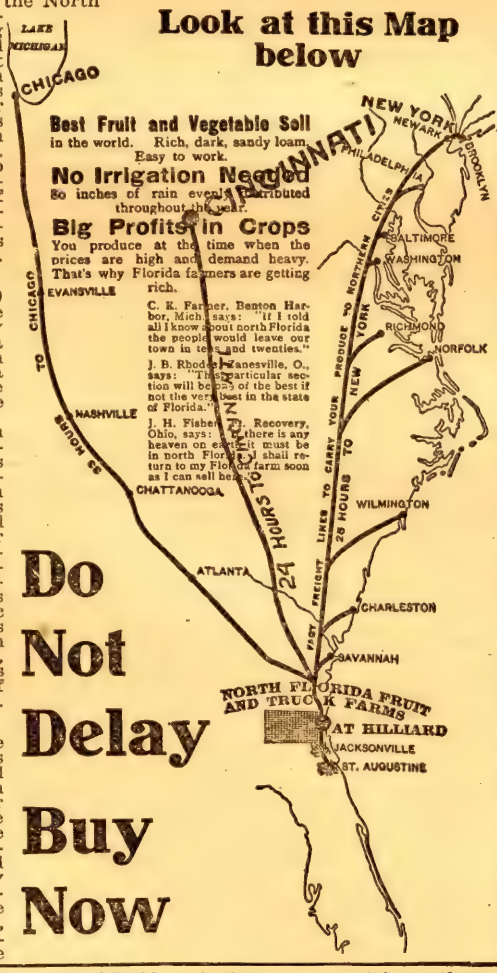
This company absolutely guarantees that the land in the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm district at Hilliard, Fla., is exactly as represented in our official booklet, and guarantee to give every purchaser of one or more 10-acre farms a deed to the land when purchase is completed, with the title insurance policy issued by the Chicago Title and Trust Co., guaranteeing the title to the full amount of purchase price—$21 an acre—the deed to include one residence lot in the town of Hilliard free. We further agree to refund the amount paid us in accordance with our contract.

CORNWALL FARM LAND CO.
By F. W. CORNWALL, *President.*

What We Offer You

If every man and woman in the North who desires either an investment in a small farm where he or she may make his or her home at some future time, or desires to double or treble a little savings money, would go now and see the actual work of development in the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms he would not hesitate a moment about buying. More than 800 farms have been sold in this tract to northern people. Many of them have gone there to investigate, and they have all found the statements printed by us to be true, and many have written us that we did not give full credit to the beauties and natural attractions of Hilliard and vicinity, nor did we give full credit to the products of the soil, and nine-tenths of the people who purchased a farm and then went to Hilliard to make a personal investigation desired, after seeing the land, to buy several farms adjoining their own. Some of them have been successful, but most of them found the land adjoining their farms had been sold to other people, and many of them offered $5 to $10 and as high as $25 an acre bonus to secure an adjoining farm from the owners who had purchased the land from us. Our offer to you is to sell you 10 acres, or as many 10-acre farms as you may desire to buy, and if you and your friends want several 10-acre farms adjoining you should not hesitate a moment in sending us the coupon with $5 each for as many farms as you may reserve. You men and women who suffer intensely from colds, bronchial troubles, asthma, rheumatism and catarrh, so prevalent in every part of the Northern States, will never realize how immediately you will be benefited until you take up life in the balmy, pleasant climate of Florida. We give you the benefit of 90 days in which to investigate your land, and you have our positive guarantee to refund the money if it is not exactly as it is represented. What better can you want than this kind of a guaranty?

Look at this Map below



Do Not Delay Buy Now

You will see by the map that the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms are just north of Jacksonville, far enough out of the lowland near the St. John's River and, like the City of Jacksonville, are on high land.

The North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms comprise 17,000 acres between the town of Hilliard and the St. Mary's River. The banks of this river are from 15 to 25 feet high and never overflow; in fact, all the streams on the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm tract are live, flowing little water carriers emptying into the St. Mary's River. Thus the farm lands are constantly and effectively drained, no matter what the rainfall may be.

It is the boast of the town of Hilliard that no doctor has found practice enough during the past five years to make a permanent residence there.

Home life on a farm near the St. Mary's River is almost ideal. The land is rich and very productive in this part of the tract, and every one who purchases a farm within one or two miles of the St. Mary's River will give his family a splendid opportunity to enjoy something besides the labor of growing fruits and vegetables.

Already an independent telephone service is planned to connect through the main switchboard near the public square in Hilliard.

I don't believe you have ever had an offer before, and you probably never will again, such as we are now giving you to invest a little money in a farm on which you can make from $3,000 to $10,000 a year.

You do not need to go to Hilliard and walk over every acre of your farm. We guarantee that you will have a farm absolutely free from swamps and every acre of which can be put to the highest form of cultivation.

You have the guarantee of the Chicago Title & Trust Company that your title is absolutely good and merchantable, and title insurance policy will be issued to you with your deed.

You should not wait a minute. Write your name in the coupon below and send it to us today with the $5.00 which will secure a farm for you. The delay of a week, or even a day, may lose you the opportunity to secure one of these money-making farms in the attractive North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm section at the lowest price for which they will ever be sold—$21.00 an acre.

You owe it to yourself to get a home in North Florida, whether you expect to go there to live now or wait for five years. When you have secured one of these farms you have a property that will represent to you a home in North Florida to which you can go at any time, and you can make a living and a great big income the first year. Every man or woman, city-born or country-bred, wants to own a bit of land, wants to feel that he or she is in possession of a place to call home, a place to go when you get tired of your present condition. The good land of the middle Northern States cannot be purchased now at prices that will net a better return than 5 to 8 per cent. on their cost, and the lands are being worn out and the crops are poorer every year. The Northern farmer is beginning to realize this and is looking out for the most productive soil at the least cost. Thousands of Northern farmers are moving to Florida every year, and, at the rate they are now going, it is reasonable to figure that within five years there will be five Northern families to one native Florida family on the land. This is your opportunity to take advantage of the new conditions in Florida and make more money with less work on a small farm. Florida is known as the "Great Winter Market Garden." We want you to buy now—today—so you will have one of the best farms of the tract and not overlook this one good opportunity to get a home away from the frozen North. We know the price of this land is within the reach of every man of modest income, and the terms, $10 a month or 34c a day, makes it easy for any man to keep up his payments. You may want one or two farms for friends or relatives. We advise you to secure as many 10-acre farms as you will want when you send the left hand coupon. Be sure and mention the number of farms you desire and remit $5 for each farm to

CORNWALL FARM LAND COMPANY, 1549 First National Bank Bldg., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THIS COUPON sent to us at once insures you the nearest farms to Hilliard and the nearest residence lots to the public square.

.....*Cut off at this line and mail with remittance*.....

CORNWALL FARM LAND CO., 1549 *First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.:*

I enclose you.....to secure.....10-acre farms in the North Florida Fruit and Truck farm at Hilliard, Fla. It is understood that you are to refund the amount paid by me if upon investigation land is not found as represented, in accordance with your contract. Send me absolutely free your literature and plat showing exact location of my farm and free lot in town of Hilliard.

Name..... Street.....

City..... State.....

THIS COUPON is for literature, plat and full information, which we gladly send you upon its receipt, with your name and address.

.....*Cut off at this line and mail today for literature*.....

CORNWALL FARM LAND CO., 1549 *First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.:*

I have read this advertisement and want full information regarding North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms. Send, all charges prepaid, absolutely free, literature, plat of farms and plat of Hilliard. It is understood that I am under no obligations to purchase.

Name..... Town.....

Street..... State.....

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA JULY 15, 1909 Number 14



"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
Foreign Subscriptions, Including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Changes. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old as well as new.

Important. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

Advertisers. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid-in-advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each counts to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters—which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

By this plan all the markets will get their proportion of the supply, none will be glutted and all the crops will bring profitable prices.

We believe this is the only practical system for marketing farm crops to guarantee steady and profitable prices. To market all the crops by this system will require less people than are employed by some of the great railroad systems.

GRAND PRIZE CONTEST and FREE PREMIUM OFFER

DON'T MISS IT

Greatest Premium Offer Ever Made by a Reliable Company



BOYS, GIRLS AND LADIES

On July 30, 1909, We are Going to Give Away Ten Grand Prizes (see below). Between now and July 30, 1909, we are also going to give away thousands of dollars worth of valuable premiums in addition. Don't you want some of them? We make it very easy for you to earn them. It's so easy you will be surprised. We want to tell you how—we want you to write us, use coupon below, or a postal will do. Our plan has to do with the distributing of the prettiest lithographed in many beautiful colors and embossed Postal Cards you have ever seen. (Read description below). Send in coupon and we will send you a set of 10 free; no obligation on your part; we want to tell you about our wonderful plan. You will certainly be interested. Nothing like it ever offered before—this advertisement is only to call your attention to it; when you write we will send you full particulars. You will agree with us that it is the best offer ever presented to you. Send in coupon at once.

WRITE FOR A FREE SET OF OUR BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS AT ONCE—USE THIS COUPON

OUR TEN GRAND PRIZES

First Grand Prize.....Elegant Upright Piano
Second Grand Prize, Shetland Pony, Carriage and Harness
Third Grand Prize...Pure Bred Boston Terrier
Fourth Grand Prize.....$50 in gold
Fifth Grand Prize.....10 in gold
Sixth Grand Prize.....10 in gold
Seventh Grand Prize.....5 in gold
Eighth Grand Prize.....5 in gold
Ninth Grand Prize.....5 in gold
Tenth Grand Prize.....5 in gold

PARTIAL LIST OF OUR VALUABLE EXTRA PREMIUMS

PREMIUM SHEET FULLY DESCRIBES

42 Piece Monogram Dinner Sets; 23 piece Tea Sets; Fine Watches; Beautiful Lamps; Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, Accordions, etc.; Boy's Fine Hunting Rifles; Baseball Suits; Air Rifles; Baseball Players' Outfits; Dolls, Carriages, Teddy Bears; Camera and lots of other fine premiums. Every contestant gets a premium whether they earn one of the Ten Grand Prizes or not.

Our Beautiful POST CARDS

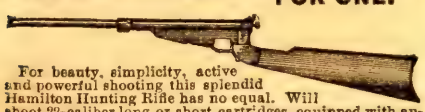
are lithographed in many colors. They are the very newest, and the variety of subjects is great. Many floral designs in all shades of natural colors. Roses, violets, pansies, carnations, poppies, daisies, etc., birds in all their natural plumage, combination cards of both birds and flowers, greetings, birthday, and many others.

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Edward Joseph Moore, Treas.,
40 E. 21st Street, New York, N. Y.
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RIFLE FREE TO EVERY BOY WHO WRITES FOR ONE.



For beauty, simplicity, active and powerful shooting this splendid Hamilton Hunting Rifle has no equal. Will shoot 22-caliber long or short cartridges, equipped with automatic shell ejector. All we ask of you is to send your name and address at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 30 packages of our very artistic embossed and colored Post Cards to distribute among your friends at 10 cts. each. Send the $3 collected and we will immediately forward the Rifle which you receive for just an hour's easy work. Send no money in advance. Don't delay. Address

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$1.00 Special 60-day Offer

To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope



Pat. Applied for.

THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10 00.

Stevensville, Ont., Dec. 18, 1906.
R. C. Irving & Co., Indianapolis.
Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.
Yours very truly, Enos. Winger.



Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

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This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order.

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Selling these new PATENTED POSITIVE TENSION SCISSORS. No other house sells them. Can't be bought in stores. V. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs first three hours, made $13.50. You can do it. Write today and let us prove it. We show how to make $3 to $10 daily. Experience unnecessary. OUTFIT FREE.

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Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. PROF. LONG, 809 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.

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Absolute necessity to every farmer and teamster. Metal Hame Fastener. Simple device. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Last a lifetime. Agents coin money. 140% sure profit. No chains. No straps. No quack. No trifle about our offer. We give a square deal. Guaranteed, money-back goods. Sample, 25 cents. Particulars free. Write us at once.
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Extraordinary Limited Offer

4 YEARS FOR $1 WITHOUT PREMIUM

This Offer is a Limited one and is made to help Double our Circulation

4 NAMES 1 YEAR $1 WITHOUT PREMIUM

Every Trial Subscriber and Every Other Subscriber Should Embrace This Offer to Get 96 Issues of the Peerless Farm Paper for $1.00—Tell Your Friends

We are making the greatest effort of our lives to double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING before August 1, 1909.

Never since the paper was published has there been as much interest taken in it and the work it is doing. The mails are flooded with letters and subscriptions. The farmers of America realize now more than ever before the debt they owe to "the farm paper with the mission to BRING FARMERS TO THE FRONT," and they are paying the debt. They also realize that they must depend on UP-TO-DATE FARMING to solve their serious problems. Many subscribers whose time is now paid more than a year in advance are extending it further and sending clubs.

Write your own name in the blank below and as many more as possible. Don't put it off—the time is limited on this offer. UP-TO-DATE FARMING ought to be read by every farmer in the country. A balanced education cannot be secured otherwise. It has done more for agriculture than all other farm papers combined, and it is getting more powerful every week.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Four Years for $1.00 or 4 one-year Subscriptions Without Premium
This Offer Good Only a Short Time

To UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I enclose $..... to pay for..... subscriptions to UP-TO-DATE FARMING on the "Extraordinary Limited Offer."
Please send the time indicated

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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GET ENOUGH MONEY

To Accomplish This the Plan is Simple but Effective

UP-TO-DATE FARMING cannot justly be called a "kicker." We kick some, it is true, but we are very careful when and what we kick. We are both radical and conservative. When it comes to long suffered and universally confessed wrongs, unfairness and injustice to a class, though made possible and perpetuated by the indifference of the class most concerned, and intensified by the heartlessness of the class most benefited—when it comes to a case like that we kick, and we kick hard. It is then we are radical. We want farmers to have the same privileges, opportunities and advantages that others have—no more, no less. There can be no compromise with the idea that any class, by any method, may unjustly absorb the earnings or seize upon and apropriate the profits accruing as the result of the labors of any other class. The fact cannot be denied that this is done in the case of farmers. Whoever arbitrarily prices and takes another's goods takes the profits also. It cannot be otherwise. Human greed makes it so. The farmer in the past sold at prices not made by himself or his kind, but by some one else—by the buyer—and it is largely so to this day. No other class does so, and no other class works under such a weight of disadvantages. We wish to remove this burden entirely, to overcome these disadvantages, to bring farmers to the front and place them in the position that is theirs by the divine nature of their calling and the importance to the whole world of the products of their labor. In these things we are radical.

But in matters of personal opinion and preference we are conservative. We would not turn the world upside down, nor disturb the even tenor of human events. Most questions are clearly two-sided. People may honestly and with equal wisdom see and espouse different sides. It depends upon the viewpoint. On all such questions we can well afford to be conservative and liberal.

But on the other hand, and back to our original position, when we see an entire class working with the most fatiguing steadiness, too often stopping not for heat or cold or rain or shine, producing that which the world cannot do without, and then being compelled to accept for the things thus produced prices made by other people by means of doubtful manipulation—prices sometimes too high and sometimes too low, the change coming without warning or cause—in the presence of these things, while all other owners of property or performers of labor fix the value thereof, there is no room for compromise. That system, though it has long prevailed, must be changed and the evil corrected. Justice must be done.

It is no argument to say that most farm prices are now good. So perhaps they are. But who knows for how long? The beam may go up or it may go down. It all depends upon the click of an instrument manipulated by a board of trade. Whoever believes he can control a commodity and compel others to pay more for it makes the price. It does not depend upon how much labor it took to produce it, nor upon what quantity has been produced, nor yet upon what may be needed to supply the world's wants, but upon an effort sufficiently powerful to control the marketing of the commodity, be it wheat, corn, live stock, cotton, tobacco, dairy products, fruit or vegetables.

We are opposed to any such system. We would pluck it out root and branch. Our plea is for moderate (not high) prices for farm crops—prices that will pay the farmer without robbing the consumer, and that will be fairly steady the year round, or from one crop to another, changing only as the crops change the supply and the multitudes that eat and wear change the quantity required.

Our plan for accomplishing this result is a simple but effective one. It only needs that farmers co-operate together; that they control the products instead of allowing them to be controlled by speculators; that they market only as demand calls for the goods, instead of pouring the products in upon glutted markets. In this they simply exercise the universal right of ownership just as the manufacturers do with their output and the merchants with their goods. A system of directing agencies, simpler than the complexities of transportation, or of mining, or of manufacturing, will accomplish it all, and secure for every crop remunerative and steady prices.

MORE ABOUT NATIONAL EXPENDITURES

The Senate seems really to have become alive to the necessity of cutting down public expenditures, or rather to the propriety of cutting out unnecessary ones. In addition to employing an expert (no less a person than ex-Senator Hemenway, of this State), to scrutinize the appropriation bills, a Senate committee has also been appointed for that purpose. When, however, we see the name of Senator Aldrich among those of the committee, we may be excused if we entertain some doubt of what it may do.

A Washington letter to one of our city papers has this strong declaration:

> The itch for enormous appropriations has become one of the gravest afflictions of the bureau chiefs, and there are single bureaus today that are spending more money than it cost to run the entire Government in the early days of the republic.
>
> The Forestry Bureau is an example. It has not been many years since it was started with a modest appropriation of $5,000. Six years ago it was getting about half a million dollars a year from the Government, and now it receives an annual appropriation of $5,000,000 a year.
>
> On the whole, bureaucracy has been one of the most prolific causes of the enormous deficit which the country is now facing. Many of these expensive bureaus are maintained to promote the fads and fancies of individuals who have particular hobbies and are using the Government as the vehicle to promote them.

The congressional "omnibus bill" is charged with most of the evils of misappropriation—the "omnibus bill" and what has been dubbed the "hog combine." These bills never carry an appropriation for a single purpose, nor seldom one that is worth what it costs to the Government. They are always made up of selfish appropriations to please the congressmen's constituents at home, and the aim is to combine enough of these in a single bill to win for it enough interested to secure its passage. We cannot do better than to quote the following from a reliable Washington correspondent:

> Some of the most ludicrous measures that ever passed Congress have been omnibus building bills. It is in the formation of bills of this character that the "hog combine" is most glaringly in evidence. In order to get votes to pass the bill appropriations are made for handsome and costly public buildings in small towns where there is no more need of a postoffice building than there is for one of the pyramids of Egypt. In towns where the most palatial office quarters to be had can be secured at a rental of $500 to $600 a year, including light, heat and equipment, the Government erects a postoffice building at a cost of $75,000 or $100,000 and pays from $1,200 to $2,000 a year for its maintenance. The town is no better off and the only benefit is derived by the congressman, who is able to show that he has "influence" at Washington and that he can "get something" for his district. He reaps some political prestige out of it, while the taxpayers of the entire country have to dig down into their pockets and foot the bills incurred through the use of the powers of government to make the congressman solid with his constituents.

No single measure of this kind could have any show for passage, but when enough are brought into the bill to interest a majority, it is easy to get the votes on the principle that "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." In this way appropriations for rivers and harbors have grown, as follows: In 1875 this appropriation was $5,218,000; in 1880, $7,846,600; in 1885, $13,949,200; in 1890, $25,136,295; in 1895, $20,043,180; in 1900, $25,110,038; in 1908, $43,500,813. Congressmen whose districts are not interested in rivers and harbors are induced to support these measures, it is said, by promise of support for measures in which they are interested.

It is well for the voters, especially the farmers, to know these things, for, after all, they are the final arbiters, and they are so because the farmers allow them to be so.

CONDEMNING FRUIT

Fruit inspection, especially in the New York market, is very rigid. The first car of Georgia peaches that came to that market this season was condemned, and not a peach of the entire carload was allowed to be put on the market.

The cause of condemnation was that the fruit was too green. The haste to get it onto the market while the market was bare and prices were naturally high prompted the growers, urged by the local shippers, to gather the fruit before it had near come to maturity, and by the time it had reached the market it was shriveled and entirely unfit for human food. While such fruit might not have found its way to the consumers through the better houses, it would be taken by the street venders and sold to school children, the very class most likely to be injured by it. The inspectors cannot be blamed for condemning it.

The lesson for growers and shippers is that they should not put on the market anything but wholesome stuff, and if they want the best returns they should put it up in the very best condition. Do everything as brother for brother, with the golden rule as the basis for the action. After all, "Honesty is the best policy."

THE SMILE IN A TRADE

Solomon declared there is nothing new under the sun, but there are funny things. Many articles in the farm papers provoke the smile that at least one of them declares is the secret of the profitable selling of farm produce. The paper in question says: "Two men may take a load of the same kind of produce to the city on the same day and one will take home with him a good many more dollars than the other, just because he is a better salesman; one secret is the secret of a smiling face."

The smile is all right, but we have never known it to sell at a market price in connection with farm produce. Produce sells by the pound, dozen, bushel or ton, at a price fixed by somebody, and that price is paid while it remains the price. The smile of the seller, however desirable, is not likely to add to the price nor the weight of the stuff. The price governs the amount of money the seller gets, and it does not depend upon the farmer, smiling or otherwise, but upon the power somewhere, perhaps hidden in a board of trade building, that makes it.

The same paper, however, utters on unimpeachable truth—"The most successful farmer is the one who understands the fine art of selling as well as that of producing farm crops." But to sell profitably the right price must be received, and to get the right price the farmer must in some way become a party to the marketing of it. So long as the price is made by some party he does not know, located in some place where he cannot go, and over which he can exercise no influence whatever, he cannot hope to take back more dollars than the buyer is willing to give, no matter how broad a smile may illuminate his face.



JULY '09 **Look at the wrapper which was on this paper. If the date is "July '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than July '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you appreciate the paper like Mr. J. T. Stevens does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. He wrote as follows:**

Hurrah for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Every farmer will take your paper because crops are good, the prices are good, and I claim this paper made the prices good. Every farmer who follows UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be prosperous and happy.—*J. T. Stevens, Barclay, Md.*

Look at the wrapper. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

Politics as Seen in the Tariff Discussion

Few things have so strong a hold on the people generally as partisan politics. Church ties are often found to be weak when contrasted with party ties, and even family relations are sometimes disturbed by party fealty. And yet not many things are so unworthy of such devoted loyalty.

After all, a political party is only an aggregation of people voluntarily acting together because of real or imaginary belief in certain lines of governmental policy, and who have, or think they have a common desire to accomplish certain things, or to have certain things done. As governmental policies are carried out by officials chosen for that purpose by a general ballot, the test of party loyalty is adherence to the candidates of the party to which the voter claims allegiance. The test of loyalty on the part of officials so chosen ought to be the conscientious carrying out of the policies proclaimed by the parties before election. Many instances, however, prove that such officials are not so loyal to the principles declared as they would hold the voters to be to the party candidates. A notable instance of this kind was the recent election of a United States Senator by the Illinois Legislature. The dominant party had a candidate whose candidacy had been approved by the party vote in the primary election. So many of his party adherents repudiated the action of the party at the polls that the election of the chosen candidate could not be effected. After a long and tedious and by no means commendable deadlock, fifty-three bolters from the minority party joined with fifty-five bolters from the majority party, and elected a man to that high office who had not been suggested as a candidate by or before the people of either party. That action should serve as an incontrovertable answer by the people when objectionable candidates are presented before them and they are urged to "stick to party."

But it is not our purpose to inveigh against political parties. A government like ours cannot well be conducted without them. Men who entertain different views on certain questions, and desire the accomplishment of different things, can work out those policies and purposes only by co-operating together in the election of candidates who will do those things. It is only when party fealty degenerates into a slavery that ignores or forgets principle that parties are harmful.

But that party management, or the chosen representatives of parties, are more selfish than loyal to the people who chose them is made manifest by the recent debates on the tariff, especially in the United States Senate. In spite of the party platforms and their declarations before the people preceding the election, when a schedule was up that affected special interests in their locality, the voice and vote of the Senators were for the maintenance of the high rate. The party of "protection," of course, mostly mailing from the strongholds of the protected interests, has supported the high rates, though many of that party, who represented localities whose interests were antagonistic to those interests, bolted the party and opposed the high rates.

On the other hand, the party professedly opposed to a high tariff, and in favor of a "tariff for revenue only," has unhesitatingly bolted their party and joined with the "protectionists" when the question involved special interests affecting their localities.

There is one commendable feature in that, however, which should not be overlooked. It shows that such Senators are loyal to home rather than to party, or to what they had claimed was best for the whole country. But it shows an emptiness in party professions, and a selfishness in party men, that should convince the people that partyism is unworthy of a devotion which approaches political slavery.

Illinois Law Governing Commission Merchants

We are glad there is an effort on foot to drive out of business dishonest commission men. Some of the leading magazines are aiding in this very important matter, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING is gladly doing its part. One of the most potent instrumentalities to this end is the National League of Commission Merchants, more particularly referred to in our June 15th number, which guarantees to shippers the honesty and square dealing of its members, but cannot guarantee good prices when shippers glut the markets.

So far as Illinois is concerned there is a statute governing commission merchants that is designed to protect shippers. We quote this law as follows:

SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of all commission merchants, firms, companies and corporations, and all other persons or consignees in the State of Illinois, receiving fruits, vegetables, butter, poultry, eggs or any other product or property to be sold on commission or otherwise, upon the consummation of the sale such commission merchant, firm, company or corporation, person or consignee shall immediately thereafter make and render an itemized statement of such sale to the consignor, giving the gross amount of the sale, the freight and express charges, together with all other charges against the goods which consignee may reasonably incur, and the net proceeds of the sale; provided, further, that such commission merchants, firms, companies and corporations, and all other persons, shall keep a record of the names of all purchasers, their postoffice address and gross amount of each sale, and all freight, express and other charges against the goods which the consignee may reasonably incur, and the net proceeds of the sales; which record shall be open for inspection at any time upon request of any consignor or consignors or his or their duly authorized agents or attorneys.

SEC. 2. That any commission merchant, firm, company, corporation or person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $200, and cost of suit, for each and every offense, and shall stand committed until such fine or fines and costs are paid; provided, however, that in case of clerical error or other unavoidable cause the consignee, firm, company, corporation or person shall fail to render such itemized account of sales, as expressly provided in Sec. 1 of this act, such consignee, firm, company, corporation or person shall have ten days from date of sale to comply with the provisions of this act.

The enforcement of that statute would fully protect shippers and close all the dishonest houses. But the trouble is in its enforcement. When the farmer ships his own products he feels that he is alone in a great big world of business, as, indeed, unorganized farmers are. He is distant from where the crime was committed; he is unaccustomed to travel, and is unfamiliar with the ways of the city; he knows city lawyers charge high fees, and that court costs are no small item. He may know that he has a good case and that the law is in his favor, but he would rather submit to the robbery and bear the loss than to risk a prosecution. Civil suits are seldom begun except at the instance of the aggrieved, and criminals are not often prosecuted without a complaining witness. The very nature of the commission business, therefore, makes the dishonest ones almost immune from prosecution, and they may rob shippers with little fear of the law.

Farmers and shippers ought to gladly aid in this fight, which is one of peculiar interest to them. How may they help? By being careful to ship only to guaranteed houses, by supporting and encouraging the prosecution of the dishonest ones, and by liberally sustaining the publications that are leading in the fight. To do all this effectively organization is necessary.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN AND IS DOING

After all, figures are interesting things to study. The Government Bureau of Statistics has issued what is called the Statistical Abstract, a book containing some 700 pages of solid figures, many of them too startling to be dull. The country's population is put at 88,000,000 souls, and the voting population, as shown by the presidential election of 1908, was 14,887,133. During the year 1907, 6,466,000,000 letters and postal cards were sent through the mails. This is said to be two-thirds as much as was carried by the combined postal service of Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary, and more than twice as much as was carried by any one of them. A hundred million telegrams were flashed over the wires last year.

The United States still has 754,000,000 acres of land unappropriated, but that does not mean so very much so far as farming and homes are concerned, for most of it is in Alaska and among the Rocky mountains. It may, however, mean a great deal in point of mineral wealth.

The coal supply of the country is 3,175,708,000,000 tons. During 1907 half a billion tons were mined. At that rate the supply will last about 6,270 years. The iron ore is estimated at nearly five billion tons. Of this 52,000,000 tons were mined in 1907. At the same rate our iron supply is good for about 1,000 years.

The country is estimated to be worth more than $107,000,000,000, about seven times the estimate made in 1860. It is claimed that agriculture added $7,500,000,000 to the country's wealth in 1907.

Nearly half our entire exports, amounting to $750,000,000, were manufactured goods. It seems that our "infant industries" are quite able to compete with the adult industries of the old world, because they send goods there for that very purpose, and evidently find it profitable.

Is it not a little bit significant also that of the $1,500,000,000 imports in 1908, a little more than one-half was raw material, or material to be used by manufacturers? Farmers are the principal producers of raw material, and this more than half a billion of annual imports, in some way, directly or indirectly, competes with their products. Are our "infant farm industries" sufficiently protected from the cheap labor and products of Europe, Asia and Africa, and all the rest of the world? This question is respectfully addressed to Representative Payne and Senator Aldrich.

THE CROPS OF 1909

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the crops of the country for 1909 may be summarized as follows:

Spring Wheat—Minnesota: 5,731,000 acres, 7 per cent. greater than last year; condition June 1, 96 per cent., against 95 per cent. at the same time last year and a ten-year average of 92 per cent. North Dakota: 6,371,000 acres, 8 per cent. greater than last year; condition, 98 per cent., against 97 per cent. last year and a ten-year average of 93 per cent. South Dakota: 3,195,000 acres, 8 per cent. greater than last year; condition, 94 per cent., against 97 per cent. last year and a ten-year average of 94 per cent. Washington: 905,000 acres, 4 per cent. greater than last year; condition, 93 per cent., against the same last year and a ten-year average of 94 per cent. The total spring wheat crop of the United States is 18,396,000 acres, nearly 7 per cent. greater than last year, with a condition of 95.2 per cent. June 1, against 95 per cent. last year and a ten-year average of 92.6 per cent. This report indicates an increased yield of spring wheat in 1909.

Winter Wheat—The winter wheat crop of the United States is reported to be the same in acreage it was last year, with a condition June 1 of 80.7 per cent., against 83.5 per cent. at the same time last year and a ten-year average of 80.5 per cent. This indicates a slightly smaller crop than that of last year.

Rye—The condition of rye on June 1 was 89.6 per cent., against 91.3 June 1, 1908, and a ten-year average of 89.4 per cent.

Oats—The area sown to oats this year is about 32,422,000 acres, some 78,000 acres more than last year. The condition of the crop June 1 was 88.7, against 92.9 last year and a ten-year average of 88.4. This indicates about the same yield as last year.

Barley—The area sown to barley is about 6,881,000 acres, an increase over last year of 235,000 acres. The condition of the crop June 1 was 90.6, against 89.7 last year and a ten-year average of 90.6. This report indicates an increased crop for 1909.

Hay—The condition of meadows June 1 was 87.6, against 96.8 at the same time last year.

Pastures—The condition of pastures June 1 was 89.3, against 97.7 June 1 last year.

Some of these reports are hard to believe, especialy as they apply to the Central Mississippi Valley States.

ORGANIZED FARMERS DOING BUSINESS

A Texas paper gives a splendid illustration of the helplessness of unorganized farmers, and the disadvantage under which they do business when confronted by the organized classes. The incident is related of an East Texas town in the center of a potato producing district. Potatoes that year were in great demand, and were selling in northern mar-

It is a deplorable fact that humankind is more given to supplying flowers, upon the fragrance of which to speed the departing spirit at a funeral, than to do those things which sweeten life while it lasts and help make it last. One of the great drawbacks, in our country, to having the best men in it take part in our public affairs, is the fact that we minimize the habit of praising and maximize the habit of fault-finding. Let any man devote a lifetime to the interests of the public welfare and he is apt to go unnoticed; but let that same man in an unguarded moment of laxity make one noticeable error, and the flood of vituperation and condemnation that is heaped upon him can be measured only by the extent of the verbosity of his critics. The public generally seem to be unable to appreciate that any man can give his thoughts, his time, his energy and his means for the benefit of his fellow-beings without seeking some material reward. That is not sound logic. Thinking men should endeavor to turn the public mind into a different trend. In order to encourage the participation in the conduct of public affairs by men worthy and competent to conduct them properly, the people must be taught to do honor to whom honor is due."—From an address by Mr. Ludwig Nissen, May 19th, on the retirement of Mr. James Van Cleve from the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers, after three terms, and on the occasion of presenting him with an inscribed bronze plaque, a ruby and diamond scarfpin and a check for $10,000. We print this because of the lesson it may also teach the farmers.

kets at $1.25 per bushel. Two buyers from Chicago came to the town and claimed to be rivals in the market, bidding against each other. All growers were told that the market was good, and that they should dig all the potatoes they could and bring them in on a certain day, and they would get the very best price for them. On the appointed day came wagonloads and wagonloads from every direction. The farmers, promised a good price, dug potatoes freely, expecting to close out the crop. But when the potatoes were all in, the buyers put on long faces, and reported that the markets had gone to pieces, and all they could possibly pay was 50 cents per bushel, whereas potatoes had been selling in the town freely, and some, enough for a bait, had been purchased by the two buyers themselves at 90 cents per bushel. Telegrams, fake ones of course, were produced to prove that the market had dropped to the offered 50 cents.

What could the farmers do? No stock had been actually contracted for, no price had been agreed upon. The potatoes had been dug; they had been brought to town; it was too early to store them. The buyers had everything their own way, and the farmers were helpless—they were compelled to sell their potatoes at whatever was offered.

It transpired that on the very same day, but too late to be of any avail, a local buyer in the same town received a dispatch from Chicago that the potato market was buoyant and prices were strong and on the upturn, and later news established the fact that there had been no slump at all.

If those farmers had been organized, with a marketing system, or even market reports, of their own, no such scheme could have been worked, and they would have escaped such a heartless swindle.

If ever a class on earth needed protection, farmers need it; and they need it now. If ever they have it they must work it out for themselves. If they can secure it in any way except through organization and co-operation—the growers of all commercial crops sustaining each other—then we do not know what the other way is. We believe the Equity plan as taught by this paper is the best one, but if any other organization can bring relief and solve the problems now before us, it has our hearty approval. But farmers should be cautious and make no more mistakes.

HOW LITTLE THEY KNOW

The National Labor Tribune copies from the New York Sun an article which charges the increased cost of living, so much talked about nowadays, to unbusiness-like methods on the farms. After declaring that families of moderate incomes have made the farmers "the most prosperous class in the country," the writer of the article assumes to give this warning:

> Some day these millions of people of modest income—the people whose need of food and clothing has paid the mortgages on hundreds of thousands of farms, has filled the banks with money belonging to farmers and made our agriculturists during recent years the most prosperous class in the country—will get on the trail of the farmers. They will insist upon a discount upon the billions of dollars paid to the producers of wool and cotton, of meat and dairy products, of cereals, fruits and vegetables.

The article then closes with the following paragraph:

> The consumers are today, as they have been for many years, compelled to pay for the indifferent, shiftless and often stupid methods prevalent on the American farm. Proper business methods would effect a very important reduction in the cost of farm products. The business of farming should be as much a business as manufacturing.

How little these learned people know about such things. Under present marketing conditions it matters little to consumers whether farmers are shiftless or thrifty; whether farms are managed wisely or unwisely; whether it costs much or little to produce commercial crops. The only thing in this connection that concerns consumers is whether or not enough is produced, and the price the stuff costs them.

Since farmers have nothing at all to do with the price, neither the price they receive for the products nor the price charged consumers, farmers are free from just accusation along these lines. And since farmers have never been accused of failing to produce enough they are equally guiltless in that regard.

We admit that farmers do not practice the business methods their calling deserves. We agree that many of them are shiftless, and often neglect the most important part of their business. We are doing our utmost to improve these practices and bring farmers into the independence they have so long claimed but never possessed, and we think some progress has been made. But when consumers wish to reach the source of their grievances they must go to the self-appointed and self-assuring price-making power. They may have paid too much for what they have eaten and worn, but the excess has piled up somewhere between them and the farmers. It has never gone into the pockets of the producers.

WHAT'S THE GOOD OF IT ALL

If the masses of the people ever view things with unclouded eyes there will be a great deal said about the farce of commissions. This is eminently a period of commissions. Suggest any evil practice that cannot bear the light of discussion, and drive those engaged in it to the end of their tether, the refuge is a commission. Appoint a commission to consider it. Quiet the public with the understanding that a commission, generally of "experts," has the matter in hand, and the public need no longer worry about it. The latter clause at least is true; the people need concern themselves no further, for the "interest" involved will be duly cared for. It is so much easier and cheaper to "work" a "commission" than to silence a public clamor.

Last December Governor Hughes, of New York, almost startled the financial world by exposing some of the practices of Wall street. While for years it has been no secret that Wall street manipulation is the greatest disturber of values if not the greatest menace to business the country has ever had, it was yet a surprise that the Governor of the State would enter the lists against those practices and manipulations.

A commission was appointed to investigate Wall street and its methods, and the public sat down. The commission "investigated," was about six months at it, and—reported. Wall street was found to be just about all right. Of course. The commission could have reported just as easily before as after the "investigation."

Now somebody wants a tariff commission, and there is a campaign to induce the people to demand it of Congress. What is the good of it all? We suppose no one is so daft as to believe such a commission would not be taken care of by the "big interests," and the masses of the people would never be seen through the goggles it would wear. Senator Aldrich would be a most fitting chairman of it.

WHAT INFLUENCES LEGISLATION

In a recent press ditspatch from Washington we are told that, in order to prevent the defeat of Congressman Elvins, of the Thirteenth Missouri District, Senator Aldrich agreed to an increase in the rate on barytes from 75 cents per ton to $1.50 per ton, and the Senate adopted the amendment.

In this case the tariff was doubled on a commodity, not because the people demanded the increase in the rate, nor because such increase was best for the whole country, perhaps, but because it was believed such increase was necessary in order to secure the re-election of a certain Congressman, that Congressman being a rather obscure representative of an obscure district in Missouri.

The fact, if it is a fact, is important as showing what influences legislation. The unsophisticated public supposes that Congressmen and legislators are influenced in their official action and in the laws they enact entirely by their judgment of what is best for the country. Whereas, it seems, the motive which prompts them, and the one thing of all others they study and work to, is their re-election; and that, from the highest to the lowest, it seems to be an unwritten though none the less binding law, that each will yield to the needs of the others in this regard.

The people need not expect love of country and regard for the general good to determine what laws should be enacted, nor need we expect good laws or good government until better motives prompt legislative action. There must be more careful discrimination at the polls, to the end that a different type of men may fill our congressional and legislative halls.

How I Got My Farm

No. 7.

Won Out in the Illinois Fruit Belt

In 1869 I moved from Laurence county, Mississippi, to Clay county, Illinois, and rented a farm near Clay City. My wife and myself farmed this for three years. Having gone through the war and lost all we had, we came north with very little money. We bought one horse, a breaking plow and a milch cow. For the three years referred to we hired an extra horse for our double work.

In the meantime I bought a tract of land in the woods, the saw timber having been taken off. I gave my note for the land, payable in one, two and three years, at 10 per cent. interest, and secured by a mortgage on the premises.

I built a small house and went to work on the land. I cleared ten acres, grubbing out the hazel and all the small stuff, and cutting timber and splitting rails to fence out the hogs and other stock of which the country was full. My first note coming due, I sold my horse and some hogs and made my first payment.

Then my wife and I held a consultation, and it was decided that she would stay at home and take care of the cow and hogs while I would go to Red River Landing, Louisiana, and work at my trade as a carpenter until I made money enough to pay for our home. This I did in 14 months, and had some money left. My wife rented our little field each year, and, being very rich, it made enough feed for our cow and hogs.

After paying for our home I would



E. D. WHITTINGTON,
Now 75 years old. The picture was taken in 1858, when Mr. Whittington was 34 years of age.

clear and grub and make rails and build fence during winter and spring, and during summer I would work at carpenter work, renting what land I had cleared to my neighbors. Cleared land in that county 40 years ago was quite an object.—E. D. Whittington, Clay City, Ill.

HOW I GOT MY FARM—No. 8
A Bachelor's Home in Wisconsin

I was born in the town of Threse, Jefferson county, New York, on the 11th of November, 1867. Being the first youngster to arrive at the home of my parents, the question of a suitable name for me was a momentous one. Before the important matter had been settled an uncle, my father's brother William, came from Wisconsin on a visit.

On learning that the baby had not yet been named, he proposed that they call me Bill, and Bill I have been ever since. With the name came a five-dollar bill which was left in trust for me with my father until I should become of age.

My parents came to Juneau county, Wisconsin, when I was two years old. Four years later they came to northern Clark county, which has ever since been their home as well as mine.

When 18 years of age I began teaching school, and a year later made the first payment on forty acres of timber land with money earned in teaching. I took the deed of my place on my twenty-first birthday, the five dollars that came with my name, with interest compounded at 10 per cent. for 21 years, serving as the final payment.

I continued to teach school until I was 29 years old, employing my vacations in clearing land and building a house and making other improvements. Eleven years ago I moved onto my place and have since made farming my principal business.

My farm was originally covered with pine and hardwood timber. The pine had been removed before I bought it, and I have since removed practically all the hardwood, all that remains being about ten acres of second growth that I am sawing for fuel. The 30 acres of cleared land is all under cultivation, either in crop or pasture. I bought the place of my father for $300. It is now worth about $3,000; and I also have about $500 worth of live stock, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep.

I have hired no help except during harvest, and never having married, it may be readily seen that, for the past eleven years, I have been housekeeper, chore boy, farm hand and proprietor. I joined the A. S. of E. in July, 1907, but not approving the policies adopted by that society at its October (1907) convention, I paid my dues to the F. S. E. for 1908 and shall do the same thing for 1909.Bill Warner, Stanley, Wis.

The Third Power

"It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Through the telescope we discover that crop prospects are generally excellent throughout the country. Of course there are spots where from various causes some crops will be light, but not enough in the aggregate to dim the present for bumper crops, and possibly some record-breakers.

Four hundred million bushels of winter wheat have probably been raised. This has been exceeded each year since 1902 except the year 1904, when the yield was 325,000,000 bushels. However, the greatest yield (in 1906) was only 92,000,000 bushels more, while the other years exceeded it only from one to twenty-five million bushels.

The spring wheat prospects are most excellent, both in the United States and Canada northwest.

The corn crop area this year is much larger than ever before planted, with condition fair to good.

Oats are irregular and difficult to forecast, but prospects are for a larger crop than in 1908 or 1907.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the imports of oats into this country during the ten months ended with April, 1909, was 5,307,978 bushels, compared with only 201,382 bushels during the corresponding period last year. This is an enormous increase, and shows that the oat crop of this country may be increased without danger of an over-supply, and should be increased to meet our home demand.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives out the following information concerning the current crops in the countries named:

Great Britain—The unusually dry conditions in the spring gradually degenerated into a drought, which caused considerable injury to the spring grains—barley and oats. The prospects for a good hay crop also deteriorated, but wheat held its own until general rains toward the close of May effectively broke the drouth.

France—The acreage of winter wheat is reported to be 15,553,000 acres; spring wheat, 361,500 acres; oats, 9,579,100 acres. These statistics indicate a gain of 50,000 acres of winter wheat and 10,000 acres of oats, as compared with last year, but a falling off in spring wheat of 237,000 acres. The condition of winter wheat is 2.4 points below that of last year, spring wheat is is 7 points below, and oats nearly 5 points below.

Spain—The lack of rain in May hindered plant growth, but more recent rains have been abundant throughout nearly all the Kingdom, and crops are generally described as satisfactory.

Italy—In southern Italy the wheat crop progressed favorably during the entire month of May, but in northern Italy lack of rain retarded development, especially in the late sown. Late in May and early in June, however, abundant rains caused great improvement, and the whole country now reports crops quite satisfactory.

Netherlands—In the Netherlands reports are quite unfavorable. Winter wheat is only medium, and of rye only the early sown is reported good. Much winter barley suffered from frost. Much of the seeded crops were plowed up in the north.

Hungary—The May Hungarian report was very unfavorable. Heavy frosts from the 7th to the 10th were very injurious, and since then weeds and insects have been bad. Rye is more promising than wheat, but neither is good. Spring barley and oats are good, and corn, though it suffered from the late frosts, is reported fair.

Austria—The first half of May was almost wintry in Austria, which greatly injured potatoes, orchards and vineyards. Winter wheat is also in bad condition, and the corn crop is bad as the result of planting bad seed of last year's growth.

Russia—It was cold during the second half of May, and extremely dry weather prevailed in the south.

Germany—During the second half of April the weather was mild and helpful to plant growth and favorable to farm labor, but the first half of May was unusually cold, with raw northerly and easterly winds. Heavy night frosts occurred, and there lacked rains. Both winter and spring grains are therefore reported unfavorable—the poorest record for May since 1901. The loss in acreage from winter kill is large, but not so great as it was two years ago. It is estimated that 10 per cent. of the total wheat acreage is lost, and two per cent. of the rye and clover.

Roumania—Here the transition from winter to summer was very sudden, and in a few days after the melting of the snow the surface of the ground had been baked to a crust, which hindered germination and plant growth. In most of the country the drought was broken during the latter part of May, and it is believed there may be better crops in Roumania than those of the two previous years, which were very bad.

Argentina—In this leading rival of the United States, the wheat crop of 1908-09 is fully thirty million bushels below the crop of the previous year, though the area was 750,000 acres larger. The first estimate for wheat in Argentina, published last October, has been lowered fifty million bushels, and the estimate for flax seed, another leading crop of Argentina, has been reduced four and a half millions.

British India—The current wheat crop of this dependency is estimated at 278,367,000 bushels, against 212,942,000 bushels for the preceding crop.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the area planted to cotton this year (1909) in the United States is about 95.6 per cent. of the area planted to cotton last year, equivalent to about 31,918,000 acres, as compared with 33,370,000 acres indicated by the bureau's revised estimate of last year's planted area, a decrease of about 1,452,000 acres, or 4.4 per cent.

A dispatch from Goshen, Ind., under date of July 6th says: "Farmers in Elkhart county are elated over what they believe to be the certain destroyer of the potato bug. A bug with variegated rings, and slightly smaller than the Colorado potato bug, has appeared in the potato fields and makes short work of the bugs, eating them and not leaving a single one on the plant."

The recent cotton report by the Government was so bullish as to cause prices to advance sharply. Cash middling cotton reached $13 on the New York market on July 6th.

The first car of new wheat reached Chicago on July 6th. It was from southern Indiana and was classed "no grade."

Barley has declined 30 cents in two months and wheat about 40 cents where the new crop is reaching the markets. Oats and corn will meet the same fate when the new crop arrives.

W. E. Block, agrostologist for the American Pure Seed Company, has determined the number of seeds to a pound of seeds as follows:

	Small Seeds.	Large Seeds.	Average.
Timothy	2,086,560	907,200	1,315,440
Red Clover....	589,680	204,112	294,832
Alsike Clover..	1,134,000	635,040	680,400

With this knowledge before the farmer he must conclude that many seeds soon perish, otherwise the ground could not support the plants. It also suggests the importance of high germination, careful seeding and the possibility of sowing with less good seed.

July is the chief wheat harvest month of the world.

There is prospect for a large world's wheat yield. In view of the high prices that have prevailed and the comfortable financial condition of the wheat growers there is not much danger of low prices. We predict liberal selling at or above $1 at the home market for a time. The future cash price will depend much on the final reports from the harvests in the principal producing countries.

A three-billion-bushel crop of corn and a one-billion-bushel crop of oats are reasonable posisbilities, and the demand needs them.

Manufacturers of woolen goods have joined in guaranteeing to buyers that the present high prices will not be cut, regardless of the yield or price of cotton.

It is claimed that the yield of potatoes in Aroostock county, Maine, last year was 15,000,000 bushels, and the profit to the growers was $12,000,000. If correct, that is a profit of 80 cents a bushel. The acreage this year has been greatly increased and the crop is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels.

In swinging the telescope around the horizon we discover that there are a number of co-operative schemes for farmers incubating and which will be sprung shortly. In this connection we will remind our readers that the Equity plan we advocate has been tested and is sufficient and we caution all against taking up with doubtful looking plans, particularly if they have the capital stock feature. Here is an example discovered down in Maine:

Mr. B. L. Stevens calls for 9,999 other farmers to put up $1 each with him, when they will lease a store in Boston, hire an expert manager and have their goods delivered direct to the consumers. Mr. Stevens says he will put on plenty of teams to cover all of Boston and the suburbs.

All of this is quickly said and it has been published in some papers. The harm comes in some people, like Mr. Stevens, believing that for $10,000 they could do the business that represents the investment of millions of dollars by the present handlers of all the varieties of crops that should go through the store, or that the farmers should attempt this, even if the capital were abundant. Our advice has been and is now to sell at satisfactory prices and let other people do the distributing.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States reached 13,448,600 bushels on June 26th. The July 1st visible for the last ten years was as follows: 1908, 13,800,000; 1907, 46,500,000; 1906, 25,900,000; 1905, 14,300,000; 1904, 14,000,000; 1903, 15,900,000; 1902, 19,100,000; 1901, 29,600,000; 1900, 47,200,000; 1899, 33,587,000.

The visible supply of corn on June 26th was 6,475,000 bushels. The visible supply for the past ten years, on July 1st, was as follows: 1908, 3,000,000; 1907, 8,700,000; 1906, 6,000,000; 1905, 3,600,000; 1904, 6,300,000; 1903, 7,200,000; 1902, 5,900,000; 1901, 14,500,000; 1900, 11,444,000; 1899, 13,900,000.

The visible supply of oats on June 26th was 9,001,000 bushels. For four years past it has been, on July 1st, as follows: 1904, 4,300,000; 1903, 4,300,000; 1902, 1,481,000; 1901, 10,800,000.

Canada reports give 7,750,400 acres sown in wheat, which is 1,140,000 acres more than last year. This increase in the country is about co-equal with the increase in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The condition is high.

Bradstreet's reports 168,875,961 bushels of wheat exported for the year ending July 1st, against 203,872,836 bushels the preceding year. Also corn for year ending July 1st 29,163,569 bushels, against 45,296,924 bushels the preceding year.

Out in Missouri the Farmers' Union of Stoddard county met and declared as follows: "We beseech all wheat growers, whether union men or not, to co-operate with them and we propose to offer to the highest bidder all wheat that the farmers may deliver on July markets." Such co-operation attains nothing of value.

A dispatch from New York gives the information that the proposed $50,000,000 fertilizer trust has been abandoned. The plan was to combine all the fertilizer plants of Europe and this country to be known as the Independent Fertilizer Company. The failure is attributed to some of the companies refusing to agree to the terms of the bankers who had charge of the financial end of the deal. If it had been successful the trust would no doubt have been "independent" in the sense that it would have been master of the business.

Down in the Kentucky blue grass region farmers asked for and received sealed bids for their seed as it stood in the field. This may be an improvement over the old way, but cannot be as satisfactory as if the growers were organized and met as a body and fixed the price and held for it.

There is a tariff of six cents a pound on butter and five cents a dozen on eggs from Canada and European countries. There are no butter or eggs imported. There is an effort being made now by large handlers to admit them free or at one cent per pound and dozen duty. Their plea is that the farmers of the United States do not produce enough to supply the demand and maintain reasonable prices.

A strong argument for organization of producers and the Equity system of marketing crops is found at the end of the 1908 potato crop. The price to growers up to about March 15th was around 70 cents. Then the price sprung to $1. Whether the growers or dealers were responsible matters not, but a very large quantity were sold and bought at about this price. Lately these potatoes have sold in Chicago at 15 to 30 cents a bushel and it is estimated $100,000 was lost by handlers. Then there are some farmers who held too long and lately have sold at 15 to 30 cents. An organization such as we are forming would positively prevent such an occurrence.

Our reports show heavy crops of potatoes in all early producing districts and excellent prospects in most districts producing late potatoes. Prices have declined steadily and in some markets prices are demoralized. The shippers and handlers suffered more from the decline than growers who sold at home stations.

Potato drying is a large industry in Germany. Eight hundred and thirty pounds of tubers produce 220 pounds of dried potatoes, which is worth $3.80 to $4.30. Since this industry is profitable in Germany the question arises whether it would not be profitable in this country in seasons of heavy production.

This season has demonstrated that cantaloupes, wrapped, commanded 50 cents a crate more on the markets than unwrapped ones. As the wrappers cost only 75 cents a thousand, it does not require an astute mathematician to figure out the advantage of wrapping.

The following bulletins have been received since our last issue. They are usually free to applicants. Mention this paper when writing:

Long Island Agronomist, a fortnightly record of facts, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., Bulletin No. 110, "Report of Nebraska Seed Laboratory"; University of Maine, Orono, Me., "How to Keep Poultry Free from Lice"; Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., Circular oN. 15, "Growing Onions from Seed"; Bulletin No. 135, "Growing Better Gems" (cantaloupes); Newspaper Bulletin No. 150, "Results of Experiments in Summer Sowing of Alfalfa"; Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md., Bulletin No. 133, "Cabbage Experiment and Culture"; Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, Bulletin No. 201, "The Mineral Elements in Animal Nutrition"; Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., "Zoological Bulletin"; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Circular No. 115, "Why and How to Test Dairy Cows"; Circular No. 12, "Maple Spring Dairy"; Circular No. 118, "Cows vs. Cows"; Circular No. 114, "The Problem of the Poor Cow"; Circular No. 103, "The Story of Rose and Queen" (two cows); Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, Cal., "Commercial Fertilizers"; New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., Bulletin No. 314, "How Sod Affected an Apple Orchard"; Buleltin No. 312, "Orchards Injured by Tassock Moth"; Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D., Bulletin No. 113, "Progress in Variety—Tests of Barley"; Bulletin No. 112, "The Killing of Mustard and Other Noxious Weeds in Grain Fields by the Use of Iron Sulphate"; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Bulletin No. 179, "Hessian Fly and Greater Wheat Straw-Worm"; "Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture"; United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., "Report of the Committee on Charges of Harnes Against the Meat Inspection Service"; Bulletin No. 356, "Peanuts."

Important meetings in the interest of agriculture:

Fourteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Institute Workers, Portland, Ore., August 16 and 17, program; fourth Dry Congress, Billings, Mont., October 26-28, John T. Burns, secretary, Billings; National Horticultural Congress, Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 15 to 20, Freeman L. Reed, superintendent, Council Bluffs; National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb., December 6 to 18. Address as above for particulars.

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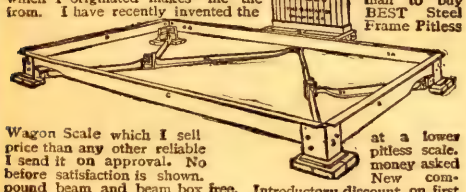


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NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Experiments, it is said, have at last evolved a process for extracting nitrogen from the air in quantities sufficient to be used for fertilizing purposes. There is nitrogen in the air, and plenty of it. There is no doubt about that, and when it is drawn from the air in one place it seems to mysteriously come from somewhere else and restore the equilibrium.

Nitrogen is needed in the soil. That is an undeniable fact also. That which nature placed there is easily exhausted by cultivation and plant growth. Soil deficient in nitrogen is not productive. So a human invention that would take



nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil, if not too expensive, would be a valuable acquisition, and might be made to greatly multiply yields.

But what man has so long been trying to do nature has already done. The large family of plants known as legumes do what is claimed for the recently announced discovery. Without any cost to the farmer these plants, in some mysterious way, absorb nitrogen from the air, and with the aid of millions of infinitesimal life, deposit it exactly where it is needed in the soil. In this rapid age, nature's process may be regarded a slow one, but the "machine" pays for itself while it is doing its work, and that ought to compensate for its lack of speed. Each leguminous crop growth adds to the life of the soil and makes it better pasture for the crop that follows.

Hence we urge the growing of more clover, alfalfa, peas, soy beans, etc. Cut for hay, or pasture down, or, better, plow under, and make the farm richer every year, at the same time reaping a good reward from the part cut and saved or pastured. On soil where clover will not "catch" now an artificial means will be necessary to get the start, and which the new process may possibly furnish. Also soil inoculation, as first taught by the Department of Agriculture, has in many cases proved very successful. Once the soil is in condition to grow the legumes the process of building up is easily within the control of the cultivator.

RAPIDLY INCREASING USE AND UTILITY OF CEMENT AND CONCRETE

In a recent issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING we mentioned some of the new uses to which cement and concrete are being put, and hinted at its unknown future possibilities. One of the best indices to the growing use of an article is the increase in its manufacture. On March 28th of this year the Universal Portland Cement Company turned out 18,110 barrels of that commodity, the largest single day's record ever made; and in this connection we may well quote Mr. Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the structural materials of the United States Geological Survey, as reported by a Cleveland (Ohio) paper:

Concrete, cheap and beautiful, will be the building material in 1919. Everything will be of concrete then. Ten years from now all the sky-scraping buildings will be on concrete, and they will be fireproof. Clevelanders will come downtown part of the way over concrete streets, and part of the way in a clean concrete subway. They will walk on concrete streets and sidewalks to their offices, which will be concrete. Their homes will be of concrete. Both office and house rent will be less by reason of the smaller original investment and the reduced cost of up-keep. There will be practically no insurance to pay, houses will last forever.

If Cleveland were rebuilt today with concrete $53,000,000 would be saved the people. On municipal buildings, sewers, paving, sidewalks and bridges the saving, if they were built of concrete, would be about $6,800,000, and figuring from the tax duplicate for this year that $231,500,000 represents buildings, the saving would be about one-fifth of that, or about $46,000,000.

The fire loss in Cleveland, I understand, will amount to something like a million for the year. Of this the loss of $700,000 on buildings would be entirely saved, and the loss of some $400,000 on contents would be about one-tenth of that.

Actual results in various places throughout the country seem to fully justify Mr. Humphrey's prediction. For instance, one of the finest, most superb and most beautiful structures in Chicago, the University Club building at Michigan avenue and Monroe street, is one in which Portland cement was used throughout. The Briquette building, Pittsburg, Pa., of the United States Geological Survey, is of reinforced concrete. So also is the magnificent mess hall of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and the scale house of the Soldiers' Home in the same city. Several fine residences in Chicago might also be named, and in Des Moines, Iowa, the Jewett Lumber Company's large warehouse is of concrete.

Concrete is already playing an important part in bridge construction. The farmers of Leavenworth, Kans., not long since petitioned the county commissioners to authorize the construction of none but concrete bridges in the future. As a further evidence of the trend of sentiment in this direction, the Kansas Senate not long ago adopted a measure requiring county boards throughout the State to build concrete or stone bridges in all cases where the cost of a concrete or stone bridge is not more than 30 per cent. above what a steel bridge would cost.

There has already been constructed a large reinforced concrete bridge at Connersville, Ind., and also one over the Illinois and Michigan canal in Chicago, with a span of 90 feet and a width of 40 feet. In harmony with these structures is a large concrete viaduct on the Vandalia railroad.

As novelties, but very useful withal, we may mention concrete silos at Fox, Ill., and at Greenbush, Wis., as well as the tall chimney of the Springfield (Ill.) Light, Heat and Power Company, and also that of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, of Tibbing, Minn. Another concrete marvel is the lining of the southwest land tunnel of the city of Chicago. This tunnel is 22,300 feet long and has a diameter of nine feet. The concrete lining is only seven inches thick and it stands the pressure perfectly.

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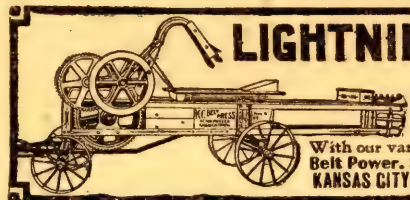
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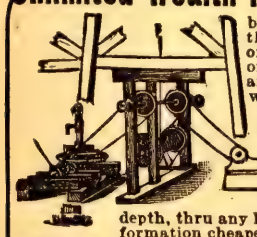
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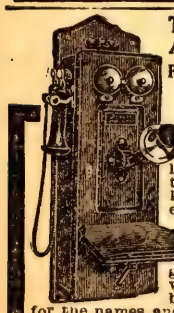


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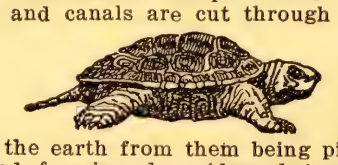
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One of the oldest concrete structures we know of is a residence erected more than fifty years ago by Prof. J. Parish Stelle at Citronelle, Ala. The last we knew of this building it had been converted into a sanitarium and was in perfect order.

We have mentioned this variety of structures in so many different parts of the country to convince our progressive readers that there is to be a revolution in the world's structural material.

TERRAPIN FARMING

Whoever heard of raising terrapins as a business? But it is done. We know of at least two terrapin farms in the United States. One of them is in Maryland and the other is in Alabama near Mobile. The Alabama farm is surrounded by a fence so tight that even the smallest terrapin cannot escape, and canals are cut through the



land, the earth from them being piled up and forming dry ridges between. The supply comes from the coast, and fishermen are constantly employed hunting them. They are said to breed as rapidly in the enclosure as on the coast in their native haunts. Many thousands are kept constantly on hand, and it is said from ten to twelve thousand dozens are sold annually at prices of from $6 to $10 per dozen. New York and Philadelphia are the principal markets, and from these points the general trade is supplied.

These strange creatures are fed regularly by their keepers, and it is a wonderful sight to see the thousands of them struggling up the banks to get their food. Most restaurants in the cities serve turtle soup and charge high prices for it, but it is very seldom real terrapin soup because of the scarcity and high price of terrapins.

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A little girl, finding the gate closed so she could not open it, was trying, apparently in vain, to climb over it. Finally she prayed, "Please, God, help me over this gate." Just then she overbalanced herself and fell over. Jumping up quickly she exclaimed hastily: "Never mind, God, I don't need you now. I'm already over."

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And huskers work for less money where the "Little Giant" is used and save from one-fourth to one cent a bushel. Boys can husk. They cannot scoop.

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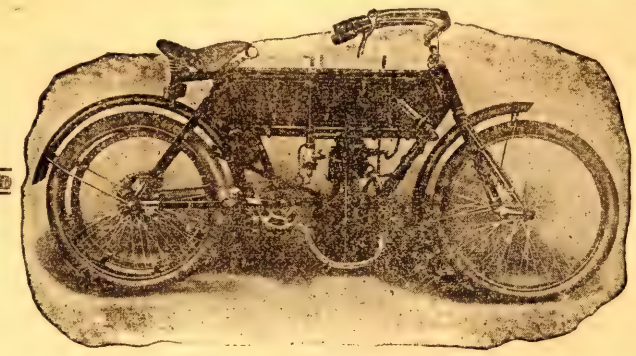
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LIVE STOCK MEN AND WHAT THE ARE UP AGAINST

Live stock men have their troubles—or, rather, their problems—as well as do the other classes of farmers. There is keen competition in production and selling, but very little competition in buying. The result is the same as with the products of the soil. Nobody knows whether enough is produced, or too much, marketing is irregular, with little knowledge of conditions, and prices are not governed by the value of pastures or the cost of feed. As to the business methods of stockmen, we find the following in the National Live Stock Bulletin of some months ago:

Through the corn belt of the Middle West, as well as in almost every other section of the country, there are dozens of men in each county engaged in raising or feeding and finishing stock for market. In many cases these men simply buy their stuff—cattle, sheep, hogs or whatever it may be—carry it along in their feed lots until finished, and then take chances on striking the market at an advantageous time, and send along a carload or so. As frequently as not the stock reaches the market on an "off" day and must be disposed of at lower prices than might have been obtained a day or so earlier or a few days later. Suppose, however, these stockmen, feeders or breeders, were members of a co-operative organization, such chance work would be eliminated.

As proof of what may be done by such an organization, the Bulletin refers to the work of the Society of Equity. Again we quote:

There is no slightest doubt that organizations such as this (the Society of Equity) are of great value to the membership. In scores of cases the truth of this assertion has been proven; and it is safe to say that in every case where a fair trial has been given the co-operative selling plan has worked most decisively for the betterment of prices. This has been the case with the society mentioned above; it has been true, without doubt, in the case of the fruit growers' association of the West, the citrus growers of California, the fruit producers of Oregon, of Colorado, of Utah, of Oklahoma—it has been true of the cotton planters of the South, when these planters have not been frightened or driven into breaking away from the association plan; it has been true in the case of Kentucky tobacco planters, who have, through association and co-operation, advanced the price of leaf tobacco to almost double what it was before the society began its work, and have also cut down production to a point that promises, by stringently limiting the supply, to keep prices up and to advance them to still higher points.

The Bulletin then asks this pointed question: "If farmers, and fruit growers, and cotton planters, and tobacco raisers can secure decided financial benefits through co-operation and associated effort in selling, why cannot the stock raisers of the country secure for themselves the same results?" The Bulletin then answers its own question by declaring "there is no logical reason why precisely similar results might not be secured, were the men who produce beef cattle, swine, mutton, etc., to form co-operative associations along lines such as are followed by these other organizations."

But the Bulletin makes a mistake in the opinion that "There is no necessity for such organizations to be national in their scope." This is a grievous error in nearly all who advocate special organization. An organization to be effective and strong enough to hold its own with the price-making and buying combines, must be as broad as the business to be brought within the organization. Live stock production is almost as broad as the country itself, and nothing short of a national organization can meet its necessities. When combined in the same society with like control and protection to all other products and crops, the certain efficiency and power for good will be immediately realized and felt.

That is the plan of the Farmers' Society of Equity. That society does not stand opposed to other farm organizations, nor as a rival to them, but as a helper of them all. We unselfishly represent not only the Society of Equity, but "the co-operating or organized farmers of America." The plan and methods of operation that have proven so effective with field and orchard crops cannot be otherwise than effective with live stock. The same market agents and salesmen that care for the products of the soil can do the same for the products of the pastures and feed lots. Thus the economy of it is not to be overlooked. The narrow idea that each product must have its own organization means a complete set of officers for each and a separate corps of agents, market reporters and sellers as well. Hence that idea is both a cumbrous and extravagant one.

Besides, the special societies are liable themselves to become jealous and antagonistic, thus defeating the very purpose of the co-operation. Also, bringing all into one organization, and that a national body, the diversity of interests thus combined serve as a check upon each other and a safeguard to the public. The producers of some crops are consumers of others, and it would be impossible to agree upon exorbitant prices. The public needs have no fear of such price making.

We wish stock raisers and all others would study these plans and act in the light of present progressive ways of doing things. We are sure such study and such action will restore to farmers privileges they have not enjoyed for many years, and give them advantages they never did have.

FEED CONSERVATION

Every year emphasizes the fact that there must be a conservation of feed, and also that it is well to get as near as possible to nature.

The silo aids in both of these. Cured hay and fodder in the barn are great things to have, but they are expensive feed, and represent the finished crop and a great amount of work. The silo, however, takes the crop at its succulent summer stage when an acre represents many tons, and it preserves it with all its juiciness, bringing the refreshing feed of summer to mingle with the dry and more expensive feed of winter. Silage is cheaper and, if well handled, it is more wholesome than all dry feed.

Farmers and stockmen are conservative, more so, perhaps, than any other class, and they are slow to adopt new methods. During all their lives they have stored their feed, as did their fathers and grandfathers before them, in the form of cured or dry feed, and they do not take very readily to innovations.

But these people are intelligent, and they are progressive. Show them "something better," and they do not hesitate to accept it.

The silo is no longer an experiment. Many years of both test and practical use has demonstrated its value. It is a true feed conservator. By its use a few acres may be made to do what requires many acres by the exclusive dry feed method.

We would not write this as though it is anything new. The silo and silage is as familiar and as much a necessity on many farms as is the hay mow in the barn, and yet there are hundreds and thousands of farms on which no silo was ever built, and herds of stock to which silage was never fed.

These friends of ours are the ones for whom we are writing, and we wish them to study the silo.

She Forgot Hers

"Some of the spectacles in that country one can never forget," declared the lecturer.

"Wish you'd 'a' brought some here," exclaimed an old lady in the audience; "I'm alwers a-forgettin' mine!"

The First Perfect Feeding Device for Cream Separators

We have frequently referred to the recklessly untrue statements and claims made by "desperate would-be competitors" struggling to retain Cream Separator business that is going to the **United States Separator.**

We have repeatedly proved by the records of the United States Patent Office at Washington and by the records in the United States Circuit Courts, also by the records of International Expositions and National Expositions, that most of the claims of these would-be competitors are false.

They are using desperate and false claims in their efforts to make it appear that they are first in everything desirable in Cream Separators.

The United States Separator was the first to employ a feeding device in the Separator bowl to deliver the whole milk beyond the cream zone. This device of the United States prevents all conflict of currents and any remixing of the cream and skimmilk in the process of separation. **It is far superior to any "split wing" device,** more perfect in operation and has won the International prize for the most perfect separation.

The "disc" Separator could not use this device and in its efforts to equal the device of the United States was compelled to resort to an inferior expedient—the "split wing." But the "split wing" does not enable them to equal the United States, as the records show.

The United States Separator was the first to distribute the incoming volume of whole milk back of the cream wall.

The United States Separator was the first to use non-aligned channels for the currents of the milk through the Separator bowl, on which it holds strong patents, and no others can use this construction, and it was the **United States Separator** that beat the "disc" Separator at the greatest International contest of Cream Separators ever held.

The "disc" Separator has never been able to equal this test.

It was the **United States Separator** that beat the "disc" Separator in its own County Fair test and recovered more butter in the cream than the "disc" Separator recovered.

The **United States Separator** is manufactured under patents owned by IT.

The **United States Separator** is the originator of the best things in Separator Improvements.

The **United States Separator** is not an imitator in any particular.

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UNITED WE STAND

The well known expression, "United we stand, divided we fall," has been made the motto of an up-to-date dairy association. It is well. That truth applies to the dairy interests as well as to any other. When interests conflict, no matter how closely they may be linked, those devoted to them suffer. If the dairy people of Wisconsin bid against the dairy people of Illinois, the standard of quality and price being measured only by the willingness or necessity of one side to make sacrifices, producers must get less remunerative prices and consumers must get goods of lower standard. That is true everywhere, and with every productive interest. "United we stand, divided we fall."

With what emphasis does that apply to general farming! The average farmer seems to think it is his to plow and plant and harvest and sell without any reference to what his neighbor may be doing, or how he may sell. He forgets, or does not take time to consider, that millions of farmers are doing the same thing, and that every bushel or pound or ton that he produces is being opposed or competed with by every bushel or pound or ton put on the market by every other farmer, and that neither takes thought of how or when the other is doing it. Could there be more helpless or less independent millions in any other calling?

"The days of their ignorance God winked at," but the time is now ripe for a different way of doing business. Organization and co-operation must remedy the defects of a system that for ages has taken profits from a class that has earnestly earned them, to give them to a class that has not earned them. Farmers, if they will, can co-operate as well as others, and with the many successful examples before them, if they fail to do so, they certainly seem inexcusable. "United we stand, divided we fall." Which shall it be?

THE SUMMER MILCH COW

The summer milch cow is not worth what she ought to be on the farm, and most generally it is not the cow's fault, either. Any machine to do its best must have every part properly adjusted, and all the parts must be in position to perform their work under the most favorable auspices. The cow, being herself only a machine, is no exception to the rule.

It generally turns out that the cow, though she may give a fine flow of milk in the early spring months, loses heavily as the summer months approach, and she is accused of "drying up" too soon. But how about her environments? Most likely she is put to pasture and is no longer fed. The hot summer sun blazes down in the fields, and the flies come in swarms to vex the animal. It is doubtful if there is sufficient shade for her protection from the one or a thick, brushy nook to serve as refuge from the other. Peace and quiet is something she does not know, and it is no wonder she does not perform the work expected of her.

Just a little observation and care might change these conditions and pay richly in an increased flow of milk. If no better arrangement can be made, a cool, dark stall during the heat of the day is as comforting to the cow, both from heat and flies, as is the cool nook on the porch or beneath the yard tree's shade to the human occupant of the home. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

FEEDING THE CALF

In the dairy centers, and wherever cream separators are used, calves are largely brought up on skim milk, which they are taught to drink at a very early age. But the average farmer in the interior farming districts still depends upon raising the calf on its mother's milk taken directly from the udder. In large families that keep few cows this cannot well be afforded, and the calves are sold for veal, or are stinted in their ration. Both practices are bad. The first reduces the number of live stock on the farms, and the other is responsible for the light, bony yearlings that go to an unprofitable market.

As at least a partial remedy for these conditions, calves may be taught to eat shelled corn, or chops, or bran, at quite an early age. If ground feed, or even corn, be taken in the hand and held to the mouth of the calf just after being taken from the cow, especially if a finger be permitted to enter the mouth, the calf will soon get the taste of the feed, and quickly learn to take it from a box or vessel. It should not be given much at first, but after its stomach has adapted itself to that kind of feed the milk ration may be gradually reduced and the calf may soon be doing well on the feed alone. It is better to give the feed dry, and if the calf have a grass lot or pasture it will soon be eating grass also. But if the intention is to produce a good calf the feed must not be neglected, and it must have access to abundant water.

COUNTRY BUTTER

Something must be done for country butter. As it is it would just about as well not be made. Often it goes from the scales of the village market directly into the grease vat. And that is about the only place it is fit for.

And yet the farm cow may give good milk, rich in butter fat, and the tired arms of those who churn it testify to the work bestowed upon it. But there is no ice. There is no separator. There is no chance to make good butter in hot weather, and all the labor and the rich cream go into a soft stuff scarcely worthy to be called butter, and thence into the grease tub.

We would be glad if the dairy end of the farm could be better provided. It would be better for the women. It would be better for the family, as it would add revenue that cannot be expected as it is, and it would be better for the many people in the small towns and villages whose only source for obtaining this desirable article of food is the churns on the farms.

This is the season when washing the animals is most easy and pleasant, both for them and for the operator. Stewart's Animal Soap kills lice, fleas and ticks, and cures mange and other skin affections on all kinds of stock. Mr. L. E. Poston, of New England, Ohio, writes to the makers, the Stewart Soap Company, Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Having used some of your animal soap and known its value, I send you price for two cakes. Would like to get it as quickly as possible, as I have a colt that is very lousy."

Only Himself

"Daughter, what fool affair is this I hear of between you and that idiotic Bill Sanders?"

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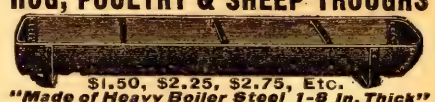
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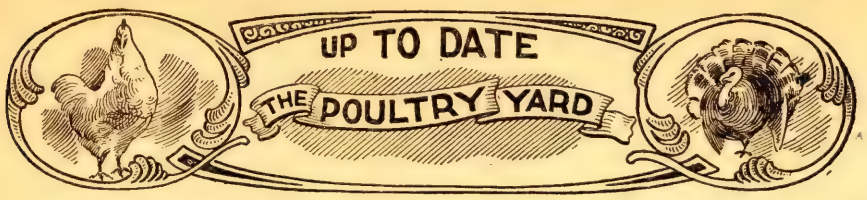
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(July 15.) Signed.....



POULTRY AS AN INVESTMENT

In this commendable period of search for investment and income we can think of nothing better, especially on the farm, than the truly up-to-date poultry yard. Equipped with all the modern improvements and the very best stock, it still requires less capital than any other farm investment that yields as much, as steady and as certain income.

Poultry kept in the usual way on the farm, often without a roof to shelter them, and no perches but the limbs of friendly trees; no thought of selection or mating; the flock an indescribable mixture of mongrels, hens nesting where they please, some laying and some not, no one pretends to know—even in this miserable way the poultry is an income-yielder. We gladly admit, even on the average farm, poultry methods are greatly improved over the old ways. But we are pleading for poultry as an investment on the farm, cared for as other investments are, given every chance to do their best, directed by the intelligence of the progressive, money-making farmer, and looked to for a cash return.

This means wisdom in the selection of a breed. Is it your principal purpose to sell poultry—fryers, broilers or hens? Then you should choose some of the early maturing, heavyweight fowls. If you are to depend upon eggs principally the smaller breeds of prolific layers fill the bill. If you wish to draw your income from both fowls and eggs, you have what you desire in the all-purpose breeds—fowls of good size and yet good layers. But be sure to select and breed to a purpose, and see to it that the fowls chosen meet the requirement.

But the fowls must be provided for. They must have a home—comfort in cold weather and shelter from storms. You provide these things for the hogs and sheep and cattle and horses—investments that require more capital and yield less income in proportion.

And the poultry must have pastures. The other stock has pastures and lots so that you may know where they are at any time of the day or night, and that the forage is abundant and adapted to their needs. The reader knows what we mean. Good poultry houses, well equipped inside, and thoroughly adapted to every requirement, so arranged that they may be easily kept clean. Nests at convenient and attractive places; setting nests entirely apart from the laying nests, and apartments for the young chicks that are inaccessible to the old.

Connected with these should be large and commodious runs, good pastures closed in and provided with clean water and grits or gravel, good scratching and dusting places, and always with green grass or wheat or rye to feed upon. A single run is not enough. There should be at least two for each breed of fowls, so that they may be alternated, pastured week about, keeping the forage always fresh and abundant. Don't kick on what seems to be extensive preparation. Count the cost of buying or raising and caring for the other stock and compare the incomes. The poultry is still ahead, and will get further ahead every year.

During the early spring and hatching time keep the best stock in the fenced runs—the proper number of carefully selected hens mated with the very best male obtainable, and from these pens, no matter what the variety, get the eggs for hatching. Raise none but the best. It is just as easy when you are prepared for it. While we speak of the enclosed runs, and give them an important place in poultry culture, we do not mean that the fowls should never have free range about the premises on the farm. We would frequently give them such liberty. If handling more than one variety, let the varieties take turns in the outings. But that must be done with great care during the breeding season.

Finally, remember that the early pullets are the winter layers. Save the early pullets. Select them with care and give them a good chance. The quicker they begin to lay the more eggs they will produce during the winter.

All this makes poultry keeping a business, and so it ought to be. It deserves to be. There is not a surplus in the country of either poultry or its products. Prices are remunerative, and will continue to be so. The high prices of ordinary meats increase poultry consumption, and we are anxious to see our readers fully prepared to meet the demand and reap the profits.

THE BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE

From now on the next thirty or forty days is the best time to caponize, although no ill result follows at any time. It is most important that the bird should be of correct size, from two to four months, although if they are not very large they can be caponized up to six months. The size is equally as important as the age. Cockerels that are caponized during summer arrive at the proper age and weight for market during the months of December to March, at which time the highest prices paid. Readers should write G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., asking for their guide for caponizing. It will be sent free of charge. Any one can caponize.

TREATMENT OF POULTRY DISEASES

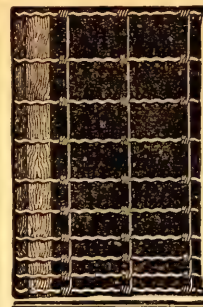
We prefer to treat poultry diseases before they develop. Most of the poultry diseases, at least those most to be dreaded, are either contagious or epidemic, or are in the flock as the result of infected surroundings. When such diseases are well developed in a flock treatment is not of very much avail. It is just about as well to prepare to start a flock anew, and then the first question is thorough disinfection.

Our theory and practice is to keep the premises disinfected. In a wet season guard against dampness, not only in the house, but as much as possible in the runs. To meet such emergencies runs should always be located on a well drained surface, where water will not accumulate, and where puddles and mudholes are an impossibility. It is very essential that the house—the indoor quarters—be kept entirely dry. The briefest visit to the leaky hen house or to one where the rain may beat in from the sides on any warm, wet day ought to convince any one that not only cleanliness but dryness is a necessity. Even the dryest house should be frequently cleaned, and as frequently treated with air-slacked lime.

For the wet hen house we have no treatment to recommend except to keep the poultry out of it until it is thoroughly dried out, made so it will not get wet again, and then treated with lime. Treat the surrounding yard with lime also. See to it that there is plenty of lime scattered about the runs and yard.

In dry times keep the house cleaned just as carefully, and administer the treatment of lime all the same—keep the premises sweet with lime. Lime should be the poultryman's vade mecum, as it is very nearly the poultry's panacea, provided it is administered before the disease has set in, if a treatment ahead of the disease may be called a panacea.

See to it, either in wet or dry times, that the drinking vessels are kept clean and regularly supplied with clean water.



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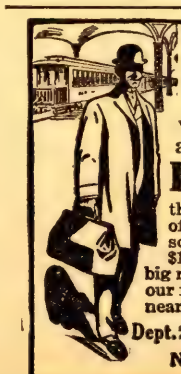
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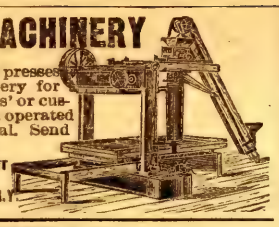
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GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

By the time that this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches my readers the season will be at its height, and those who followed the advice printed from time to time in this department will be reaping the reward of their labors, especially those who were sensible enough to plant for a succession. They will have something in prospect for selling, or home consumption, when the present ripe (and ripening) crops are all sold or consumed, while those who were too indifferent or too averse to "scientific" farming to take the advice will have gardens gone to waste, for it is a waste to have an empty spot in the garden during the growing season.

Those who have a succession of lettuce coming on should give it shelter during the middle of the day from the rays of the sun. This is what is known among the professional lettuce growers as the "shading system." A light framework three feet high is put up along the western or southern side of the rows, close up, and on this cheese cloth is stretched an hour before noon, and taken down before 5 o'clock in the afternoon to protect during the hottest portion of the day when the rays of the sun are vertical. This treatment, coupled with plenty of water and frequent cultivation, will enable you to get fine solid heads in midsummer.

Do not forget that the secret of a fine garden in midsummer is frequent cultivation of the soil, and in the dryer sections of the country plenty of water. When water is given artificially it should be given thoroughly. Surface watering is worse than none, as it induces surface rooting, the bane of the summer garden. Water less often, and when you do give it soak the soil a foot deep, and when the top of the ground is dry enough cultivate it to make a dust mulch to conserve the moisture.

I wonder if it is necessary for me to remind my garden family of the destructiveness to the garden of an ordinary crop of weeds. Do you realize that weeds will take away the plant food as fast as you can put it on. And then the plant food is not put there for the weeds to use, but for your vegetables, so why do some persons allow them not only to choke out the growing things in the garden, but to rob the soil as well? It is an easy matter to keep down the weeds if you cultivate the soil as well after the crop ripens as before. Do you realize that in doing so you are laying up more plant food for next season, instead of allowing a crop of weeds to remove the plant food from the soil? It is the business of every farmer to keep his entire farm free from weeds, and this includes the garden as well. It has too long been the practice to allow the garden to run wild as soon as the main crop of vegetables has been removed. If you practice a proper scheme of succession there will be no time from May to October when the garden will not have some kind of a crop in it, hence the necessity for constant cultivation, but if you allow it to become choked with weeds as soon as the main crop is out of the ground in midsummer you are throwing away the money and time you spent in manuring the garden in the spring and the addition in value to your land which the subsequent cultivation would add to it. Try the UP-TO-DATE way of always keeping the garden and farm free from weeds and help to usher in the garden millennium.

If you desire to propagate your own young strawberry plants with which to start a new bed next August, make your arrangements now, as the runners will be forming. Do not let the plants from which you wish to propagate bear fruit this season, as the young plants will be more vigorous otherwise. As soon as the runner sets the bud and drops toward the earth sink a two and a half inch pot just under it, level with the soil, first filling it with soil. The bud will root in it, and as soon as it has rooted cut it loose and put a little bone meal in the pot and see that the young plant has plenty of water. By the time you are ready to set out the bed in the first week of August the pots will be filled with roots, and if carefully planted so as not to disturb them, growing them in rich, loamy soil, you should get a good crop of berries from them next season.

Give a thought to your collection of small fruits this month. If there are not cherries enough, for instance, for your own use, or to supply your customers, make a note of it and resolve that more shall be planted next year. Find out the kind that your market prefers and plant them. Also try some of the French Bigereau varieties. They will open up a new market for you.

I desire to again call the attention of my readers to the value and absolute necessity for thorough cultivation of garden as well as field crops. Proper planting is essential, but after that the result depends very largely upon the cultivation given. It acts as a dust mulch, conserving the moisture in the soil, and aerates it and permits of the proper release of plant food for the use of the roots. Any one can test its value who will plant two rows of beans or any other garden crop, one of which is not cultivated and the other of which is given the finest cultivation possible. The difference is beyond belief when the crops come to be harvested.

It is not too late to do your "tree doctoring." All breaks in the bark or wood of all trees, fruit or shade, should be promptly repaired. It is not difficult to do, and the materials are not expensive. It is a pity to allow to die from neglect, or as the result of an accident, a tree which may have taken fifty years to grow to a magnificent specimen. If in doubt as to how to treat any tree, write the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., for their Farmer's Bulletin on the subject. It will tell you how to do it, and is fully illustrated.

CULTIVATION TO SAVE MOISTURE

The farmer that does not know that one of the purposes of cultivation is to hold the moisture in the soil has not learned all there is to know about farming. When it rains on loose ground the water soaks into it by gravitation. When the air becomes dry above the ground it sucks up the water, which rises through the soil by what is called capillary attraction, and if nothing stops it it passes out into the thirsty air.

Capillaries are very small, hair-like tubes that seem to have the power to draw very fine water particles up them. These capillary tubes form in hard and unstirred ground, and the water, or vapor of water, follows them to the surface, where they escape in the air.

This indicates the need of breaking and cultivation. Unless the soil is very shallow and the under stratum very poor, the breaking preparatory to seeding should be as deep as possible. Deep breaking is better for the kind of land we have mentioned, as the action of the air, sunshine and weather improves the poor subsoil, but if too much of it be thrown upon the surface the following crop will likely suffer for it.

We repeat, then, break as deep as possible, and pulverize the broken earth as fine as may be. This leaves it open to the action of the atmosphere and also to the absorption of the water which may fall upon it. Before seeding or planting this finely pulverized land, if not settled by heavy rains, should be rolled or dragged so as to firm it down and close up any air pockets that may have formed below the surface. In case heavy rains have packed it, especially if it be land that is inclined to run together, it may require another pulverizing with disc and harrow before planting. Then if too light a rolling should follow.

After planting the rest pending germination and possible heavy rains, encourage the formation of capillary tubes to bring up the moisture and distribute it into the air again. The crust that often forms upon the surface holds open the mouths of these little tubes and assures the moisture's easy escape. If no crust is allowed to form, and the s urface is kept dust-like by cultivation, the dust fills the mouths of the capillaries or pores, and the moisture cannot escape. Only a very thin dust blanket is required, for the moisture should be allowed to rise as near the surface as it is safe for it to do, so that the roots of the growing plants may have access to it, especially in the earlier stages of their growth.

Here is a contrast between working the soil before it is planted and cul-

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Mfd by O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A. Indianapolis, Ind.

Ferto-Insectono is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbages from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE, *Haddenville, Pa.*

tivation afterwards. Break and pulverize deep for reasons above given, but cultivate very shallow also for reasons above given. The purpose of cultivation is generally understood to be the destruction of weeds. That is important, but it is only an incident of cultivation. The real purpose is the conservation of the moisture, and in working for that we destroy the weeds. In wet seasons, it is true, when we do not need to conserve moisture, we must work to destroy grass and weeds, and if we could do that without stirring the ground it would be better for the crop.

The most difficult, and yet one of the most important matters in cultivation, is to stir the soil lightly close to the stem of the growing plant. If a crust be permitted to form around the hill the moisture beneath it will escape and the ground will become dry where the moisture is most needed. And that is why the old-time farmers used to say, "One hoeing is worth two plowings." In dry seasons it was. With the hoe loose earth to form a dust mulch was drawn around the plant, and that held the moisture around the rootlets or feeders. That is difficult to do with the plow, or even with the cultivator.

This brings up another matter not often considered by farmers. Surface crusts form after rains. Showers that do no more than wet the top of the ground lead to the formation of a crust, and away goes the soil moisture. It is more important, therefore, to stir the ground after a rain than before it, always waiting, of course, until it becomes dry enough to be in good tilth. To stir ground when it is too wet causes it to run together and bake. Besides, you do not want to save moisture then; you have too much of it.

This is really the science of planting and cultivating crops. Stir deeply before planting to let air and life into the soil, and to form a reservoir for moisture. Cultivate shallow after the crop is planted and growing merely to keep a pulverized surface to shut up the pores and hold the moisture in.

This is the month in which it behooves the bee keeper to be watchful. You should be ready to take advantage of the first flow of honey, which in some sections will come this month, and have plenty of supers with foundation ready to hand. It has been proven that it pays to furnish full sheets of foundation to the sections, as you can buy it cheaper than the bees can make it for you at this time, when the flow of the best honey is at hand. I question whether it pays to put on full sheets for the buckwheat later on, if it be plentiful, but for the locust, basswood, alfalfa and white clover it certainly does pay to give the bees all the help possible. What a blessing it will be to the bee keeper when he can buy full-size combs made from pure beeswax for our sections and put the work of the bees all into honey, as is done at the present time in extracting. There is no question but that in the matter of bee keeping the American farmer has been remiss in not taking advantage of his opportunities. It should be as much a matter of course for the farmer to keep bees as to keep cows. Is not the honey the product very largely of his trees and crops? And why should he not gather this honey crop himself, instead of some outside bee keeper? Not to do so is as sinful a waste as it would be to allow your pasture fields to die down without cropping them with milch cows and using the milk and butter therefrom. It is not because they are hard to handle, as there are hundreds of women bee keepers, and young boys and girls readily learn to take care of them, with a critical inspection by their elders at certain necessary times. There should be a hundred hives in every five miles circular in every honey flow section.

NOTES

The cherry is the hardest to make grow of any fruit trees we can plant. One is doing well if he can get fifty per cent. of them to grow, but after they do start they generally come on during the second year and subsequently stay in good condition. This is due chiefly to the fact that the tree has so few fine or small roots, such as are needed for taking up immediate moisture and plant food, and it takes some time for it to form such roots. Its first effort to grow is a drain on its stored vitality. When this is exhausted the tree is liable to die by wilting at this time of year.

Last year Professor Surface performed a series of important experiments in stimulating declining trees that had been planted only a few weeks or a few months. He used various vegetable alkaloids, such as nuxvomica, strychnia, etc., and also used nitrate of soda, and found that the last named was by far the best and most efficient stimulant and was also the cheapest. He had excellent results from watering, dehorning and cutting back, and especially from watering declining trees, a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda being dissolved in each gallon of water. The watering should be very extensive. Before applying the water the soil should be well tramped firmly around the roots. Of course, this should not be done while the ground is wet. Pack it well around the roots, then apply as much water as possible, or at least a bucket to each young tree, after having dissolved a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda in each gallon of water. Two or three good waterings of this kind, and mulching around the tree with stable dressing, will do more good than anything else to give it a start.

If you did not cut back the top well, removing at least two-thirds of the woody growth that was upon it, it should yet be trimmed, in order to throw vigor into the few buds that remain. Most persons in setting trees do not cut back far enough.

As to the time of planting, the earlier in the spring the cherry is planted the better it is. There is no kind of fruit tree that demands such early planting as the cherry, and it will suffer more severely from late planting than any other kind.

Reports are received from all parts of the country of the unusual outbreak of aphids, or plant lice, this year. Many persons ask what to do for them, while others state that they have sprayed with various preparations without success, some stating they have used Paris green, others arsenate of lead, others Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulfur wash, etc. Some sprayed last winter, and some sprayed last week, likewise without results that were good. In reply to these communications explanation has been made that the plant lice are sucking insects which damage trees and other plants by injecting a poisonous saliva, and then sucking out the modified sap. The leaves upon which they live curl until they form protecting homes within which the pests are then safe, and cannot be reached by any spray liquids. Bordeaux mixture does not affect them, because it is a fungicide. The arsenical poisons do not kill them because they are for the chewing insects only.

The plant lice are to be killed by spraying at the right time, which means shortly after the buds burst or before the leaves have curled, with the right material, which is a good contact insecticide, strong enough to kill the pests but not strong enough to injure the leaves. For this (1) one pound of whale oil soap in six gallons of water should be used, or (2) about eight per cent. kerosene emulsion, or (3) a stronger soap solution of some other kind of soap, or (4) a very strong tobacco decoction. It must be so applied as to come into contact with the bodies of the pests, or they will not be injured. Therefore, those within the curled leaves are safe as far as spraying is concerned, and the leaves containing them should be picked off and destroyed by burning or dropping into oil.

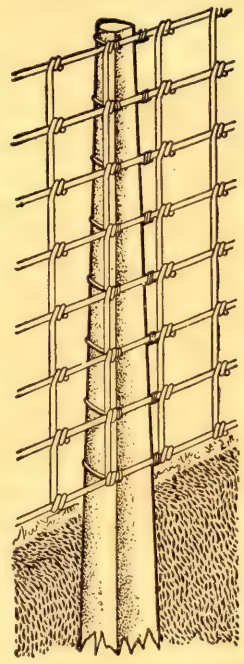
The apple aphis is by far the most commonly reported pest at this time of year. However, it has reached its worst and will soon be leaving the apple leaves to migrate to the roots of grasses and grains, where it spends the summer. In fact, many leaves now show only its cast skins. The appearance is worse than the result, as the leaves are deformed but not entirely destroyed, and as treatment at this time of year for the badly curled leaves is out of the question, it is not necessary to attempt to give it. Where, however, aphids, jumping plant lice, leaf hoppers and other sucking insects are present, the remedy consists in getting one of the contact insecticides named above to come in touch with the body of the pest. This can be done by spraying or by bending the twigs containing the pests so that they can be dipped into pans holding the liquid, or by dipping bunches of twigs or whisk brooms into the liquid and flipping it against the pests in a fine spray. This communication is intended to be an answer to hundreds of inquiries on this topic.

The editor of this department would like to open a symposium of garden experience during the coming summer. He would like to have short letters from his readers giving any unusual experiences and a general resume of the garden operations, failures or successes of crops, and the reasons therefor. Also the results of the trials of seedsmen's novelties in flowers and vegetables and the bearing of new fruits. The most interesting of these letters will be published. Get the facts together now and send the letter not later than the first of September. This will be of interest to all of our readers and it is a duty of all to pass on their experiences for the good of others.

SAMUEL A. ARMSTRONG,
Garden Editor.

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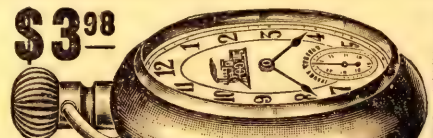
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MAGIC 7X6

WHAT IS IT ?

Best **FIRE CLAY LINING**, moulded into shape, but **NOT DRIED** or **BURNED**. Put up in package, so that it keeps **SOFT** and **EASILY** fitted to **ANY SHAPED STOVE**, regular, warped, irregular or round. It fits close to the iron and the ashes can't get behind it. **HARDENS IN FIRE.** Full directions on package and folders. Most durable lining. Over 30,000 stoves in Chicago alone lined with it. Its superiority is WELL ESTABLISHED. You can fit your stove AT ONCE. Lining already burned won't fit. You can't make them fit. Ours is the only lining that will give an EXACT FIT.

HARD LININGS You WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!! They don't fit. You break them trying to fit them. You pay double price, and your stove may burn out while you wait.

Cost Less	MAGIC LININGS SHIPPED AT ONCE FIT LIKE MAGIC	Last Longer

Send one dollar for package of four bricks, or order through your local dealer and pay after 30 days' test, if satisfactory.

MAGIC STOVE LINING CO. (NOT INC.)
1165 TO 1199 35TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN



If You Want to Make a Man Stop Drinking

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell all our readers of the simple, inexpensive remedy she so successfully used. The remedy can be given secretly. She makes no charge and is anxious to help others, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers, who have a dear one who drinks, to write to her today. Here is her address: Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 695 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.

Heiskell's Ointment

The most obstinate case of Eczema can be quickly and completely cured by the application of **Heiskell's Ointment.** It also cures Blotchy, Rough and Pimpled Skin, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers, and all other skin diseases. Before applying the ointment, bathe the parts affected, using **Heiskell's Medicated Soap. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills** tone up the liver and purify the blood. Your druggist sells these preparations. Ointment, 50c a box; Soap, 25c a cake; Pills, 25c a bottle. Send postal for a new booklet of general interest.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
540 COMMERCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES and RANGES

Order from our factory, save $15.00. Hoosier stoves are the latest improved line in the world. Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such wonderfully low prices? FREIGHT PAID and 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL in your own Home. Guaranteed for years. **Write for free catalog**
Hoosier Stove Fac'y, 161 State St. Marion, Ind

FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN



WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago

Don't Throw it Away



Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE MENDETS A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Box 683 Amsterdam, N. Y.



Watch, Ring and Chain FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS

One American made, stem-wind, gold plated, beautifully engraved watch, factory tested, guaranteed 5 years, and gold plated ring set with a brilliant stone are given free to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.

PALACE MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 507, CHICAGO, ILL.



The World Is Full of Beauty

There is beauty in the forest
When the trees are green and fair;
There is beauty in the meadow,
Where the wild flowers scent the air;
There is beauty in the sunlight
And the soft blue beams above.
Oh, the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the fountain
Singing gayly in its play,
While rainbow hues are glittering
On its silv'ry shining spray,
There is beauty in the streamlet
Murmuring softly through the grove,
Oh, the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the moonlight
When it falls upon the sea,
While the blue, foam crested billows
Dance and frolic joyously,
There is beauty in the lightning gleams
That o'er the dark waves rove.
Oh, the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the brightness
Beaming from a loving eye,
In the warm blush of affection,
In the tear of sympathy,
In the sweet, low voice whose accents
The spirit's gladness prove.
And the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love.

HOUSEKEEPING OR HOMEMAKING

A wise mother used to say to her children, "Aim high, even if you do shoot low." Do you want to make your life count? What is your aim in life? Without an aim toward which to direct your efforts much of your hard work will be of no avail—you will only be moving in a circle. So whether you are young or old, rich or poor, decide on a definite aim in life, and then work steadily toward your goal. You will be surprised what a new and altogether delightful interest in the world will be yours as a result of steady, persistent pressing on toward your chosen aid.

This mother's advice was, "Aim high." If you do not aim high you cannot expect a great attainment. "Aim high." Even though you should fall short of the standard you have set for yourself, the very fact that your aim was high will bring you out much higher than if you had been satisfied with a less exalted aim.

Having chosen your aim, do not let it make you miserable if you cannot carry out the plans that seem necessary to the winning of your chosen goal.

After all, the satisfaction lies not so much in the winning of the race as in the earnest, steady running.

Has it never occurred to you that in bringing you to live in the world God has a purpose in mind? That He has a work for you that no one else in the world can do? Look about you. Take an inventory of your abilities and size up your opportunities. Have you some talent for the development of which there seems to be no opportunity? Be patient. If that talent is necessary to God's plan for you, He will provide the opportunity for its development.

Your gifts and the world's need constitute God's call to you. Perhaps the particular part of the world for which your work is planned is in your own home circle. Then do not make yourself miserable and your home folks weary by your moanings because you cannot preach to the heathen, or even do slum work in our own large cities.

Perhaps your mission in life is to make a home. Then bend your energies to making the best home of which you are capable. Do not, I beg of you, be satisfied to be a mere housekeeper. There are hundreds of fine housekeepers who fail miserably as homemakers. And while good housekeeping is a most desirable element in homemaking, there are some successful homemakers who could not be called really fine housekeepers.

To begin with, it is well to decide which is the more important—the house or the people in it. If the house, then move into the summer kitchen with the first breath of spring and allow no careless child or man to set foot in the house except at bedtime.

If the people are the object of your consideration, the man of the house will enjoy his noon nap in the cool sitting room away from the flies. Of course the lounge and pillows will get soiled, but what are they for if not for the comfort of the people who live there?

If your object be to make a home, the children may enjoy their books and playthings somewhere on the premises without being constantly told of the dirt they are making, and they may be taught to put their things away without a continual fuss.

If it is a home you are making, an accidental spot on the floor or the stove will not look so dreadful to you as the cloud on the brow of the one who thus incurs your displeasure.

A tidy home is a worthy aim, but if its spotless neatness is secured at the cost of its occupants the price is too high.

"If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane,
Would be cold and stiff tomorrow—
Never trouble us again—
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of baby fingers
Vex us then as they do now?"

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should **always** be used for children teething. It **soothes the child,** softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. **Twenty-five cts.**

OUR NEW WRITING DESK

Such a lot of mail as we do get at our house! Ma raises thoroughbred Wyandottes and gets lots of inquiries about them, and a good many orders for eggs and cockerels, and catalogues galore. Then she is secretary of a soap club and that brings more mail. Sis is a business woman, too, and gets a lot of letters and papers. And you never did see one family get so many farm papers as we do, and there are two daily papers besides.

Of course, lots of it we burn, but the chicken letters must be saved as well as lots of the others, and we might want to order some things from some of the catalogues, so they must not be destroyed. So this kind of "trash" accumulates at an alarming rate. There are catalogues here and letters there and the particular one you want is never to be found.

For a long tme we have talked of a writing desk, but last week we were surprised when pa came home with a writing desk. Pa was surprised, too. He just brought it from the express office. Ma could not get the kind she wanted in our little town, so she sent off for it. She said she just "would not have one of those with book shelves under the desk, for they were nothing but dust catchers." So ours has a good large leaf to write on, with three drawers below. One is for the "chicken letters," one for catalogues and "bulletins" and various other things worth preserving, and the lowest one of all ma gave to sis for her affairs. There are about a dozen "pigeonholes," too, for transient correspondence.

We are expecting this new writing desk to add much to the neatness of our house as well as to the comfort of the family, for we will always know where to look for pens, ink, tablets, envelopes, stamps and the letter we wish to answer.



Stylish and Becoming

Dresses made of such beautiful cotton dress-goods as **Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids** have the air of elegance that accompanies much more costly material. These superior calicoes do not fade with repeated washing. Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

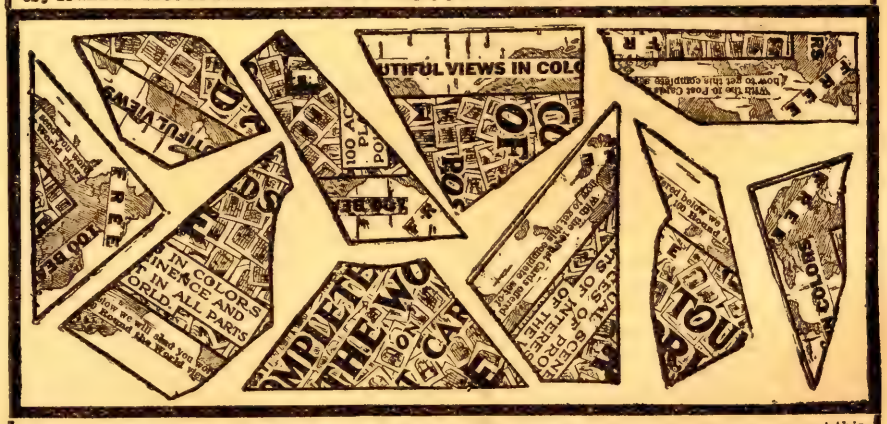
Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

10 FINE POST CARDS FREE

CAN YOU CUT OUT THIS PUZZLE AND PUT IT TOGETHER

Cut-out Puzzles are a great fad these days. They are interesting, educational and a wonderful **training for the eye.** Can you cut this one out and put it together as it belongs? If you put them together just right, they will fit perfectly and **tell you something** that will interest you. It looks rather hard at first glance, but you should be able to do it with a little study. Anyway we want you to **try it** and our **free reward** offered below will pay you well for your trouble. **Be sure to try it.**



10 POST CARDS FOR YOU.

We want to see how many persons can put this puzzle together, getting each piece in its right place. There are **10 pieces** in all and we want you to cut them out, trim them neatly and paste them on a piece of paper. This is a practical puzzle. After you have cut the pieces out, trimmed them and found out how they go, we want you to paste them on a piece of paper, write your name and address on it and send to us with **4 cents in postage stamps.** To pay you for your trouble, we will send you **free 10 assorted post cards,** art, picture, historic, humorous, etc., designs. We have a wonderful assortment. When we send you these **10 free cards** we will also tell you how **you can get Free of all charge** any of our new post card series, including "100 Around the World Views," "24 Rulers of the World," "Poets and Flowers," etc. Just send your solution of the Cut-Out Puzzle and **4 cents postage** to

POPULAR FASHIONS, DEPT. 275, BROADWAY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

$3600 REWARD

This sum will be paid for a certain dollar; **$560** for a certain half dollar; **$5800** for certain gold piece; **$715** for certain five cent piece; **$100 for certain cent** and other premiums ranging from five to five thousand per cent. upon the face value of half-cents, cents, two-cents, three-cents, five-cents, dimes, quarters, halves, dollars and other U.S. and colonial coins of very many dates **prior to 1900** and on some coins issued even since then—buying prices being based upon the rarity and condition of the coin.

We also buy foreign coins of all countries, Confederate and other old or curious paper currency, etc.

We buy used postage stamps of every kind, including the commonest varieties now in use (these are wanted by us for export) and in fact every stamp has a distinct money value.

The gatherings of old coins by a New Jersey man were recently sold at $12,600.00; those of a Salem (Mass.) man for $37,859.00 and we could fill this journal entirely with interesting details showing where persons (not dealers) have earned and are gaining large to enormous premiums for old coins and stamps which they gather.

A pamphlet giving a great amount of interesting information, figures, etc., will be sent postpaid upon application—a postal will do. **May be worth many dollars, perhaps a fortune to you.** Address, **MONEY & STAMP BROKERAGE CO., 150 Nassau St., D 418, New York, N. Y.**



Ranch Home Free

IN COLORADO

NEAR PIKE'S PEAK

Land and Cattle Enterprise wants honest and worthy men and women to become members. Included is a big 5,000-acre ranch, improved, live stock, implements, a town site, railroads, crops growing, hundreds of springs and living streams and numberless advantages that cannot be described here. Each member is entitled to visit the ranch at pleasure, may build a home and live there permanently.

As an evidence of good faith each applicant must remit 50c for a full paid preferred membership share (later to be refunded). We will at once send you the share, including a book of views and official map of the ranch. Later you may be invited to invest a larger amount in a permanent income. Chartered by the State with a capital stock of $250,000. Send the 50c free in cash, stamps, postal or express order. Act quick, offer limited. Address

BEAVER VALLEY RANCH, (Inc. (Denver Office, Sta. 21,) Denver, Colo.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 288 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: **"I have lost 51 POUNDS** by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and workwith ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: **"I have lost 69 POUNDS** by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., R55, New York
(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

LETTUCE

Now, ye hurried housewives, try this way of preparing lettuce: Wash the leaves carefully, and from the last water take the leaves by the handful and wring out the water, tearing the leaves as you wring them, and put them into your salad dish. Now take of vinegar half a cup. If it is too sour take less vinegar and add water to make it the right strength. To this add a half cup of brown sugar (more will not hurt it a bit), and pour over the bruised leaves. This is a quick and easy way, cheap, too, and our family likes it best of any.

In the sections of the State of New York lying between Elmira and Rochester, running from the southern to the northern boundaries and west to Buffalo, almost every town, regardless of size, has an annual flower carnival for the benefit of some local church or charity. These carnivals have been the means of inculcating a love for flowers in the people to the extent that this is the greatest flower country in the United States, from an amateur point of view. There are flowers in every yard, and especially among the farmers—which is why I refer to it—and the finest displays are made in the small farming towns (villages they call them in New York). I am intensely interested in this work, going there every year and acting as judge of the exhibits for a number of them. I would like to see an annual flower carnival in every section of the country reached by UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and ask my readers who live in other sections where carnivals are held to advise me of the fact and I will try to be of service to them to increase their effectiveness along the lines which have made these New York carnivals so famous. Also, I will be glad to hear from all who would like to organize floral societies in their sections, and I will put them in the way of the information necessary. The foremost seedsmen of the country attend these New York carnivals and see finer flowers than they can grow in their trial grounds. The carnivals to be held at Cohocton on August 5-6, Bath on August 10-11 and Livonia on August 13-14 will be especially fine, as aside from the local displays the seedsmen and plantsmen will display their finest novelties in bloom at that season. May I hear from all who know of carnivals in other sections and from those who would like to start this ethical work in their sections?

Can't Keep Him Down

Oh, well for him whose will is strong!
He suffers, but he will not suffer long,
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong.
For him or moves the loud world's random mock,
Nor all Calamity's hugest waves confound,
Who seems a promontory of rock,
That, compass'd round with turbulent sound,
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,
Tempest-buffeted, citadel-crown'd.
—*Tennyson.*

He Struck

"Well, Mike, I heard you went on a strike for fewer hours in a day's work."

"Oi did, yer honor."

"Did you get it?"

"No, your honor; I'm workin' the whole 24 hours now."

"What at?"

"Huntin' a job."

Fat People's Misery

The approach of warm weather brings misery to all fat people and death to many. Obesity (over stoutness) is a disease that shortens life ten to forty years by blocking up the vital organs with unhealthy fat so that the blood circulates badly, the heart, stomach, kidneys, etc., cannot perform their functions properly and a general condition of feeble health and premature old age is certain, unless the sufferer's life is cut off suddenly by heart failure, heat collapse, sunstroke, apoplexy or some other awful fatality.

Everybody knows how over-fatness spoils the figure and ruins the complexion.

There's no use in trying to permanently, quickly and safely reduce weight by patent medicines, as those who have wasted time and money upon this delusion can testify. The Bradford method acts with remarkable quickness and the health as well as beauty is restored. A proof treatment can be obtained free, postpaid (in plain package) by any reader who writes H. C. Bradford, M. D., 20 E. Twenty-second St., R. 55, New York, N. Y. Correspondence is strictly confidential and you are not put under the slightest obligation by accepting this free offer.

EASY WAY



NEW INVENTION—NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
CLEANS FAMILY WASH in 30 to 50 minutes

WHILE YOU REST

No rubbing. No chemicals. No motor, electricity, water power, springs, levers nor wheels.
DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE, WASH BOILER.
Less time; almost no labor; no injury to clothes.

Customers everywhere praise it.—Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes: "Done big washing with Easy Way in 45 minutes. Sold 3 already." D. N. Curtis, Okla.—"*Washes white and colored clothes and blankets equally well.*" (Orders 12.) Mrs. Fred. Reynolds, Mass., writes:—"I do three washings with Easy Way every Monday; get them out before noon." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.

Clothes cleaned **without rubbing."** J. W. Myers, Ga., orders 12 more, says: "Easy Way greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing that miserable wash day. **Sells itself."**

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Operated on any stove. Add water, then soap, then clothes. Move knob *only occasionally.* In 8 to 10 minutes first batch clean. Next batch same way, same water. In **30 to 50 minutes family wash clean.** Cleans white and colored clothes, woolens, laces, bed clothes.

NO RUBBING OR INJURY—ALL METAL—durable, light in weight, sanitary. Nothing to warp, crack, break, or get out of order. Easily handled, always ready. **Child** or **weakly woman can handle it.** Solves servant problem. Saves drudgery, time, clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—Easy Way does same at your home. No experiment, 100,000 already sold.

FREE SAMPLE

TO AGENTS. A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out after orders."

We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents. **Easy Way new article,** not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People wild to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y. placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: **"Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day"**—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $300.00.*) **Just shipped 1000 Easy Ways** to one agent in Russia. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Get one for your own use.* **GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY** or your **MONEY REFUNDED.** *Send for Free Sample offer, special agents' proposition, etc.* **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today. **Harrison Mfg. Co.,** 1017 Harrison Building, **Cincinnati, Ohio.**

3 Great Papers on Credit

The Chicago Daily Inter Ocean, 1 Year
The Prairie Farmer, (Semi-Monthly) 5 Years
Home Life (Monthly) - - - - - 3 Years
Total Regular Price $5.75

$2.88=SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER=$2.88

If you subscribe right now you not only get a half-price rate, but you can send us the $2.88 at your own convenience any time before November 10, 1909.

Order Now, Pay When Convenient

All three papers will commence to come as soon as we receive your order, or, if you are already a subscriber, when your present subscription expires, and continue for the full time. We don't require your money now, but will be glad to carry your name on our lists till fall, when "harvest time" makes payment easy.

THE DAILY INTER OCEAN is unlike any other newspaper and is noted for the strength and justice of its editorial reasoning, complete and reliable market reports, unexcelled sporting columns and general excellence of its news service. Without it you are missing one of the best things money can buy. Regular price $4.00 a year.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER, the farm paper of your father and your grandfather, and the same great agricultural paper today that it was 60 years ago, only it has become better with age. A semi-monthly for farm folks, edited by a practical farmer. For over half a century this valuable agricultural publication has sold for $1.00 a year.

HOME LIFE stands first among popular home magazines. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the foremost literary man of the day, is its editor. Music, short stories, patterns, home talks and scores of popular departments make each issue of Home Life a vast storehouse of good things. The peer of any "dollar" magazine.

If you are already a subscriber to one or more of these publications your subscription will be extended to full length of time from present expiration.

The Prairie Farmer Pub. Co., 28
Chicago, Illinois

.....1909

You may send me at once The Chicago Daily Inter Ocean one year, The Prairie Farmer five years, Home Life three years, for which I agree to pay you on or before November 10, 1909, the sum of two dollars and eighty-eight cents. My correct name and address is

.....Name

No.....R. F. D. .....P. O. .....State

Approved by..... Date.....



FREE

Tea Spoons

Do you want a dozen?

These Spoons are very beautiful. Each spoon is nicely embossed with the above design. They are made of a metal called silveroid that looks like *pure* silver, & it carries its high finish indefinitely. These are very good and serviceable spoons and on our offer are a rare bargain.

OUR OFFER: We will give one dozen of these teaspoons as a reward for a new or renewal subscription at 50c.

Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis, Ind.

Resurrection Plant

THE DEAD RESTORED!

"Siempra Viva" (EVERLASTING) from that ancient and mysterious land—*Old Mexico*, rich in legend and tradition. Imported direct. The *Resurrection Flower* is a beautiful and everlasting plant or fern of rare and delicate verdure, native of the desert region of Mexico, where rain is little known. Ordinarily a dry and brittle mass, place the plant in a dish or pan, add a little water, and *lo! and behold!* within a few minutes the dead and withered plant is completely *restored to life*, unfolds and rapidly enlarges into a beautiful fern-like flower, filling a large vessel. Pour off the water and the plant soon assumes its original withered condition; no soil is required. This process of resurrection may be performed *numberless times* at your pleasure.

Mystify, delight and amuse your friends by performing the apparently impossible, a feat of magic, truly *restoring the dead*. Full instructions accompany orders.

How to Get the Resurrection Flower: Bands of Mexicans are busily engaged gathering these resurrection plants for export to the United States. A new consignment is now ready for immediate orders. Solely to introduce to new readers our big illustrated western family magazine (established 1903) we will mail the beautiful everlasting Resurrection Plant free of charge to each person sending us thirteen two-cent stamps for a full year's special trial subscription to our monthly magazine. This is a limited offer —order at once.

Our magazine publishes views of magnificent scenery, stories of adventure and sketches of western life (said by some readers to be worth $3 a year). Seventh year of marvelous success.

Tell all of your friends. Clubs of three subscriptions and three Resurrection Plants for 60c; or 3 years' subscription and 3 plants to yourself, 60c. Postage stamps taken same as cash. Address Rocky Mountain Magazine, Sta. 2, Denver, Colo.

Fortune Post Cards



FREE SEND MONTH of your BIRTH

And two-cent stamp to pay postage and we will send you free and prepaid one of 12 latest **Fortune Telling Post Cards**, giving your own astrological sign and complete character reading by the stars. It will explain what you should avoid **TO GAIN SUCCESS** in life; for what you are best suited; whom to marry and many other things you should know. With your card we will also tell you how you can get **FREE** the full set of twelve, or **FIFTY** other post cards **FREE**. These fortune cards are the latest style gloss finish; printed in many colors. Send two cents and name of your birth month for one or 25 cts. for 12, all different.

Address **Fortune Card Man, Dept. 312, TOPEKA, KAN.**

ECZEMA

Guaranteed to stay cured 10 years. Send for free sample of medicine, prepaid.

EDISON REMEDY CO., Lock Box 526, JERSEYVILLE, ILL.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

A NAME CONTEST

$2.00 Prize

How many names can you make with these letters?

We will pay $1.00 for the largest list of boys' and girls' names made with these letters, 50 cents for the next and 25 cents each for the next two. The only conditions are that there must be a subscribed to UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the family of the person competing and all reports must be in our hands by August 5th. Nicknames barred. Address Contest Editor, care UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

J	L	O	S
A	M	K	H
Y	D	N	C
T	U	R	E
F	I	W	P

BETTER THAN MEDICINE

Here is an idea by which our boys and girls may brighten the days of some sick friend. We all know that it is when we begin to feel better that the days seem long and we long for companionship:

When one of our friends was convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, we sent her a gift which, she wrote us later, gave both her and her family no end of amusement. She is a girl who has everything that money can buy, and so we tried to get something unusual for her. We took an ordinary tin seidlitz powder box, on the outside of which we pasted a label: "Dr. S———'s Favorite Prescriptions." Inside were perhaps twenty-four white papers folded to represent seitdlitz powders. Each one had an hour on it as to when it should be taken, and in how great quantities. When these papers were opened they were found to be covered with pictures from advertisements and printed words cut from various magazines to form some humorous idea, or to suggest some incident which we had shared together. They were arranged so as to last two weeks, and the first thing in the morning when her physician came he used to ask to see the last one, and together they laughed over it, and so started the day merrily. We were amply repaid for the time it took us, both by the pleasure she gained from it, and from the fun we had in making it, for new and absurd ideas came to us as we worked. Later we used the same idea for two steamer gifts, as charms against seasickness and homesickness—and again we were more than delighted with their warm reception.

Could we not make some splendid Christmas presents from these suggestions. Let us begin now and mark some envelopes "Aunt Maggie," "Cousin John," "Sister Sue" and so on. Then when we have read our papers and magazines let us cut out the good anecdotes, little jokes and inspiring poems that have appealed to us. Put each in the envelope marked for the friend whom you think would enjoy it most. Thus you have your material ready for your powders whenever you choose to make them.

"Captain"

Such a distressed, desperate cry from the little chicken coop. Mabel ran at once and opened the door. There one of the chicks seemed to have its leg fast in a crack of the floor. Mabel took hold of it and could not loosen it. Quickly closing the door she lifted coop, floor and all off the ground at one end and away ran a rat. Mabel tried to club him, but soon lost him in a slab pile. Then she went back to find how badly the little chicken was hurt. When she found its leg bitten off, bone and all, except a little skin on one side, she cried to think how it must suffer.

She ran into the house to show her mother, but her mother had not finished her afternoon nap, and Mabel would not disturb her. So she had to play surgeon herself. As the bone was completely severed and badly splintered and crushed, she decided on amputation. So taking the sharpest scissors she quickly snipped off the little skin by which it hung. The chicken gave an agonizing shriek, while the tears came so fast that Mabel could scarcely see what she was doing. Then pouring on a little turpentine she bound up the poor little stump and put the chicken to bed in an old cigar box.

Fearing that the other chickens might trample him or pick at his bandage she fed him at the house and he was ready to eat as soon as his wound was bandaged, and never missed a meal. The second day Mabel thought his leg might need a new dressing and unwound the bandage. Finding it stuck to the wound, and not wishing to make it bleed, she trimmed the rag off closely with the scissors and let him go. When this remaining patch finally dropped off the stump was nicely healed and "Captain" was able to hop around quite briskly. When Mabel took him back to his coop the other chickens chose to consider him an intruder. Captain was bigger than any of them and took his own part valiantly, but was overwhelmed by numbers. So Mabel took him back again to the house.

From the first mother and brothers had said: "Why don't you cut off his head? He will never amount to anything." And Mabel said, "You do it; I can't." But nobody was willing to kill him.

A little cousin from town came to spend the day and Mabel offered him "Captain" for a pet, but Guy had no use for a one-legged chicken. So Captain grew and thrived in the back yard and every night he would come to the porch and chirp for Mabel to put him in his box.

It was comical to see him try to scratch. He seemed to forget he had only one leg and would give a vigorous stroke and fall forward on his breast.

After a while he feathered out beautifully white and smooth, and Mabel began to be proud of him, but as a one-legged chicken is good only to eat, poor Captain's life was short. However, thanks to Mabel's "surgery," he did live long enough to make a Fourth of July dinner for the family, instead of simply a meal for a rat.

Get About and Enjoy Yourself

You will buy an automobile—it is certain some day. Why not now? We can sell you a good used auto from $150 up. An automobile is a money saver. You use improved farm machinery—gasoline engines on your farm—the next step is a motor. Thousands of farmers have a motor, many bought from us. Get our big Cut Rate Bargain List. Deal with a responsible house—the largest of its kind in the world. References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ills. We have now 326 cars on the floors of our showrooms. When writing please mention Up-to-Date Farming.



Times Square Automobile Co.

New York 1597 B'way & 215-17 W. 48th St. Chicago 1332-34 Michigan Avenue.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** **IT ONLY COSTS** one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory. **Tires, Coaster-Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.* **Do Not Wait;** write *today* for our *special offer.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D. 170. **CHICAGO**

JUST OUT Low priced 3-lb. Mop; turn crank to wring; hands keep clean. Women all buy; 150 per cent to Agents; exclusive territory given; catalog free. **U. S. MOP CO., 894 Main St., Leipsic, O.**

PATENTS THAT PAY Protect Your Idea! 2 Books Free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent." and 61-page Guide. Free report as to Patentability

E. E. VROOMAN, 1138 F. St. Washington, D. C.

NEW IDEA FLY TRAP Improved and perfected. Catches 60,000 Flies a day. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. **Baier Bros. Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Cissna Park, Ill.**



AGENTS New Invention; never before sold in your territory; horse owners wild about them: automatic hame fastener sells at sight; coin money; a fortune in your territory; free sample to workers; write at once. Automatic Fastener Co., G 640. Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIABETES CURED. FREE trial package DIABETOL, and booklet proves it. **AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box U, Whitney Point, N. Y.**

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia**

25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan. Roy C. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. **10c**

FREE TEN FLOWER FRIENDSHIP POST CARDS Like This



This is the most beautiful set of souvenir post cards ever produced. Every card is a work of art. They are fitly named "Beauties of Friendship." The set consists of ten cards, each card bearing a different flower and a different expression of love and esteem. Each flower is reproduced in its natural colors and in a most lifelike manner. The gold background adds to the effect and causes the flowers to stand out from the cards in a realistic manner. Each card bears a different verse of sentiment suitable and appropriate for any time or person. While the supply lasts we want every reader who sees this offer to write us at once and we will mail them free a set of these wonderfully attractive cards.

WHY THESE CARDS ARE FREE: The purpose of this advertisement is not to sell you this set of post cards, but to get in touch with people who buy and appreciate post cards. We have a special proposition to make to all such people, and in order to find out who they are and where they are we make this **Special Offer:** If you will fill out and mail the coupon below, with three two-cent stamps to cover cost of clerical expense, postage and packing, we will send you absolutely free this set of ten (10) "Beauties of Friendship" post cards. We make no profit on this transaction, in fact we lose money unless you see fit to do the small favor we shall ask of you when we send you these cards, but as it will be something which will **benefit you**, we are willing to run the risk of losing money on this offer.

Do It Now!

Fill in and Mail this Coupon. Don't wait until the supply is gone.

FREE POST CARD COUPON

LEONARD DARBYSHIRE, Inc.,
Dept. DF **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

GENTLEMEN:
Send me at once the ten beautiful colored post cards "Beauties of Friendship" as advertised. Also send me full particulars of the special offer you desire to make me. Enclosed find three two-cent stamps to cover postage, clerical help and packing of above.

Name _____

Box, Street or R. F. D. No. _____

Town _____

County _____ State _____

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

The 1909 convention.

We quote from the by-laws of the Farmers' Society of Equity as follows:

MEETINGS.

SEC. 2. The National Union (of the F. S. E.) shall meet once each year at Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, during the month of October. The time to be determined by the board of directors.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, a national organizer, other directors to make nine and a director to represent each principal crop or class of crops, as they may be grouped in the plan of the society to facilitate marketing. Such crop directors to be appointed by the board of directors as their necessity arises.

ELECTION—REPRESENTATION.

SEC. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, and forwarded to the national secretary by mail, if necessary, or by delegate representing such union or unions, to be voted in the national annual meeting of the society.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate unions as follows: Each local union is entitled to one representative. In event it is impossible for a local union to send a delegate, it may join with another local union, or more than one, to send a delegate. In that event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized local unions. Each county union shall be allowed one representative. Each State union shall have one representative for each two thousand members in the State or major fraction thereof.

No one shall be elected a delegate to county, State or National meetings who is not a practical farmer, or whose chief income is not derived from the cultivation of the soil.

The term of the officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The names of all candidates must be published in the official paper at least three times, the first publication being at least six weeks before the time of the annual meeting.

According to the foregoing it behooves any person who aspires to any of the elective offices in the national union to announce himself; or any member or union having candidates to present should send their names as early as convenient. Also all subordinate unions should select their delegates to the national convention to be held in October.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

On June 2nd occurred the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of Echo township.

Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Ladies' Society of Equity, and the members of that order turned out in large numbers. The Gleaners, too, were present in goodly numbers. This was truly a June wedding, for all nature was glad that day, the large orchards of Echo being in full bloom, making the country a beautiful picture, and friends driving from Bellaire, Mancelona, Central Lake, East Jordan and Chestonia all enjoyed the pleasant scenery.



All were welcomed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, who were assisted by their son and daughters. Nothing was left undone to entertain the nearly two hundred guests that came to spend the day and evening with them. Under a canopy of maples the long tables were scattered and were made beautiful with flowers. At the head of one of the tables the bride and groom of fifty years ago were seated, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, a brother and many other friends, all happy in helping to dispose of the sumptuous dinner prepared for this occasion. Many bride's cakes were in evidence—we believe one for every five years of the fifty.

Dinner over, Mr. Boswell, of East Jordan, grouped the large crowd together for a picture, which is reproduced here. In the foreground appears the aged bride holding a bouquet of apple blossoms picked from trees they planted many years ago. One of the centers of attraction was a table filled with handsome presents from friends.

The Ladies' Equity locals each presented their sister with a gift expressing their high esteem for her.

NOTES

Goldenrod Local met June 23rd at Mrs. Nellie Thompson's. The interest in the ladies' society is well maintained and the meetings are well attended.—Mrs. James Howey, Pres. M. L. S. of E., East Jordan.

THE FIELD

Up-to-Date Farming will publish short letters from members and subscribers relating to matters of general interest. They may be reports of meetings held or to be held; companies formed to build warehouses or elevators for storage of crops; views on any current topic, etc.

I think there ought to be a law passed to compel farmers to organize or quit business. I have come to this conclusion from reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and since I have learned how easily we can get all we are entitled to through co-operation, which can come only after organization.—*R. C. Shields, S. D.*

It seems distressingly hard for many farmers to concede that they have brains enough to attend to their own business. They do say that something is wrong, and that something should be done, but the farmers *can't* organize, nor change the present mode of pricing farm products. To such I would like to whisper a warning word. As we cast a glance over the busy world and notice how by organization capital has developed all other lines of business until they are past extension, and are become nonremunerative, and how the products are curtailed to compel prices to remain profitable, and also see how many laboring men are dismissed and are at present out of employment and dependent upon charity for sustenance, it makes our heart ache to see the unorganized farmer blindly drifting to a similar fate, which, by a little exertion on his part, could be avoided by organization and co-operation.

Another phase of the situation is also presenting itself. Idle capital is seeking employment and the capitalist's eye has noticed the undeveloped state of agriculture and is now preparing to develop it by obtaining large tracts of land and placing them under the control and supervision of practical, up-to-date, scientific farmers, and thus the now unemployed labor will also be employed, to the detriment of the present poorly paid farmer. Now, under these existing circumstances, will it be wise for the farmers to remain careless and indifferent to their future welfare?—*S. A. Altman.*

I don't see how a farmer can get along without UP-TO-DATE. The doctrine you teach is the only thing that will help the farmer. He need not wait for laws to be passed to help him (the farmer), but he has *got to help himself* by co-operation and get in a position to control his crop, and the only way the farmer can do that is to join the F. S. E. and work to carry out its teachings. I want to say that flour here now in Virginia is $8.50 to $9 per barrel, corn is $1.25 per bushel and tobacco low. Tobacco is the money crop here. Now, if the man that made the wheat and corn was getting this big price it would look more reasonable, but the man that has never hit a lick on the farm in his life is making millions on the poor farmer's hard toil. Please excuse me for writing so much, but when my mind gets on this subject I don't know when to stop. With best wishes for F. S. E. and UP-TO-DATE, Yours truly.—*J. T. Anderson, Virginia.*

Echo Local met at the home of Mr. Frank Kidder, its president. The question of the ladies becoming full members with the men of the Farmers' Society of Equity locals was discussed and there was a strong sentiment against it. Means for developing our noble society, both the men's and women's, were considered. It was decided to make our regular meeting place at the home of Mr. Kidder.—L. G. Button.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best farmer's paper on earth and every one ought to read it.—*J. C. Copeland, Ind.*

I failed to renew my subscription and I soon missed UP-TO-DATE more than I can tell. It is the only farm paper that is really and truly for the farmer's interests. I wish you every success.—*J. O. Donald, N. D.*

I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE. It is the best farm paper I ever read. I thank you for what you have done for me and all other farmers. I hope your paper will soon be read by all the farmers.—*J. G. Mitchell, North Carolina.*

FROM COLORADO

The first district convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity met in the office of the Booster Club yesterday afternoon and organized a district union. The convention was composed of delegates from all of the local unions now organized in this district, and when the convention got down to business it was plain that it had a purpose and a plan. Its purpose is to secure quitable prices for farm produce in this district, and the plan is to get exact and authentic information about supply and demand for all its members for their crops. This large and representative body of farmers are determined to get a fair price for their produce, even if it becomes necessary to have a co-operative warehouse to store it in. Several times during the meeting strong feeling was displayed, but on the whole it was orderly and business-like.

For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: F. D. Bovee, president; R. H. Banks, vice-president, and Barney Haughey, secretary.

The purpose and plan of the organization is fully set forth in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The farmers in this district have united and are uniting under the banner of the Farmers' Society of Equity; and

WHEREAS, It is expedient that all producers and consumers should know the purpose and plan of the organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following explanation and declaration of the society's principles be recorded in the minutes of this meeting and given to the public through the press:

We are organizing because we realize the helplessness of the individual farmer in the markets of today.

Farmers are beginning to see that, unorganized, they have very little to say about the prices they shall receive for their produce, or the amounts they shall pay for their supplies.

Most of the staple articles they use have fallen under the exclusive control of organized monopolies, against whose exorbitant charges the local dealers are powerless to protect them.

The railroad that winds its tortuous way in here from outside points is blamed for a good deal of the extortion that is practiced on the farmers, and they have hoped that the high freight rates they pay on the things they buy would in like manner protect them from outside competition on the things they sell. But they have learned through bitter experience that farm produce from abroad often compels them to sell their own produce in the home market at less than the cost of production.

The average farmer does not blame the dealers altogether for this state of things, for he knows that the utter lack of system in the farmers' marketing operations, and the resulting chaos, makes it impossible for the dealer always to know who has farm produce to sell, and as he is under an obligation to supply the demands of the consumer he must often import farm produce when there is plenty of it for sale at home.

The farmer has thus learned through long experience that his own ignorance and the dealers' lack of information about crop and market conditions is one of the chief causes for his present unprosperous and demoralized condition, and he has come to see that to remedy this condition is alone a sufficient reason for the organization.

But the intelligent farmers are beginning to see that there is another and even stronger reason why they should organize. They have noticed that wherever the farmers are organized they are prosperous, and that their prosperity is reflected in the enhanced value of their lands.

Heretofore the farmers in this district have felt that the intelligent self-interest of public-spirited business men would prompt them to advertise the country, and make known to investors the marvelous fertility of our soil and the wonderful resources of this country; but they have learned that most of our business men are absorbed in their business, and that their chief concern is to make a profit on the goods they handle. They are convinced, therefore, that if anything is done to make this country attractive to capital it must be done by themselves, and they think the best way to do it is to make our farming land pay.

SEED WHEAT

Best and most productive varieties. We will have a grand new wheat this year. Price moderate. Should be grown by every farmer this year. Try a few acres. It will pay you. Catalog free.

Leading Seed Wheat House

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

ECZEMA
CAN BE CURED!



My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and **FREE SAMPLE** proves it. Stops the itching and cures to stay. **WRITE NOW**—today, or you'll forget it. Address

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 834 PARK SQUARE, SEDALIA, MO.

Little Grains of Life, Free

Try Little Curo Grains of Life and Get Well. Nature's True Way of Curing Disease.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Eczema, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Anemia, Catarrh and Catarrhal Diseases, Piles, Insomnia, Nervous Debility and Sexual Weakness, Are Cured Perfectly by These Marvelous Life Giving Grains

A Fifty-Cent Package, Especially Prepared for Your Disease, Sent Free to All Who Write

If you are sick we will send you free on application, a fifty cent package of Little Curo Grains of Life, all charges prepaid. If you will try them as directed they will prove to you beyond the remotest possibility of a doubt that nature has provided in them her own true, harmless, positive way to restore you to health—strength and vigor—and prolong your life many years.

Little Curo Grains of Life possess all the natural and necessary properties for supplying the system with every requisite of life and health. They cure constipation and remove all poisons and disease germs from the system. They create rich, red blood and keep it pure, thus making impossible the existence of any bad blood. They supply the nerve centers with generating power and renew and rebuild the nervous system, thus banishing all nervous afflictions, such as insomnia, headache, sexual weakness and nervous debility. They act directly upon the kidneys and make them healthy and strong and able to perform their functions in a natural way. All Kidney diseases are thus cured perfectly. Rheumatism and gout, which are blood diseases, are driven out of the human body. Catarrh and all catarrhal poisons are expelled. Catarrh of the stomach and bowels and all stomach and bowel troubles are cured in a harmless way by these great, natural, health-giving Little Grains of Life.

Health is restored and life is prolonged by these wonderful life-giving Little Curo Grains to an extent unheard of since the days of the Patriarchs. There is no earthly reason why any one should not live to the great age of one hundred years or over, as he did in years gone by, if he keeps his body in a perfect condition of health in a natural way, as he can do by using Little Curo Grains of Life, combination three-course treatment prepared for each individual disease.

If you are suffering from any distressing and dangerous disease, like Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney Disease, Sexual Weakness, Anemia, Constipation, Eczema, Pimples, Blood Disease, Catarrh of the Stomach or Bowels, Insomnia, Headache, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, send at once and get a fifty-cent package of these wonderful Little Grains of Life absolutely free, all charges prepaid. It will cost you no money—send none, just your name and address. It will be worth more to you than anything that money could buy. Delay will gain you nothing. Send today.

Free 50 Cent Package Coupon

Cut Out and Mail Today

For this offer may not appear again. Fill blank lines and mark an X in circle opposite the name of the disease you are suffering with, and send to L. C. Grains Co., 1508 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and you will receive a free 50-cent package of Little Curo Grains, three-course combination treatment, especially prepared for the disease you are suffering with.

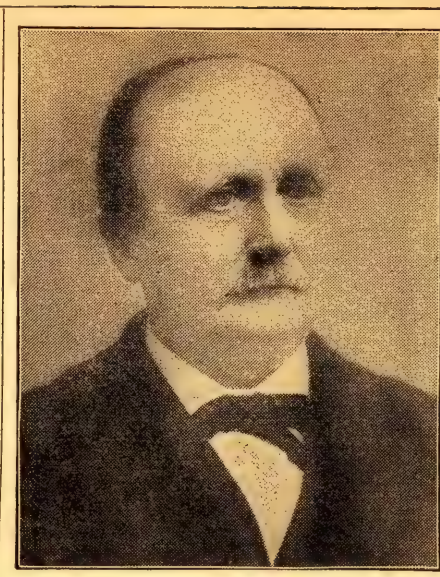
O Rheumatism	O Eczema	O Insomnia
O Neuralgia	O Pimples	O Nervous Debility
O Gout	O Skin Disease	O Sexual Weakness
O Kidney Trouble	O Catarrh	O Piles
O Constipation	O Blood Disease	O Anemia

Name.....

Street No.....

City..... State.....

Give Full Address and Write Plainly



FRED M. SMITH,
A Successful Auctioneer of Auburn, N. Y., and an Esteemed Member of and Worker for the F. S. E.

To make their farms pay, and thereby more attractive to capital and their own wives and children, the farmers in this district are organizing to introduce a rational system into their marketing operations in the manner following:

First. They invite every farmer and every friend of farmers to enroll his name and become a member of the nearest local union of the society, by paying the $2 membership fee and thereby become a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the official paper of the national organization, as well as a reader of all the other literature from time to time sent out from headquarters in Indianapolis.

Second. Every member is expected to attend the meetings of the society at the appointed time and place, and by listing his crops and otherwise to lend his chosen officers every aid possible in securing exact and authentic information about the supply of and demand for farm produce in this market.

With this information in their possession, and with competent officers to give them information about the time and place to sell, the farmers feel that they will have solved their most difficult problem. When this simple marketing machine has grown into working order, and competent and trustworthy officials have been selected to work it, there is no reason why every member should not get a fair price for his farm products, and do justice to both purchasers and consumers alike.

By starting in this conservative way, and not attempting the impossible, the farmers feel that when the manifold advantages of organization are experienced it will soon grow so complete and compact that when the farmers' interests require it they can easily go further.

Future meetings will be held the first Saturday in each month.

Every up-to-date farmer wants to know how to save money, especially when he can do so and do his work better than ever. That is just the proposition of the Portable Elevator Manufacturing Company, 123 McClum St., Bloomington, Ill. They will send a free booklet to any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, telling how to save money on the grain you crib. It costs nothing to learn of this superior method on how to save money.

He Quit

A Yankee traveling in Texas put his head out of a car window while the train was stopped at a country station and asked a native:

"What kind of an animal is that standing out there?"

"That be a hawk, sir," was the answer.

"What kind of a hog?" was again asked.

"A razorback, sir," was the reply.

"But what is he rubbing against that tree for," persisted the stranger.

"Stroppin' hisself, sir; only stroppin' hisself; and if you ask any more fool questions we'll take you out and let him give you a shave."

No more questions were asked.

Must Come from the Country

I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness and the completeness, as well as prosperity, of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life, we need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war, and its guiding, controlling spirit in time of peace.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—Ladies or men, to sell fine, new line of toilet articles, flavorings, perfumes, household requisites. Exclusive territory. Extraordinary inducements. Mutual Mfg. Co., 68 Reade St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the "Ideal." The best Incandescent Kerosene Burner in the market. Fully guaranteed. Write for full particulars. American Electric Co., 6418 State St., Chicago.

Farm Lands

ALABAMA—Baldwin County; best farms $15 per acre. Delightful climate, pure water, earliest truck, strawberries and citrus fruits. Write the owner, D. R. Peteet, Foley, Ala.

BEST SQUARE SECTION improved farm in Cavalier County, North Dakota; 550 acres under cultivation; no encumbrance; price $35 per acre, half cash. Address Box A, Milton, N. D.

CALIFORNIA—Tulare county, the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. No storms. More perfect days than any place in the world. Low prices for good land. Plenty of water for irrigation. Land produces two crops in a season; vegetables in winter. Healthy climate, pure water, fresh fruit the year round. Plenty of employment; good wages. We sell large and small tracts on easy terms. Come at once, even if you have only a few hundred dollars; get located before the prices go higher. FREE booklets and particulars. Write to Golden West Real Estate Co.. Visalia. Cal. Dept. 24.

CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

CANADIAN LANDS FOR SALE—Veteran Land Scrip entitles holder to 320 acres of unselected Canadian lands, in the fertile prairie of "The Last Great West." Prices less than $3 per acre. You can homestead a quarter section alongside your Scrip land, and pre-empt another quarter, and thus secure a complete section of the best wheat growing land in the world. For full information write National Realty Co., Toronto, Canada.

LEARN THE FACTS about Baldwin County on the Gulf Coast—its delightful climate and fine opoprtunities for business, farming, dairying, early truck, fruit and for resort purposes—by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Ala., for three months' trial. It tells what's actually going on. A sample free.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—Good lands, low prices, mild climate. Free illustrated catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write. Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commission. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG TRACT on Ginseng Culture free. Golden Seal for summer planting. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

FLOWER POST CARDS FREE—Three of our prettiest cards, all different, beautiful rich colored Forget-me-nots, Violets, Roses, Pansies, etc. Send 2c stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 804 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED AND SOLD—Send for free books. Best service. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 2265 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

"PATENTS THAT PAY"—Protect your idea! 2 books free "Fortunes in Patents—idea! 2 books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent," and 61-page Guide. Free report as to patentability. E. E. Vrooman, 1138 F St., Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

HOUDANS, Buff Orpingtons. Free mating list. Eggs and stock. Dr. G. Taylor, Orleans, Ind.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose and single comb. Eggs for hatching from our 240-egg strain $1 per setting. Also ginseng seeds and roots for sale, and Shepherd dogs. Send stamps for circulars. Boss Bros., Sherburne, N. Y.

WANTED—White Polish chickens or eggs for setting. Address H. W. Warwick, R. R. No. 2, Red Oak, Iowa.

Schools

WANTED—Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept B 37, Rochester, N. Y.

Tobacco Cures

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

Miscellaneous

BINDER TWINE—Highest grade Standard, 7 1-3 cents lb. Special prices to farmer agents, clubs and granges. Send for free samples. Central Supply Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.

CABBAGE PLANTS ALL SEASON—Premium Flat Dutch Surehead, Danish Ball Head, $1 per 1,000. Basil F. Perry, Cool Spring, Del.

FARMERS OR ANYBODY—For only $6.90 I will send you a 17-jewel adjusted Waltham 18 size watch, with 3-ounce heavy screw case; will never change; postage paid. If desired I can give reference. Jewelers' price $12 to $15. Ernest Harbour, Rockford, N. C.

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SAVE THE LIFE OF YOUR HORSE by using the Earl Remedies for Worms, Colic, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 12 powders by mail $1. The only guaranteed remedy for animals on the market. Send for pamphlet. Earl Veterinary Co., 2815 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

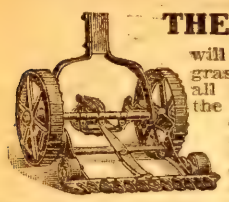
STOCK FOOD—We desire a representative in every locality to carry stock and solicit business. This is not a catch-penny affair, and only those financially responsible will be considered. Address Fenimore & Co., Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—Young men to learn automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chauffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big; work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

150 OLD FAVORITE SONGS, words and music complete; special offer, all for 6c. Union Merchandise Co., 145 Water St., New York.

RUBBER STAMPS of all kinds; your name 25c, address 6c extra. Agents wanted. Indiana Card Co., 627 Chestnut St., Terre Haute, Ind.

30 WHITE STEAM AUTOMOBILES at cost of material. Norman Eddington, Brighton, Ill.



THE CLIPPER

will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

BIG TEXAS MAP FREE

Texas is the greatest rising land market in America. Over 500,000 Northern people have bought Texas lands in five years. Send 50 cents for six months' subscription to the big family farm paper, **SOUTHWESTERN FARMER,** with two free premiums, postpaid, our big wall map of Texas and Frank Putnam's famous booklet, **"SMALL BONANZA FARMS IN THE SOUTHEAST TEXAS RAIN BELT."** Order today and learn how thousands are making big incomes on five to 40-acre farms that cost $20 to $60 an acre, and how others are making fortunes in rising land values. Address

SOUTHWESTERN FARMER, Box D, Houston, Texas.

HOW ONE MAN SOLD HIS FARM

A Minnesota Farmer Successfully Tries New Long-Distance Plan of Selling

Fourteen Men in Six Different States Want His Place

Makes Sale Without Aid of Real Estate Agent and Doesn't Pay a Cent Commission

Cass Co., Minnesota (Special Correspondence)—The farmers in this section are intensely interested in a recent experience of one of their neighbors. Mr. H. St. John, who owned a farm in Cass County, has succeeded in selling it at his own price, without the help of a real estate agent and without paying a cent in commission. He could have sold the farm fourteen times over, as he had that number of men after it. In the course of a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. St. John said:

"Yes, I sold my farm without any trouble and for the benefit of others who desire to sell, I don't mind telling you just how it happened. I had tried all the usual methods of selling; that is, by advertising in the local papers and through local real estate men, and had about given up hope of being able to sell, when I happened to come across the advertisement of a concern known as Leonard Darbyshire, Incorporated, of Rochester, N. Y., who make a business of finding buyers for anything one wants to sell. I wrote to these people for the plan and I received a letter from Mr. Darbyshire, the President of the Corporation, together with a copy of their booklet, fully describing a new and up-to-date method of bringing buyer and seller together. Their plan looked good to me and I sent them a description of my farm, which they must have sent to prospective buyers all over the country, because I received no less than fourteen letters from men who wanted my place, and these letters came from Iowa, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and other States outside of Minnesota. You can imagine that with such a demand I had no trouble in making a sale and I sold my farm to a man in Iowa at my own price, and what's more to the point, I didn't have to pay a cent commission to any one. I cannot say too much in favor of the Rochester concern and I am delighted with the treatment they gave me. They did everything for me that they agreed to do and I never would have been able to sell so quickly without their assistance, because it is hard to sell through an agent, and even if an agent does find a buyer, you have to pay a large amount in commission. The system of bringing buyer and seller together originated by Mr. Leonard Darbyshire is the best I ever heard of, and he seems to be able to find buyers for all kinds of properties, no matter where they are located."

Mr. St. John's success in selling his farm was due to reading a booklet issued by Leonard Darbyshire, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. This booklet tells of a new and successful method of finding buyers for farms and real estate, business properties, automobiles, patents, and in fact almost anything salable. The Corporation issuing this book are not real estate agents and do not accept a penny in commission on sales made by their assistance. Their plan of cutting out the real estate agents has met with remarkable success, and owners throughout the country are quickly availing themselves of this opportunity to sell quickly places which for a long time remained in the hands of real estate agents, who failed to sell, for the reason that the commission which the agent placed upon the property killed the sale.

It is said that Mr. Leonard Darbyshire, the president of this concern, is doing more to assist property owners to sell than all the real estate agents in America combined, and any one wishing to dispose of anything write to Leonard Darbyshire, President, Dept. 1922 L, Rochester, N. Y., giving a brief description of the property for sale, and asking him to send a free copy of his booklet explaining his new method of selling.

Don't Worry

Stranger—"Do your neighbors over there keep chickens?"

Boy—"Yes; ours go over there sometimes and they generally keep 'em."

"Does your son show any signs of his college training?"

"Yes; he still limps on the leg that got hurt in the ball game."

"How many ribs have you, Johnny?"

"I don't know, ma'am. I'm so ticklish I never could let anybody count 'em."

The question in the examination was: "What is the equator?" The answer plainly written by the applicant for a teacher's certificate was: "The equator is a magerie lion running around the center of the earth."

"Goodnight, my precious lamb," said a fond mother as her eight-year-old hopeful retired. "Mother," was the beseeching reply, "if you must call me something, wouldn't you as soon call me a billy goat? That's not afraid of things, anyhow."

"Do you find poultry keeping pays?" asked the inquisitive man.

"Well, it don't pay me," answered the farmer, "but I guess it pays my son Bill. He's the owner of it. I bought the hens for him, and I furnish the feed. Then I pay him for all the eggs we use, and he helps eat 'em. Yes, I guess it pays Bill."

"I wish there was a window in my breast that you might all see my heart," said the affected teacher as he bade farewell to his college classes.

"Professor, would a pane in the chest do?" came from a distant corner of the room.

Keep Sweet

Don't be foolish and get sour when things
don't just come your way—
Don't you be a pampered baby and declare,
"Now I won't play."
Just go grinning on and bear it;
Have your heartache? Millions share it;
If you earn a crown, you'll wear it—
Keep sweet.

Don't go handing out your troubles to your
busy fellow men—
If you whine around they'll try to keep
from meeting you again—
Don't declare the world's "agin" you,
Don't let pessimism win you,
Prove there's lots of good stuff in you—
Keep sweet.

If your dearest hopes seem blighted and despair looms into view,
Set your jaw and whisper grimly, "Though they're false, yet I'll be true."
Never let your heart grow bitter;
With your ear to Hope's transmitter,
Hear Love's songbirds bravely twitter,
"Keep sweet."

Bless your heart, this world's a good one
and will always help a man,
Hate, misantrophy and malice have no place
in Nature's plan.
Help your brother there who's sighing,
Keep the flag of courage flying;
Help him try—'twill keep you trying—
Keep sweet.

—*Baltimore American.*

DO YOU WANT MORE MONEY

We have a plan whereby any one who will give a few hours a day or even a few hours a week to it can make a tidy sum with little effort. Any one who will give his whole time to the work can make $5 and more daily. Hundreds are doing it and they are no better adapted to the work than you are.

Send in your name and address and we will tell you all about it. We will tell you what others have done. Your profit is 150 per cent.

Any energetic man or woman can do this. No experience necessary. *You want to make more money!* Write us today.

COONER & FORTUNE CO.

Dept. C. Indianapolis, Ind.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

SENT ON TRIAL.
CATALOGUE FREE.

C. E. BROOKS, 296 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

THE FISCHE SYSTEM

The Improved and Up-to-Date System how to Dry Clean, Dry Dye, Scour Steam and Spot Cleaning. A complete course in Garment Cleaning at home. Copyrighted, 1909, by ART FISCHE. Sent postpaid to any address for $1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Very large commission. Send two-cent stamp for full particulars.

11 North East Street, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

Guaranteed for Years.

OUR OFFER: One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription at 50 cents. Send it in today.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.



Earn $60 to $100 a Month

As An Electric Railway

Motorman or Conductor

We prepare you in 4 to 6 weeks and assist you to a position. We have arrangements for placing our men in many leading cities of the country we want men in every state, and will recommend you in the city of your choice.

Many Positions Now Open.

If you want to live in the city with a good, steady job, fill in coupon, cut it out and send it at once for our **FREE BOOK.**

National Railway Training Association,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Name P. O. State Age



Elegant Combination

TEA and DINNER SET GIVEN FREE SPECIAL OFFER

LADIES: You can earn this **Elegant Combination Tea and Dinner Set** for distributing only **20 packages** of our **beautifully colored,** highly artistic **Post Cards** at 15 cents, (10 assorted Post Cards to the package), in connection with our **special offer.** Our **Post Cards** are easy to sell. **Subjects are all new and pleasing.** Many different subjects. People will be glad of an opportunity to buy them.

THIS HANDSOME 33-PIECE TEA AND DINNER SET is made for us by one of the **largest factories** in this country. Every piece is perfect, **full size and first quality.** The 33 pieces are correctly shaped. Design is exceptionally neat and pleasing. Each piece is decorated under the glaze so that the **fine coloring will not wear off.** The **decorations** are **red roses** and **green leaves.** This set being a **combination Tea and Dinner Set** will give you excellent service. **We trust you with the Post Cards. Send no money in advance.** Dishes sent promptly upon receipt of $3.00 from sale. Write at once.

L. M. LOMER, Mgr., Dept. A, 285 E. 21st St., New York City



H. C. Phelps

Let Me Pay the Postage on My Big Free Buggy Book to You

Though these books cost me 8c each for postage alone, yet I'll gladly send you one free because I want you to know about Split Hickory Vehicles—made-to-order—sold direct from factory to you at home on 30 Days' Free Road Test—guaranteed 2 years.

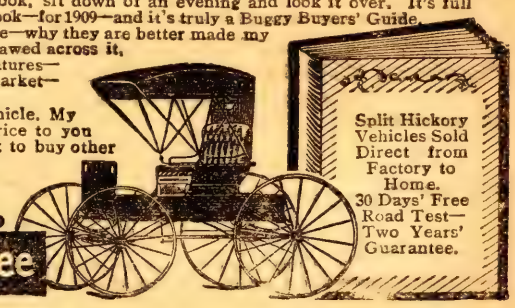
Book Tells How I Save You $26.50 on Split Hickory Buggies

—tells why I can save it to you and just where the saving comes in—also tells how I save you at the same ratio on over 100 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—more vehicles than you could see in 10 big store rooms. Better send for this book, sit down of an evening and look it over. It's full of actual photographs of Vehicles and Harness of every description. It's my latest and best book—for 1909—and it's truly a Buggy Buyers' Guide. It not only gives descriptions and prices in detail, but also tells how good vehicles are made—why they are better made my way—all running parts made of second growth Shellbark Hickory, split with the grain, not sawed across it, thus giving extra strength and long wearing qualities. It tells about one of my latest features—Sheldon Genuine French joint automobile springs, making the easiest riding buggy on the market—even riding over rough roads is a pleasure with a "Split Hickory."

Buying direct from the factory brings you in touch with the people who make your vehicle. My two years' guarantee is to you direct—my 30 Days' Free Road Test is to you direct—my price to you direct—no roundabout transaction as when buying through a dealer—keep the dealer's profit to buy other things with—all meaning a big saving and more satisfaction to you.

Will you let me mail you the book? Will you write for it today. Address me personally

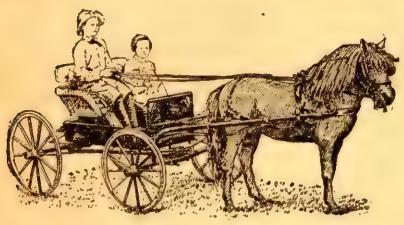
H. C. Phelps, President,
THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., STATION 99, COLUMBUS, OHIO



Split Hickory Vehicles Sold Direct from Factory to Home. 30 Days' Free Road Test—Two Years' Guarantee.

Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today-Free

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Beautiful Shetland Ponies, handsome Carts, Solid Gold Watches, Diamond Rings and other valuable presents given away

TO BOYS AND GIRLS
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Open to all Boys and Girls. Costs nothing to enter. Get enrolled at once.

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EVERY CONTESTANT
IS PAID CASH
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Write us today for full particulars before it is too late.

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The biggest bonanza in money making today is taking pictures with my Portrait Camera. This camera takes pictures, finishes and delivers them at the rate of eighty an hour. You can get ten cents apiece for these pictures as fast as you can take them and the work is all done without canvassing. All you have to do is to set your camera up any place where there is a crowd; at street corners, in front of manufacturing institutions, resorts, fairs, picnic grounds, &c., and the money pours in as fast as you can handle it. One man made $1000.00 in one month. Camera is complete—instantaneous developer—new and novel—costs very little and will make you a fortune this summer. Act quickly; write today for particulars. Be the first in your locality to reap a big harvest of golden dollars. Address

THE CEE-BAR MANUFACTURING CO., 827 West 43rd St., New York City

6 AMERICAN BEAUTY Post Cards 3c



If you will write for our **Free Offer**, enclosing 3 cents for postage, we will mail you, postpaid, **six Handsome American Girl Post Cards** (no two alike). They are the loveliest ever. Printed in many beautiful colors. A true type of the lovely American Girl as she appears today, dressed in the very latest style. We want to tell you how you can get hundreds of beautiful post cards FREE and will send you full particulars and **six of these handsome "American Girls"** (all different), on receipt of but 3 cts postage. Address

Popular Fashions, Dept 261 Springfield, Mass.

Extra Fine Post Cards Free

Send stamp for three samples of our best Gold and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.

Art Post Card Club, 875 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan.

SUMMER HATS FREE

We want every one to have one of our Novelty Folding Hats—Light, Airy, Cool and Tasty—Just the thing you need for the hot summer days. Send us only 6 cents in stamps for a sample and our Great Free Offer.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, Secy.
1214 High Street, Springfield, Ohio

CATARRH MEDICINE FREE

If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you **absolutely free** a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your **individual** requirements and complications.

We have cured many who have tried various so-called Catarrh cures with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

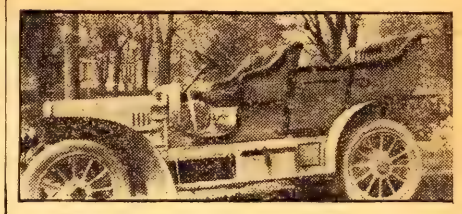
REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address, **NO MONEY**—and without cost you will receive a 32 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
785 RIDGE BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Get a Home in the West

But before you come, send for a sample copy of RANCH AND RANGE, the leading farm and stock journal, and inform yourself about the prosperous conditions and great opportunities. $1 per year, 25c for 3 months.

RANCH & RANGE, Denver, Colorado



FINE AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

I have a fine automobile that I will sell at a bargain. It is a five passenger Winton, model XIV, 30-horse power. It is large and roomy. Have carried ten adults. Can seat seven by using two stools in rear. Originally cost $2,500, and extras. Will sell for

LESS THAN 1-2 COST

Fully equipped with good tires—rear wheels new, extra tubes, full assortment of tools, etc. Newly painted a beautiful French grey. Looks like new and acts like it, speedy and reliable. An ideal farmers car. Photos show car as it is. Immediate delivery. It is a bargain. Ask for prices. Come see the car.

J.B. FENTONY, Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



40-Jap-Silk Cards-FREE



JAP SILK CARDS have been one of the most popular premiums we have ever offered. Everybody is delighted with them. They are as fine as any post-cards printed. You must see them to appreciate their beauty. Printed in 7 or more beautiful colors from original famous paintings.

We have heretofore given 20 of these exquisite cards as a premium for a year's subscription. They have been so popular that we are going to double the number and give 40 for a short time only. Send a new or renewal yearly subscription and we will give you the 40 beautiful cards.

WE WANT EVERY READER TO HAVE A SET

It is a rare pleasure for us to be able to offer each reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a magnificent set of Jap-Silk Post Cards. These cards will without doubt be the prize set of your collection.

They are so good you can even afford to frame them. We can't describe them on paper, you will have to see them to appreciate their great value. As far as we are aware no other publisher is offering, or can afford to offer such a rare set of cards.

HOW TO GET 40 JAP-SILK CARDS FREE

We want every person who gets this to renew their subscription. No matter when your subscription expires, sign the attached coupon and mail it to us right away. The cards will be sent you by return mail. They are the most attractive cards on the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to offer them to you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the set after you see it, we will refund your money cheerfully and without quibbling. Doesn't that show sincerity?

ASK FOR THE SURPRISE

For everyone who accepts this offer we have a surprise. There is no space to tell you about it now, but it is something good — something worth while — something that will please you.

(CUT OR TEAR OFF COUPON ON THIS LINE)

JAP-SILK SUBSCRIPTION COUPON July 15, 1909

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 50 cents for my subscription for one year. Send me the 40 Jap-Silk Cards.

My name is .....

My address is .....

$5,000 A YEAR

A Fortune to be Made Each Year Growing Sumatra Cigar Wrapper Tobacco

If you were sure that an investment of $250 would make you independent for life, would you make it? I claim that such an investment will make it possible for you to make $5,000 a year. All I ask is the chance to *prove it* to your satisfaction.

Any sensible man or woman would invest $250, if sure it would return $5,000 *per year*, and *every year*, as long as he or she lived.

The whole question between us then, as seller and buyer, is, *Can we prove what we claim?*

Do You Want to Make $5,000 a Year?

Any man can work a tract with little or no help at all, when the crop is tobacco, which will *grow to maturity* in 60 days.

It has recently been found through a series of tests by Government and private authorities that in a certain section of Baldwin County, Ala., the land contains the proper soil to grow the finest grade of *Shade and Sun-grown Cuban and Sumatra Cigar Wrapper Tobacco*—equal to the best imported, which is in steady demand at from $1.50 to $4 a pound.

In support of the above statements *we show the actual tobacco*, grown there last season.

The yield was 1,800 pounds to the acre. We produce affidavits from the men who grew the tobacco. In other words, *we show the goods.* We don't ask you to buy this land on faith.

What the Land Will Produce

In Gadsden County, Fla., the only other section where this kind of tobacco can be grown, tobacco growers *have grown rich* in the past *five years.*

A few years ago this land could have been bought for $5 an acre. Today *you can't buy it at all,* unless at a very high price. *Some of it returns over $1,000 to the acre* yearly.

Our land is *even better* than theirs and our tobacco is of a finer quality.

Cost to Grow

The first year the land can be shaded, barns built, all labor hired, if desired, and yet the tobacco will cost less than 40 cents a pound to produce. Following years the cost is 10 cents to 12 cents a pound. Sells for 75 cents to $1 a pound *from the grower.* Can you equal this anywhere else?

A Wonderful Opportunity

You have the whole story.

What will you do about this great chance to gain independence?

Sieze the opportunity, or let it go by? Work like a slave, up North for a bare living, or go down into God's country and live like a king?

An Ideal Place to Live

In Alabama the climate is delightful. You can be out of doors every day in the year. You will be near salt water—lakes, bays and rivers on all sides, where you can fish, boat and swim. It's a Paradise, a white man's country. Soil will grow everything—tobacco, fruit and early vegetables. *Something producing money the year round.* Good society, schools, churches.

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We are now building a fine modern $100,000 tobacco warehouse and curing plant. This company will buy your tobacco just as it comes from your farm —no market to hunt.

Now Is the Time to Buy

Some day you will have to pay *ten times* what we ask today. You are asked now to come in on the ground floor, *and that's the time to get into any new enterprise, if it looks as good as this does.*

Understand, we don't ask you to spend a dollar with us until you are *satisfied* that our proposition is right in every particular.

All we *do* ask is a chance to *prove up,* and to do this we want to send you full particulars. That's all.

A letter, or a card, will bring the literature to you. The number of tracts to be sold on these terms is limited. Warranty deed and abstract of title with every tract.

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Perhaps you think $5,000 a year is a humbug. It makes no difference what you think. We are going to *prove* this thing to you if you let us. We will tell you why we *need your help.* We will not ask you to give us a cent—you can remit direct to a National Bank. Ten dollars down and balance easy payments if desired.

We are putting this *right up to you.* We want to send full information. You should write us a letter today if you want to make thousands from a $200 investment.

CHAS. H. LEE, Sales Manager

1304 Heyworth Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA AUGUST 1, 1909 | Number 15

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING



It takes both of these to constitute farming. This is nothing new for us to say, but farm educational influences seem slow to learn it. The one idea of production seems to so engross the farm teacher's mind that nothing else can have even momentary consideration. If something can be added to the yield, or even the promise of something, the educational ambition seems to be satisfied. Nothing is thought, or at least nothing is said, of marketing. Whether the plea of the market sharks to be let alone has anything to do with the one-sidedness of farm education we are unable to say.

(Continued on Page 7.)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
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THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

By this plan all the markets will get their proportion of the supply, none will be glutted and all the crops will bring profitable prices.

We believe this is the only practical system for marketing farm crops to guarantee steady and profitable prices. To market all the crops by this system will require less people than are employed by some of the great railroad systems.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S NEW, COMPLETE TOUR OF EUROPE--50 Cards--Interesting, Absorbing Places

TENS OF THOUSANDS of homes where Up-to-Date Farming goes have been entertained by the sets of beautiful souvenir post cards that we gave as rewards to our subscribers and those who got the subscribers. First we gave the set called "A Trip Around the World." This was followed by "The Twentieth Century Tour of the World," which surpassed in beauty and interesting places visited all the tour cards produced to that time, and still remains the most popular world tour cards.

We now take much pleasure in offering to our subscribers a wonderful new set, **UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S "COMPLETE TOUR OF EUROPE"** as partly illustrated and described below.

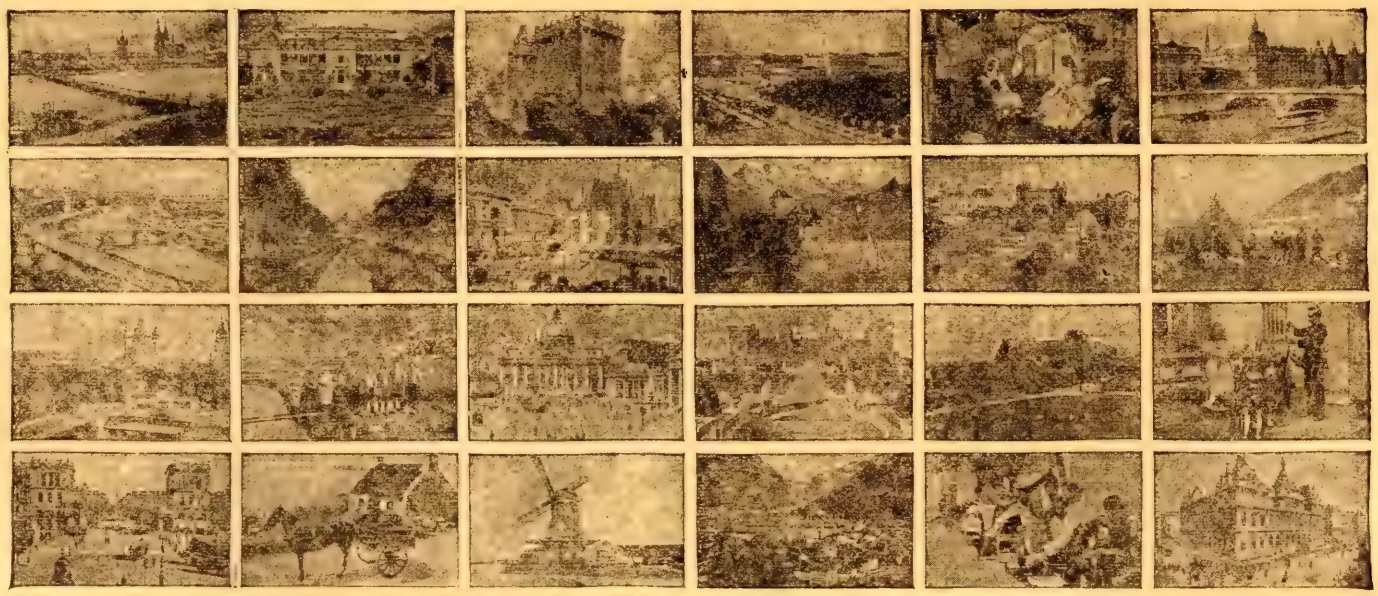
There are 50 cards in this new set, representing every country in old Europe, and they are numbered and arranged in the order the trip was taken.

Every person cannot tour Europe, but every person can have what is the nearest approach to it—this beautiful set of post cards. Then you can sit down in your home and see the places that you would see on a trip costing a large sum of money; also the lectures printed on the face of the cards will tell you just what you would learn from the actual trip. To give you a little idea of the tour imagine you are taking the trip. This will be your route:

WHERE WE GO AND WHAT WE SEE

101 England—London, Piccadilly Circus.
102 England—London, Rotton Row.
103 England—Windsor Castle.
104 England—Henley-on-Thames.
105 Ireland—Cork, St. Patrick's Street.
106 Ireland—Jaunting Car.
107 Ireland—Blarney Castle, County Cork.
108 England—Isle of Wight, Osborne House.
109 France—Paris, Palace of Justice.
110 France—Paris, The Trocadero.
111 France—Paris, Palace of Justice and Holy Chapel.
112 France—Lyons, Board of Trade.
113 France—Marseilles, Palace of Long Champs.
114 Spain—Barcelona, Triumphal Arch and Palace of Justice.
115 Spain—Madrid, the Royal Palace.
116 Algeria—Tunis, Bab Sujka Square.
117 Algeria—A Turkish Sitting Room.
118 Italy—Rome, Ruins of Ancient Palace.
119 Italy—Rome, St. Peter's Cathedral.
120 Italy—Milan, Duomo and Piazzi.
121 Greece—Athens, the Prison of Socrates.
122 Turkey—Constantinople, Mosque of Sultan Amid.
123 Turkey—Constantinople, A Turkish Barber Shop.
124 Switzerland—Castle Chillon.
125 Switzerland—Meiringen, Mountain Stream in the Alps.
126 Switzerland—Village of Interlachen.
127 Austria—Vienna, House of Parliament.
128 Austria—Vienna, Market Palace.
129 Russia—Birdseye View of Moscow.
130 Russia—Moscow, The Kremlin.
131 Russia—St. Petersburg, Peterhof (private garden of the Czar).
132 Lapland—A Reindeer Outfit.
133 Greenland—An Eskimo Family.
134 Norway—Hammerfest, Midnight Sun.
135 Norway—General View of Bergen.
136 Sweden—A View of Stockholm.
137 Sweden—Stockholm, the Royal Opera House.
138 Denmark—A Street in Copenhagen.
139 Holland—Hague, Turf Market.
140 Holland—Rotterdam, Dutch Windmill.
141 Holland—Scheveningen, Dutch Fishing Boats.
142 Holland—Eiland-Marken, Fishermen's Children.
143 Belgium—Panoramic View of Antwerp
144 Belgium—Brussels, the Royal Palace.
145 Belgium—Brussels, Milk Inspector.
146 Germany—Berlin, Belle Alliance Place
147 Germany—Panoramic View Nuremberg
148 Germany—Frankfort, Palm Garden.
149 Germany—Cathedral of Cologne and Pontoon Bridge over the Rhine.
150 Germany—Berlin, Board of Trade and Frederichs Bridge.

Don't you want this new tour? You can get it by renewing your subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year—50 cents. If you are paid in advance now your time will be extended, or you may send a new subscriber.



THESE 24 MINIATURE SCENES ARE FROM OUR NEW "COMPLETE TOUR OF EUROPE"—THEY GIVE AN IDEA OF THE VARIETY OF SUBJECTS IN THIS NEW SET

Remember, we guarantee this Set—THE NEW COMPLETE TOUR OF EUROPE—to be the most beautiful, interesting and instructive of all or will refund your money. **You are to be the judge.** The cards will be sent in an attractive box.

Take Your Choice

If you prefer some other set of cards for your reward select from the list below; or, better still, make up a club for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and select one set for each yearly subscriber at 50 cents. You can order by the letters.

Set No. 0 50 CARDS. TWENTIETH CENTURY TOUR OF THE WORLD. Famous, historical places reproduced direct from photographs taken by an expert photographer on a trip around the world. We also send a copyrighted booklet containing a narrative of the trip.

Set No. A 50 CARDS. A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. This is also a most beautiful set. By some it is claimed to be as fine as the Twentieth Century. Certain it is, the scenes are just as interesting, and all different from the set described on the other side.

Set No. G 50 CARDS. A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES. Another new set just off the presses. Whether you have other tour sets or not, every patriotic American family should have this grand set of our own country. Get it and you will know the wonders and remarkable places better than ever before.

Set No. H 50 CARDS. SEEING CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE. Illustrates and describes the principal points of interest in the most wonderful modern city in the world. You cannot believe the wonders of Chicago until you take this trip.

Subscribers who have received the *"Trip Around the World"* and *"The Twentieth Century Tour of the World"* can now add to their collection until they have the most noted places in the countries of the world and the chief cities. We can hardly imagine anything more entertaining to home folks or visitors than a number of these tour sets. They should be in every library or on every center table.

SPECIAL OFFER Send us a club of five subscribers and only $2.00 and we will send you the five sets of tour cards, or will send to any name or address as you direct us.

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I enclose $..... to pay for..... subscriptions to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the premiums I have selected.

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Up-to-Date Farming is valuable above all price to farmers. Readers know this. Then don't neglect to renew and get this new reward

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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THE QUESTION OF FOOD

Steady, Profitable Prices Will Insure an Abundance

Dean Davenport, of the University of Illinois, takes a gloomy view of the American food supply. In a recent address he is reported to have said:

> Any way you can figure it, we are near the end of cheap food in this country, which means that the population is beginning to overtake the food supply. We can increase production yet many fold by means of better methods, more intensive practice and the requisition of undeveloped areas, but the best land has been developed, its fertility has been more or less depleted and some of it has already been abandoned.

Professor Davenport is usually a cool-headed and logical reasoner, but in the above instance he certainly does not take a correct view of the situation. The food supply depends upon the farmers, and the farmers never yet have failed. We allow that they sometimes work unwisely, and frequently manage badly, but they have never yet disappointed the world in the bountiful results from their labor. Droughts and floods sometimes, and sometimes untimely frosts, as well as the ravages of insect pests, have cut down yields in localities, but other places have made up for the losses, and the world has been supplied. Such will continue to be the case. The annual abnormal and unnatural demand for "money to move the crops," a call that in itself shows not only unnatural but evil conditions, proves that seed time and harvest continues, and that the soil yields its increase. So whatever alarm may be felt regarding the food supply may be dismissed so far as the farmers' part in the matter is concerned.

We scarcely know what Professor Davenport means by the end of the cheap food supply. If he means that the time is coming when those who buy their food must pay more money for it, that is no fault of the farmer, nor is it any proof that the supply is less or at all inadequate. The way crops are marketed, the system that makes the abnormal demand for money to move them, the gambling or chance game that determines prices from day to day instead of from crop to crop, and the prices farmers must pay for labor, machines, etc., is responsible for the prices that must be paid for food. That is not chargeable to the source of supply, nor does it depend much upon the quantity produced.

We take it, then, that population is not "beginning to overtake the food supply." Unfortunately our population seems to be drifting toward the cities, the fault of the system to which we have referred, but farm population is increasing also, and more acres are being made to do duty in production. Besides, the acres already in cultivation have not nearly reached their productive capacity. This Professor Davenport admits, but the slowness with which they respond to the persistent teaching of himself and others of his class may be somewhat discouraging. But it need not be, for that teaching is painfully one-sided and erroneous. Farmers are told how to increase their yields without being provided with the means to benefit by the instruction. They have learned, too, not from what they have been taught, but from experience, that large yields often bring less money than smaller yields. This makes farmers wary of increasing either acres or yields. Teach them how to get prices as well as yields, and there need be no fears as to quality.

The uninformed on the marketing side are now ready to point to high prices of many crops to prove that farmers are already getting high prices. For some crops, yes; but they are not prices of the farmers' making, nor are they prices that can be at all depended upon. Neither are they prices that were paid for the bulk of the crops. The crops went to the market in a flood at the time of harvest, when the demand was current for abnormal sums of money to move them, and after that the Pattons forced up the price for the eaters to pay. Why will not educators learn and teach these things so as to round out farm instruction and make agriculture a business?

If the best lands have been depleted and some of it abandoned, it is not the fault of the lands nor of the farmers. It is rather an incontrovertible evidence of faulty instruction. People do not allow to become depleted what brings them profits, nor do they abandon things that remunerate them, except for things more remunerative. The schools and universities, the press and the institutes, have taught farmers to produce. They have followed that teaching at the expense of their incomes. If lands have been depleted or abandoned that is the reason. Or, if they have not followed the teaching, then the teaching is worse at fault, for it has not carried with it the magnetic influence to inspire confidence or it has been beyond the means of the instructed to apply it. Take either horn and make the most of it.

We close by assuring the world that the American farmers have not begun to reach their limit of production. Give them the legitimate profits arising from production, and they will show what it is to fertilize farms, improve crops and increase yields. If consumers have reached the end of cheap food it is because a foolish system of marketing and gambling in prices has nullified the law of supply and demand and robbed both producers and consumers.

WE WANT YOU TO RENEW

Thousands upon thousands of those who are now reading Up-to-Date Farming are trial subscribers. They accepted our attractive offers for short-time subscriptions, and are now receiving the visits of Up-to-Date for the first time. We made those offers to induce them to become acquainted with this paper, and whether they stay with us or not, we appreciate even this short acquaintance.

But we want every one of them to renew. We know there are papers and papers published now, and some of them may be old-time favorites. We would not crowd any of these out, any more than we would have others rob us of our old, and tried, and true friends.

But Up-to-Date is different. You have already learned that. There are lessons farmers have never been taught, lessons of vital importance, lessons that teach how to get the value of crops as well as to produce them. We wish to impress upon farmers the fact that they are business men, and that they have as good a right to control their business and get regular profits out of it as have any other business people. These facts and arguments you can obtain in no other paper. We do not know why; we would not pretend to say why; but you can't.

We wish to impress upon farmers, and their wives and children, too, that in the quiet of their rural homes they are doing a greater work for humanity than are all the money kings and jeweled wives and daughters of society in the cities. The husbands and sons may be sweaty and dust laden, but they are doing a work without which the world would perish, and the wives' and daughters' labors, which make that work possible, are akin to the work that God gives the sun and the showers to do. Besides, their children are growing up amid the chirp of the crickets, the song of the birds, the opening of the flowers and the unfolding of the leaf and blade of Nature's green. They are nursed in the very lap of Nature, and absorb the spirit of inspiration, development and progress with every breath that sifts through the beauties as God Himself made them. Heaven stoops down and kisses the farm, but it does not find much to caress in the cities.

To make all these things prominent and inaugurate a nobler, happier and more independent agriculture is the mission of Up-to-Date Farming. You can afford to stay with us, even though you retain your old favorite. We supply what the other papers lack. We want a million more trial subscribers to take the initial lessons in these things; and we wish all to become constant readers, that we may grow up in this great work together. See our liberal renewal offer on the second page of this number.

If you, being a new reader of Up-to-Date Farming, approve of our work, we would like to have you tell us so in a letter.

IF THEY COULD BE ASSURED

"If the farmers could be assured," Secretary Wilson is reported to have said the other day—"If the farmers could be assured of $1 per bushel for wheat all the time, thousands of acres of pasture land in the Middle West would be plowed up next year and sown to wheat."

That is what UP-TO-DATE FARMING has said all the time, and that is what the Society of Equity is contending for. Does Secretary Wilson believe such an assurance is desirable? Then how does he propose to bring it about? The Society of Equity has a definite plan. Take wheat out of the hands of speculators, control the marketing so as to meet every demand at $1 per bushel. When the market is dull and the price seems inclined to go below $1, quit shipping and selling. When it begins to climb above $1 ship and market more freely.

Can't it be done? What is Mr. Wilson's army of "experts" for anyway? They are constantly issuing crop reports and weather reports and statistical reports. Could they not just as well issue market reports? And could not a commission or bureau know every day the exact demand and supply of every consuming market in the country, and make known that condition to farmers and shippers just as the condition of the weather is now told all over the country?

If the Government won't do it, could not a great society like the Farmers' Society of Equity establish just such a system, not only for wheat, but for all other crops?

HOW IT IS DONE

It all depends upon how it is done. Many persons are engaged in very similar tasks, with precisely the same facilities for doing them. Some succeed and many fail. The successful ones come out of their tasks with a cheerful word and a smile; those who do their work but can scarcely be called successful come out tired, grouchy and uncomfortable. The work was no harder in the one case than the other, and each was equally able to perform it. What made the difference?

It was the spirit of the worker. The mind had much to do with it. One went about the work with glad cheerfulness. He (or she) felt that the doing of that work at that time was a part of life; that it and the other tasks to follow were what life was made of and for, and if each was happily and successfully done life itself would be happy and successful. That idea brought an enthusiasm into the work that left no room for gloomy reflections, no watching for quitting time, no languid sense of fatigue. As a result there was no longing for "something easier," no study of what may be left undone and yet get through the job in such a way that it may "pass"; no temptation to shirk.

Go at every task with the pluck and enthusiasm of a winner, and life's battle is already won.



AUG. '09 **Look at the address which was on this paper. If the date is "Aug. '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than Aug. '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you appreciate the paper like Mrs. J. B. Ames does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. Mrs. Ames wrote as follows:**

My husband and I have just read our first copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we believe it is the medium through which farmers' salvation will come.—*Mrs. J. B. Ames, Stanislaus, Cal.*

Look at the address. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

Aldrich and the Senate and the Tariff Bill

UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not often attempt to treat current questions, because what appears in the paper must be written several days in advance of publication, and current events change with such kaleidoscopic rapidity that we can scarcely know at the time of writing what the status of the question may be at the time of publication.

It is so with the tariff bill now before Congress and the country. At this writing the Senate or Aldrich bill has passed the Senate, has been returned to the House as a substitute for the House or Payne measure, the two measures have been sent to conference, and President Taft has expressed his dissatisfaction with the Aldrich bill.

The power exercised by the Rhode Island Senator in shaping the Senate bill and riding down all opposition is amazing. He has literally dominated that body, defying the minority party, a very respectable portion of his own party, and the masses of the people.

How Mr. Aldrich could do that is something of a problem. In his long service in that body he has made no more than an ordinary reputation; he has seemed to be neither specially brilliant, nor as exercising any great degree of influence. But he has always been devoted to the classes, to the special interests. When the great corporations or trusts have needed a special champion Aldrich could always be relied upon. As chairman of the Senate finance committee (and how he came to be given that position would be a matter of some interest) the measure for tariff revision came into his hands. Around him, of course, gathered all the interests that are benefited by high rates, and it was that powerful support that gave Mr. Aldrich his power in the Senate. It is no longer denied that high import duties enable domestic manufacturers and producers to charge more for their goods. These interests, therefore, want the high rates maintained or made higher, and it is natural that they should rally around Mr. Aldrich, and it is just as natural, perhaps, that those who fear the trusts should recognize their voice in the words that fall from the lips of Aldrich.

And yet it is strange that such a man as we are told Aldrich is could so control such a body as the United States Senate, no matter what influences were behind him. Last October Governor W. H. Higgins, of Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich's State, delivered an address at Crawfordsville, Ind., concerning which and reporting some things the Governor said, the following dispatch appeared in the Indianapolis News:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., October 26.—Governor W. H. Higgins, of Rhode Island, in his speech here Saturday night, called United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of that State, one of the most dangerous men in the United States.

"If United States Senators were elected in Rhode Island by popular vote, Senator Aldrich would never be in the United States Senate today," declared Governor Higgins. "Aldrich is probably the most dangerous man in the United States Senate," the Governor continued, "and we believe him to be equally as dangerous as Speaker Cannon. Aldrich is a political boss; he is mixed up with Standard Oil and for many years has forced himself upon the people. By the peculiar method of electing the State Legislature in Rhode Island he has been enabled to perpetuate himself in power."

If the Governor of Mr. Aldrich's State speaks truly, it is unfortunate that so important a measure, a measure in which the masses of the people and the Government itself are so vitally interested, should be in such selfishly dominated hands.

We do not know what may be the nature or status of the bill by the time this reaches the reader, but we wish to register our approval of the position we understand to be taken by President Taft, and to hope that his good counsel may be heeded by the law-makers of the nation.

Canada Drawing on the United States

A Problem for the United States Government

Kimball's Dairy Farming, published in Iowa, where it has good means of knowing the things of which it speaks, says official reports estimate that from 75,000 to 100,000 persons will migrate from the United States to the western provinces of Canada during the present year. Since 1903, we are told, over 200,000 homesteaders have been granted settlers in these provinces, and the population of Canada has thus been increased not less than 1,000,000. Not all, but a large per cent. of these people have gone from the Mississippi valley, with not a few from the eastern United States. And they are not mendicants such as largely come to this country from the old world, but they are well-to-do and fairly progressive farmers. In many cases they have sold valuable farms at high prices and have obtained rich, new lands on the favorable terms offered by the Canadian Government.

This is a matter the United States cannot afford to ignore. We cannot spare these thrifty and industrious farmers. It is no argument to say that we are receiving annually more people from abroad than we are losing to Canada or anywhere else. The exchange is one that we do not desire to make. A single hardy farm family of our own Northwest is worth more to us as a people, or as a nation, than several times the same number coming from any European or Asiatic country. It is up to us, therefore, to learn the cause of this emigration.

It is not satisfactory to say that Canadian lands are richer, Canadian climate more inviting, or Canadian markets more remunerative. None of these things is true. But there are conditions that induce the emigration entirely independent of Canadian cheap lands.

There is a craze in the United States for high salaries. The practice of politicians of staking so much for office, of spending so much in campaigns, compelled them to exact high salaries to make the offices worth anything to them. So many were in the same fix that increase of salaries has often been anything but a difficult task.

Concentrated wealth, acting through corporations and controlling vast interests, also caught the high salary mania, and many such enterprises pay higher salaries than does the Government.

This mania easily spread to employes, and it is not at all unusual for successful traveling representatives of great houses to command many thousands per year or many hundreds per month.

These high business salaries mean excessive charges of profits. Such salaries cannot be paid otherwise; and since the last buyer and ultimate user must pay all costs, goods come too high to the user, largely the farmer.

Land owners under this pressure are compelled to raise not only the price of their lands, but to increase their rent charges in proportion, so that the renting of farm lands is not only hazardous, but involves a risk the renting farmer with a family scarcely dares to take.

Add the next and most serious condition, that the price of the products is a matter of greater doubt than all else, that it depends not upon the yield or the demand, nor yet upon the hazard in the production nor the amount of labor required, but upon the ability of speculation, aided by selfish and one-sided market conditions to force prices down at buying time and up at selling time, and the helplessness of the American farmer is apparent. Under circumstances like these it is no wonder there is a looking across the line and a longing for the inviting homesteads of Canada.

A hundred thousand farmers in a year! America cannot spare them. There should be a readjustment. If salaries and profits must continue so high, prices of the products of the farm must be made to correspond therewith. The system that makes low prices when the farmers sell and high prices when the speculators sell, must give way to a system that will guarantee steadier prices, and put farm incomes more on a level with the incomes of others. We must have equity in all the business relations of life. Something must be done to keep our farmers.

OBJECT IN HOLDING CROPS

Not for High Prices, but for Steady, Profitable Prices.

Many papers that never did so before are now advising farmers to hold their crops, especially the grains; but these papers do not seem to fully comprehend the reason for doing so. It is almost invariably the case that the advice is to "hold for higher prices." That is too selfish a purpose to be either right or popular.

Farmers do not contend for "high" prices any more than do manufacturers or merchants. All they ask for is equitable prices, prices up to the general level of values, which will do more than place their rewards on a plane or level with the rewards received by other classes of labor, especially of creative labor.

We advise the holding and gradual marketing of crops to bring farming to a business basis. The practice that has so long prevailed, and that has been persistently taught by the farm press and other educational agencies, of dumping the crops from the harvest fields upon satiated markets, is in no way allied to business methods. It places farmers at an insurmountable disadvantage, and makes them the easy prey of everybody else. The supplies of a year are harvested in a very few weeks. To rush that year's supply on the market within those few weeks is not only idiotic from a business point of view, but it is suicidal from a practical standpoint. Nobody wants more of it than to supply his needs, and few will take more than enough to supply present wants. Hence somebody must hold the future supply until future demand requires it.

The present method of marketing could do nothing else but build up the system that has now grown into such proportions that it can easily rob the farmers by forcing prices down when everybody is so unwisely selling, and just as easily rob the consumers by making the prices to them excessively high, when they must buy to supply their personal and family needs.

The theory of farm holding is not to starve the market into high prices, but to supply it at prices that should be paid throughout the year. A price up today and down tomorrow is of itself evidence of an unnatural adjustment, and it is proof positive that somebody is being robbed—either the producer who must accept the low price or the consumer who must pay the high. When the much-talked-of law of supply and demand is allowed to control the price, and the year's supply is marketed to meet the year's demand, prices cannot be other than steady, varied only by the fluctuations in production and irregularity in consumption, neither of which will often be perceptible. The producer may then figure upon his income with reasonable certainty, and with like certainty the consumer may estimate his probable expense bill.

We wish our friends would thus take a proper view of the situation, and advise the holding of crops, not especially to obtain high prices, but to secure steady prices, and get farming on a business basis, not for the benefit of farmers alone, but for that of consumers also. Steady prices so secured cannot be other than remunerative prices, while at the same time they cannot be exorbitant prices. It is the unsteady prices, the fluctuating prices, the unnatural prices, that rob at both ends of the market.

UNFORTUNATE DISAGREEMENT

A Strong Argument for a Single National Organization With a Practical Plan

We learn from articles going the rounds of the public press that there is a rather sharp disagreement between two organizations of the growers of Burley tobacco in Kentucky. We regard such disagreement as very unfortunate. The greatest victory ever won by farm organization was won by the Burley growers, and to now mar the luster of that victory by a petty or selfish disagreement is worse than folly. It will not only neutralize the future efforts of the Burley growers, and take from them a situation of which they had entire control, but it must have a depressing effect upon all efforts of farmers to control their business; and to the same extent encourage those who would disrupt, defeat and destroy all farm organization.

Of course, the enemies of farm organization, especially the tobacco trust, will do their utmost to widen the breach, and by creating internal strife do what they could do in no other way—crush and humble the tobacco growers, and give color to the oft-repeated assertion that farmers are so prone to quarrel among themselves that their enemies need not fear them.

It is not necessary for us to inquire into the merits of the dispute. Indeed, it can have no merits. No matter what the provocation, it is not sufficient to justify a quarrel, and all differences of opinion should be sunk in the importance of the general fight, and individual selfishness should cut no figure anywhere.

Noticing, however, as published in the papers, names that figured so conspicuously on the wrong side in the Equity movement of 1907, makes us fear that selfishness rather than devotion to principle may be at the bottom of this unfortunate disagreement. In fact, the published reports of the trouble clearly indicate that it had its origin in an unreasonable and unwarranted demand for money.

We can only appeal to the Burley growers to stand together, turn down selfishness wherever it appears, and faithfully support those who previously led them to victory. In all this is a strong practical argument for our earnest contention that the work before us, and that means so much to farmers, can best be done by a single organization, national in its character and universal in its application. Then there is but one set of machinery, but one line of general officers, with their efficient and responsible helpers, free from petty jealousies, having an eye to the entire situation, and devoted to the general good.

A Thought for Two Weeks

How can I do my part to put farmers in a position to get the fair, equitable minimum price for the first part of the 1909 crops sold, and for all of it?

Five Billions—A Wild Scheme

People are becoming accustomed to use figures without realizing what they mean. There are not a billion of seconds in thirty years. Therefore there are not five billions of seconds in 150 years.

We are informed by the secretary that the board of control of the National Irrigation Congress proposes to ask the Congress of the United States to issue three per cent. gold bonds, running one hundred years, to the amount of five billion ($5,000,000,000) dollars, the proceeds of the sale of which to be used for the following purposes:

One billion dollars for the drainage of overflowed or swamp lands.

One billion dollars for the reclamation by irrigation of arid or semi-arid lands.

One billion dollars to construct and improve deep waterways.

One billion dollars for good roads and national highways.

One billion dollars for forest protection, reforestation and the conservation of forest resources.

It is just about as easy to name one sum as another. It requires no more letters to spell a billion than one million; and it is well to compare the dollars meant here with the seconds in the years, as given above. Such a proposition, made as coolly as it is made in this case, would have taken the public's breath a few years ago. Now it is received with apparent complacency.

Many of the objects proposed are commendable, and working them out would be a benefit to the world, though the specified results as mentioned by those who will ask for the bond issue are purely speculative.

But think of the expenditure—the creation of a debt that generations unborn would never liquidate; the tying of our future citizenship to a class of bondholders that before the next generation became voters would rule the country and swallow up its wealth.

It is all very nice to say the projects proposed would pay for themselves; would liquidate the bonds. But that, too, is mere speculation, and the results from similar schemes do not justify the conclusion.

So extravagant a proposition would seem to be worthy of little attention, but in this case so many interests are worked into it that there is no telling what sort of campaign may be put up for it. Besides, such a harvest of graft is ripe in the scheme, and the expert job hunters are not yet all provided for. On that account, if no other, the proposition will have a following.

REGRETABLE—VERY

One can scarcely hear a discourse on any subject, or read an editorial in any paper or magazine, without the question involuntarily forcing itself upon him: "Is it paid for?" Not long ago no less a person that Dr. Eliot, for many years the honored president of Harvard University, delivered a public address in which he named a long list of books as books that should be read. Coming from such a man, of course the list received wide attention, and the reading public felt grateful to Dr. Eliot for pointing out to them the best books, thus materially aiding busy people in making selections. All believed that Dr. Eliot knew, and that the books named by him must be the best of their kind.

It afterward transpired, and Dr. Eliot is reported to have admitted the truth of it, that the list was not made by him, but by the publishers, and that the venerable educator accepted pay for incorporating it in his address! It was simply an advertising scheme of the lowest sort.

We do not see how distinguished perfidy could go much further. The books may all be good ones, and it would be entirely proper for a paper or periodical, a part of whose business it is to advertise, to publish the list as an advertisement, and to accept pay for it. Nor is it any disgrace for a post to bear the list upon its side where passers-by may read it. But for Dr. Eliot as a great teacher, and a venerable retired university president, to do such a thing in an instructive address or lecture, to announce as the best books for his hearers to read a list made by persons interested entirely in their sale, and to do it for money, is very regretable, to say the least of it. It destroys public confidence in the platform, and accentuates the general idea of bribery and graft in everything.

We have no reference here to the payment of speakers and lecturers for their services. That is as legitimate as paying for any other labor. What we condemn is accepting pay from parties interested for things in a discourse—the speaker becoming an advertising post, and the address an advertising poster.

WHY NOT DO IT?

From Farm and Ranch, of Dallas, Texas, for June 19th, we clip the following thoughtful and truthful editorial paragraph:

> The big problem of the fruit and truck growers lies not in raising but in solving the problem of marketing. It is essential to know the available supply, and the immediate demand. No set of small marketing organizations can ever meet this requirement as efficiently as a centralized association under one head. It will be necessary for the growers of each district to organize on this principle if they would solve for themselves the problem of "overproduction," when a hungry world will pay the price if the growers can deliver the goods.

Why not do it? It is the only way; and it means too much to farmers and producers of all crops not to do it. Our position on this subject cannot be misunderstood. We have made it so plain that the wayfaring man cannot fail to comprehend it. We have shown why it should be done, how it could be done, and the good results that must inevitably follow.

We have shown also that it is not a difficult task. A national organization with its statistical board and directing agencies, much less complex than many business concerns now maintain, would accomplish these things for all crops as easily as for one, and at once take the element of uncertainty from field, pasture and orchard. Again we ask, Why not do it?

That there are difficulties in the way we must agree; but the difficulties are in men, not in the task to be accomplished. At one time the adherents of Up-to-Date Farming and the society in which it had infused life and vigor, were just ready to solve all these problems when a few ambitious men concluded if they could divert the movement to their own purposes there would be more in it for them than they were likely to get out of it otherwise, and the work of division and disintegration began. We cannot help it. We cannot purify the hearts of wicked men, nor can we purge selfish souls of selfishness.

But we know what could be done; what can be done; what will be done; and when papers like Farm and Ranch so clearly comprehend the need, and so fearlessly proclaim it, we gladly move the day of accomplishment nearer to us in the calendar.

STARTED WRONG—GETTING RIGHT

Bringing to Farmers Remuneration as Well as Protection

It is often observable that adjoining neighborhoods are very different in progress, development, prosperity and social standing. One may be thoroughly up with the times; the other may be back in the habits and the ways of the almost forgotten years. The reason is clear in the answer recently given to the question: "What is the matter with that neighborhood?" "Oh, the people there began wrong more than fifty years ago."

Much depends upon the beginning. A single progressive spirit in the formative period may change the destiny of a people, as may a dominant anti-progressive spirit seal its fate. As the beginning, so is very likely to be the end. A right start is more than a promise of a good finish.

Progressive people should not wrap themselves up in their own purposes or prosperity. A good example should never be hidden within the narrow precincts of home any more than a lighted candle should be placed under a bushel. No man is less prosperous because of the prosperity of his neighbors. On the contrary, every improvement on an adjoining farm adds value to the farm it joins; and even a tree planted and cared for leads to the planting and caring for of other trees, just as the painting of one house tempts the neighbors to paint theirs.

Akin to the influence of the progressive spirits in a neighborhood is the power for good of a live, progressive, up-to-date paper. Yes, we used that last adjective advisedly. We believe Up-to-Date Farming is such a paper. Aside from the living we expect the publication to make for us, we have no object in view but the good of our readers and the uplift of humanity. The paper can go into no community for any length of time without making its impress and influencing for good. The things we teach that other papers fail to teach, or that themselves seem to not understand, opens up to us a field bounded only by the true spirit of rural progress. Our unceasing prayer is that we may be able to successfully cultivate this great field, bringing to farmers remuneration as well as production, and letting light into even the darkest places.

How I Got My Farm

HOW I GOT MY FARM—No. 9

Both Pulled Together in North Dakota

In 1881 I moved from Ontario to North Dakota, then a territory, and filed a homestead claim on the northwest quarter of section 13, town 157, range 56. For three years I did carpenter work and earned money to pay for some breaking. I built a log shanty 10 by 12, with a sod roof, where I slept occasionally to hold my claim. Lumber was dear and far to haul, so I had to build sparingly.

In 1884 I built a little frame house 16 by 24, and 9 feet high. I married then and settled on our homestead. We pulled along together slowly. Everything was high in those days. We had to pay $25 for a breaking plow, $250 for a six-foot binder, and other things in proportion. A team of horses cost from $400 to $500.

Crops were good then, but our acreage was small and grain prices were low—45 to 50 cents per bushel for good wheat. So we got along slow.

In 1888 a little barefoot girl came to our home. She was company for us, especially at night, and added a little to our expense. But she is with us yet and is a good help. In 1892 a little boy arrived, but he stayed with us only eight months. He was such a dear little thing we suppose the angels wanted him. But in 1895 another boy was born to us, and he is still with us—14 years old, weighs 140 pounds and is in school.

In 1897 we had one hundred acres of wheat destroyed by a windstorm. That gave us a great backset. But I said, "What's the odds so long as we are happy?" and we turned the land into summer fallow and had a good crop the next year, verifying the truth that all things work for good to them that love the Lord. We got out of the hole again and built an addition to our house. In 1899 we built a new barn 34 by 50 feet, with 14-foot posts or studding, at a cost of about $800. Our dwelling has 13 rooms, including clothes closets, etc., and is worth about $1,800. We also have a workshop worth $100 with its contents, and hen and hog house worth $50.

We planted a grove of cottonwood and boxelder trees on the north and west of our buildings, and it is a great shelter. Some of the trees are a foot through and 40 feet high.

In 1903 my father died and left me 80 acres of land adjoining my homestead, and I bought another quarter section only 80 rods away. So I now have 400 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is in pasture; and there is some timber, with Park river running through it. I am four and one-half miles from Park River City, and have a beautiful view of prairie to the east. We have named our farm Bonnie View, and when there is a mirage we can see the timber on the Red river and other rivers many miles away.

We have our farm well stocked and we owe no man. Though we had many a hard pull, we pulled together, and that is the kind of team that makes things move.—James Ross, Park River, N. D., R. R. No. 3.

HOW I GOT MY FARM—No. 10

Tired of Market Conditions and Went West

Some 15 years ago I went out looking for homestead land in the northern part of North Dakota. I found what I wanted, and it was as good land as there is anywhere; my crops showed that.

I took up my claim in July and started building in August of the same year. My first house and barn were of what we call prairie bricksod. The following year I broke 80 acres of land, disked it up well and the next spring seeded it to wheat. That was a dry year and our crop was no good. Sixty-six bushels was all I got off it. But I broke that year 40 acres more. The following spring I worked that land over and over with a drag until I had it as fine as a garden spot. That year I raised 2,900 bushels of wheat, a fine quality of No. 1 hard. I then thought I was right on top, but wheat was worth only 50 cents a bushel, and some of it didn't bring that much. By the time I had paid my twine bill and 10 cents a bushel for threshing and had hauled it 35 miles to market, I was nearer in a hole than on top.

I have always noticed that the larger the crop the smaller the price, just as Equity and Up-to-Date Farming has taught us. We had an Equity meeting in our school house two years ago. At that meeting I asked if there was a member present that ever made a cent raising grain under present market conditions. Some thought they had some years, but the next year they would likely lose it. I asserted that I had not made money raising grain. All I had made was in the increased value of the land. I had bought my land for $10 and it is now worth $20, and I believed that was the way with all the farmers present. Not one disputed it.

So a year ago I sold out and settled on a homestead in Canada, where I will make $2,000 again in three years on my land. By that time farmers may get their eyes wide enough open that we may make some money farming.

I gained nothing in market conditions by coming to Canada. Wheat sells at 60 cents and we have to pay $3.90 per hundred for flour. Farming can't pay here until the farmers organize and put a profitable price on their products. I won't farm until our society is strong enough to do that, only just enough for me and my family.—J. Bierinckx, Williston, Alberta, Canada.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



Dry farming has been successful in many places. Will somebody now please give us a plan for wet farming?

General crop prospects continue to be good to excellent. Except in a few sections, and these not very extensive, there has been plenty of moisture for the growing crops. This had its disadvantages, though, in some sections where wheat, fruit and vegetables were ready to harvest. Heavy rains and floods have interfered with winter wheat harvesting and the marketing of the grain and other crops. The effect was seen in temporarily very high prices in July for wheat and much fruit and vegetables in bad condition on the markets.

The United States Department of Agriculture July crop reports makes the following estimate of the principal crops:

Corn—Area planted increased 7,218,000 acres; average condition, 89.3, compared with 82.8 last year and 84.8 the ten-year average.

Winter Wheat—Average condition when harvested was 82.4, compared with 80.7 a month previous, 80.6 a year ago and 79.6 the ten-year average.

Spring Wheat—Average condition 92.7, compared with 95.2 a month ago, 89.4 a year ago, and 87.0 the ten-year average.

The amount of wheat remaining on the farms was estimated at only 2.3 per cent. of last year's crop, or about 15,062,000 bushels. The estimate was 33,797,000 a year ago and the ten-year average is 43,608,000 bushels.

Oats—Average condition 88.3, a month before 88.7, a year before 81.0, the ten-year average 86.8.

Barley—Average condition 90.2, a month before 86.2, a year before 84.4, the ten-year average 88.3.

Potatoes—The acreage in potatoes is estimated at 3,452,000 acres, which is 6 per cent. (or 195,000 acres) more than last year. The average condition was 93.0, a year before 89.6, the ten-year average is 91.0.

Tobacco—The acreage is estimated at 1,108,336, or 26 per cent (237,911 acres) more than last year. The condition was 89.8, a year before 86.6, and the ten-year average is 85.7.

Hay—Average condition 87.8, a month ago 87.6, a year ago 92.6.

Apples—Average condition 54.6, a month before 61.4, a year before 57.6, the ten-year average is 62.3.

Cotton—Condition 74.6, a month before 81.1, a year before 81.2, ten-year average 80.8.

Wheat in the Chicago elevators reached the very low amount of 208,000 bushels on July 17th, compared with 11,400,000 bushels in October, 1907.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on July 10th was 10,594,000 bushels; corn, 5,800,000 bushels; oats, 8,186,000 bushels; barley, 1,252,000 bushels (Bradstreet's). The visibles have become almost invisible and prices are high as a consequence.

Cash No. 2 Red wheat, July 20th—At Chicago, $1.18; at St. Louis, $1.15; at Kansas City, $1.10; at Indianapolis, $1.15. Futures, December—At Chicago, $1.07.

Primary market receipts this year, June 20th, 423,000 bushels; a year ago, 1,072,000 bushels.

Cash No. 2 corn, July 29th—At Chicago, 72½c; at St. Louis, 71½c; at Kansas City, 66c; at Indianapolis, 75c. Futures, December—At Chicago, 53¾c.

Cash No. 2 oats, July 20th—At Chicago, 47@50c; at St. Louis, 48c; at Kansas City, 51@53c. Futures, December—at Chicago, 41⅛c.

Cotton—New York market, July 20th, cash market, $12.65@$12.90; future, December, $12.15.

The peach crop in southern districts is small. This will leave much of the demand to be supplied by the northern districts, and good prices can be realized if marketed carefully.

Butter and eggs prices have averaged higher this year than in any former year. This is another proof that the producers are not leaving price making entirely with the buyers, but steady and equitable prices wait for organization.

Severe droughts prevail in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Texas. Crops have been damaged very much up to this writing.

The Elberta peach growers of Georgia have requested the Governor to issue a proclamation suspending the Tenth Commandment temporarily. This is to enable them to gather their crops on Sundays as well as other days without danger of prosecution.

Missouri has more apple trees than any other State—about 20,000,000, although New York is credited with a larger production on her 15,000,000 trees. There were 201,974,000 apple trees in the United States by the 1900 census.

An estimate of the Kaw valley (Kans.) potato crop is 2,500 carloads of 30,000 pounds minimum. They are now being marketed.

Charles Whistler, of Medford, Ore., is credited with having the finest pear orchard in the world. Two years ago he shipped a carload of Bartlet pears that sold for $4,622 cash, the highest price ever paid for a carload of commercial fruit in the United States. His orchard is valued at $300,000.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says: "A new substitute for butter is to be put on the market in this State. It will be called petroleum butter. The base of the new butter will be vaseline 75 parts. This will be mixed with 25 parts real butter." The Standard Oil Company is back of the movement.

Also the following report comes from Hammond, Ind.: "The Standard Oil Company is building a million-dollar plant at Whiting for the manufacture of butter. The processes have been fully worked out. Heavy oils of no use for illuminates are passed through red hot tubes to decompose them into fixed gases—methone and ethone. These are then converted into methyl and ethyl alcohols, thence into acetiv and other acids. These are transformed into glyceral testers of fats by heating with glycerin, and by combining fats in proportion a pure butter is made."

Texas State institutions are now paying one-third more for oil than they did before the assessment of the big fine against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. This leads some people to remark whether H. Clay Pierce or the people of Texas are paying this fine.

Tennessee has an anti-weed seed law that will result in great good to agriculture in that State if enforced. It was passed April 27, 1909. A copy can be secured by addressing the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ind., dated July 21st is as follows: "New Irish potatoes are retailing at 25 cents a bushel at this place, and the oldest inhabitant is unable to recall the time before when they were so cheap. He is not able, either, to recall a time when the yield was so abundant as it is this year."

The following bulletins have been received since our last issue. Usually they will be sent free to applicants:

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Farmers' Bulletin 362, "Conditions Affecting the Value of Market Hay"; Forest Service, Circular 166, "The Timber Supply of the United States"; "Some Facts About Milk"; Farmers' Bulletin 356, "Peanuts"; Bureau of Plant Industry, Circular 32, "Moisture Content and Shrinkage of Grain." Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Bulletin 158, "Analysis of Registered Feeding Stuff." Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., "Farm Crop Report for 1909." National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb., "Report of the 1908 National Corn Exposition." Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., "Dwarfed Apples," "The Curculio." Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, Circular 92, "Tests," "Maintenance of Soil Fertility," "Carriers of Phosphorus in Fertilizers." Massachusetts Experiment Station, Amherst, "Bee Keeping in Massachusetts." Texas Department of Agriculture, Austin, "The Story of Texas." Dry Farming Congress, John T. Barns, secretary, Denver, Colo., "Dry Farming." Urner-Barry Co., 173 Chamber St., New York, "A-B-C of Cheese Making," price 50c. University of Illinois, Urbana, "The Bondage of the Dairyman," "The Story of Gold and Gilt," "When the Cows Come Home," "Cow-paths that Lead Far Apart," "The Problem of the Poor Cow," "Cows vs. Cows," "Maple Spring Dairy" and "Why and How to Test Dairy Cows."

Important meetings related to agriculture:

Apple shippers' convention, Buffalo, N. Y., August 4-6.

First National Conservation Congress of the United States, Seattle, Wash., August 26-28. Meeting on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. John Shomaker, Chairman, Seattle.

Second annual meeting and exposition of the National Horticultural Congress, Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 15-20. Object: The betterment of horticulture in all its branches—fruits, flowers, vegetables and nuts. Freeman L. Reed, Superintendent, Council Bluffs.

Stark County (Ohio) Centennial and Industrial Exposition, Canton, Ohio, September 6-11.



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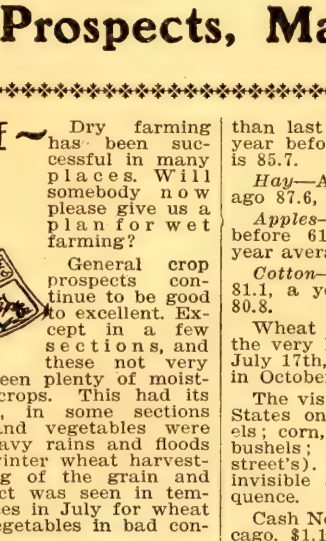
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See the illustration below.

No hand work there. No back-breaking scooping—the hardest part of husking.

Drive your load right on the wagon dump or jack, throw clutch in gear, start horse power or gasoline engine, if you have one, then you rest. And the grain goes up to any height and the biggest load is all in under five minutes. When wagon is empty shift clutch—wagon comes down automatically, twice as quickly as it went up—and you drive off for another load.

Another thing: With the "Little Giant" you can build high cribs. That's a big saving. Think of the granaries along the railroads. They know. Build cribs that will enable you to hold for your price.

And huskers work for less money where the "Little Giant" is used and save from one-fourth to one cent a bushel. Boys can husk. They cannot scoop.

But the "Little Giant" is not only the biggest money-saver, but the greatest labor-saver as well. It is so simple and reliable that a boy can operate it.

You drive on the "Little Giant" Jack from either side. It's the only one so made. You have no ropes to attach to muddy wheels; no trouble getting wagon adjusted, power is attached to the elevator or the jack. This means that the "Little Giant" is conveniently used under all conditions—you don't have to arrange your buildings to suit the elevator And because there are only one-half the working parts which the ordinary complicated arrangements need — the "Little Giant" lasts. There is nothing to get out of order.

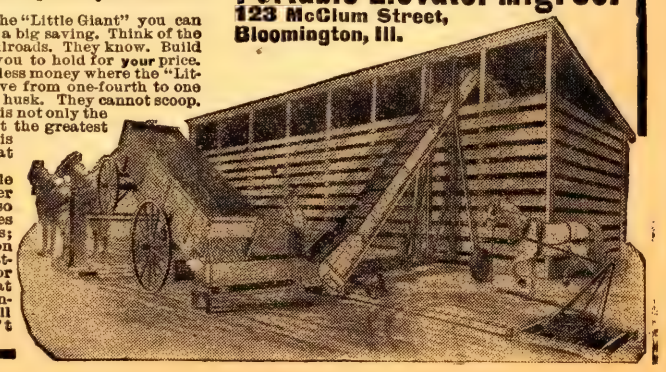
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Production and Marketing

FARM NOTES

The cotton acreage of the present year is estimated by the National Department of Agriculture as being about a million and a half acres less than that of last year, and the condition of the crop May 25th was a little above that of last year at the same time, but just a little below the ten-year average condition. Texas reports the largest acreage both this year and last, reaching this year 9,716,000 acres, an increase over last year, though, as before said, there is a decrease in the general crop.

The Forest Service reports that the past spring was one of the most trying western stockmen have had for many years. This was especially true of the Rocky mountain region, where the season was late and there were severe snowstorms long after the usual time. On many of the lambing grounds the snow was so deep that it was impossible to reach them, and that important part of sheep husbandry had to be transferred to unsatisfactory locations.

It is also reported that the western ranges have been fully a month late, and, since stockmen had used up their winter supply of hay, cattle suffered no little for want of feed.

Western sheepmen adopted a novel expedient to save the sheep that had been sheared at the usual time, but were visited by heavy wind and snowstorms after the sheep had been sheared. They provided the shorn sheep with canvas blankets or covers. These covers were fastened to the sheep in such a way as to protect their backs and sides. It is declared that many thousands of dollars' worth of sheep were thus saved. The tale is a pretty big one, but the United States Forest Service vouches for it.

Land that has lost its humus has lost its life. Coarse barnyard manure turned under is a good restorer of the humus. Green crops turned under also accomplishes the purpose. If the land is without humus it must be restored to it in some way, or it ceases to be valuable for farming purposes.

There may or may not be a bumper corn crop. It is too early yet to figure upon it. But the prospect is favorable, and we do not advise the holding of a surplus of last year's corn too long. Good prices prevail now.

There have been washing rains in many localities this season, and the necessity for keeping the creeks, drains and ditches open on the farms has again been emphasized. Stop the washouts and save valuable land.

CEMENT PRODUCTION IN 1908

The total production of all kinds of cement in the United States during 1908, as shown by returns received by the United States Geological Survey from all the cement producers of the country, amounted to 52,775,925 barrels, valued at $44,376,656. This total was made up as follows:

	Barrels.	*Value.*
Portland cement...	51,002,612	$43,472,679
Natural cement....	1,621,862	208,509
Puzzolan cement...	151,451	95,468
	52,775,925	$44,376,656

The corresponding figures for the calendar year 1907 are given below for purposes of comparison:

	Barrels.	*Value.*
Portland cement...	48,785,390	$53,992,551
Natural cement....	2,887,700	1,467,362
Puzzolan cement...	557,252	443,998
	52,230,342	$55,903,851

It will be noticed that the increase in the manufacture of Portland cement for the year is phenomenal, and there could be no better proof of the increased use of cement. Another striking feature in the tables is that while the amount manufactured in 1908 was much greater than in 1907, the 1908 output was valued some ten million dollars less than that of 1907. This shows that the increased demand is not only being met by an increased supply, but by lower prices. Farmers may well consider the increased use of Portland cement and concrete.

SUMMER STOCK WATER PROBLEM

Especially in the interior States, where springs are not over-abundant, the watering of stock in the summer is not only a problem but a task. The pond or the well is about the only resort. The former is apt to become stagnant, and in the latter the water is out of the reach of the stock. The windmill may be made to serve a purpose in the latter case, but even then the water supply is at one place, and it is not available unless the stock can have access to it, which is often a matter of great inconvenience. There is the other objection also that water in a pond or kept in a tank not infrequently becomes unwholesome even for stock.

The Gedge Bros. Iron Roofing Co., 116 Lee St., Anderson, Ind., recently have devised a portable and automatic watering tank for stock. This tank is easily movable from place to place, or from pasture to pasture, and when desirable, tanks may be located in different parts of the same large field. Once filled, the water remains fresh and clear—it feeds out only as it is taken by the stock. Of course it is on the principle of the vacium fountain, and works automatically.

The only problem connected with it is the filling of the tank, and this need not be done every day—only so often as the tanks become empty. A person keeping a considerable amount of stock may have a tank wagon for that purpose, with pump and hose attachment, such as attend upon portable engines. A farmer so provided has the stock watering problem solved.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

(Concluded from Page 1.)

We are now able to draw a strong lesson from the cotton crop.

Between September 1st of last year and June 1st of this year our cotton exports were 8,000,000 bales, worth, it is said, $380,000,000. During the same time the previous year we exported only 7,000,000 bales, but these seven million bales were worth to the United States $402,500,000. A million bales less of cotton brought 22,500,000 more dollars! In the face of these figures, who will say it would not have been better for the planters if they had had only seven million bales to export last year than the eight millions they did have? Once more the figures prove the greater yield the less money; and those who every year and all the time urge greater and greater crops, without regard to price or income, are neither wise nor useful teachers.

But the method of marketing has as much to do with it as has the yield. A small crop may be made to glut the markets as well as a large one. A crop not large enough to supply the year's demand, if rushed to market all at once, must have the same effect on price that too great a crop would have. It is too great at the time of marketing, and people quit buying because they do not need any more at that time. Whereas, even an excessively large crop, if given out only as needed, must keep the market fresh and prices buoyant. The surplus is not known until the close of the season's business, and then it may be more intelligently disposed of. The growers already have more money for the crop than they would have had had the whole crop been dumped at once.

We are glad the people of the South are being impressed with this truth concerning cotton, and that they are planning to warehouse and hold the surplus cotton, whether it be large or small. And we are glad also that the business men and banking institutions are not only encouraging, but are leading in these enterprises. It may be doubted sometimes whether they are proceeding in the best way, but they are doing it, and the results will be for good.

A GOOD HAY PRESS

"The Auto-Fedan Press is a dandy. I have done better work, more of it, at less expense, than any press I ever used or saw used. I have baled of our stock sixteen tons in seven hours. If I were to name the press it would be You Auto Have One."—W. C. Mayhew, Moorpark, Cal.

Send for catalogue No. 42. Address Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1542 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

It will interest readers to investigate the savings in getting extra wagon boxes of all sizes from the factory. Just a postal card will bring booklet which fully illustrates the quality and materials of Elgin wagon boxes and gives prices from $9.75 upward. On every Elgin box satisfaction or money back is guaranteed. Write for booklet today to the Elgin Wagon Works, Box 122, Elgin, Ill.

Turning It End for End

"How is your daughter getting along at the cooking school?"

"Oh, very well, I reckon. But I think I shall reverse the process. She now takes lessons from the teacher and comes home and experiments on me. I think I'll give her lessons a while and let her go and experiment on the teacher."

"No, Willie, you mustn't have any more cake tonight; you can't sleep on a full stomach."

"But I can sleep on my back, mamma."

Mandt Says

"Build It of Cement"

Listen! The man who puts up a wood silo invites **Trouble.** If it doesn't **burn down, blow over or warp to pieces** it **rots out,** that's certain. Bound to do it, Sir. Ensilage contains moisture and sharp acids that eat right into wood or metal. Your wood Silo springs a leak in jig time, spoiling tons and tons of valuable ensilage.



Of course you need a **Silo.** But are you going to experiment a while before getting the right kind? Why don't you get one that is Fire-Proof, Rot-Proof, Frost-Proof, Water-Proof and Rat-Proof—in other words, an **Indestructible Cement-Stone Silo?** Do you think a permanent silo of this kind costs too much? If you do, then I know you haven't seen my estimates, figures and book of facts that I have just finished writing. You need it mighty bad—and quick.

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May I tell you what farmers who have tried both Wood and Indestructible Cement Silos **found out?** Well, then, right away, get your name to me personally for the New Folder and you'll soon know it all. Address me this way.

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Mandt Manufacturing Company,
Dept. 576 Hollandale, Wis.

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THE HOG LOT AND THE PASTURE

When the writer was a boy, the hog lot was quite likely a small, dry enclosure in which the hogs and pigs were regularly fed, watered and "slopped," but in which there was little or no forage. It was apt to be that way, or the hogs were turned "outside" and allowed to "shift for themselves" in the open range.

Both these plans are bad, and, happily, farmers have outgrown them. The open range has been closed by the laws in most States, and the dry lot is only an unpleasant memory. Farmers now know that the hog is as much a pasture animal as is the sheep, or the cow, or the horse; and progressive farmers are as careful to provide pasture for the hogs as for the other animals.

And improvements can yet be made in that direction. A better rotation of pasture may be provided for hogs than for almost any other animal. Early fall sown rye may afford an almost all-winter pasture, while clover, red or white, comes on very early. These may be followed by field peas or other like crop that will practically finish the hogs and bring them into market with very little grain. In regions where alfalfa can be grown successfully that plant alone almost settles the hog pasture problem.

WHEN TO BREED HEIFERS

There is too much accidental breeding on the farm. Especially is this true in regard to heifers. Many seem to think it matters little just so heifers are brought in, as not much is expected of them at that time anyhow. But it is a fact that the first coming into milk often determines whether the heifer is to make a valuable cow or not. It is important that the udder be well developed, and the natural time for that development is with the first calf.

Hence we would never breed a heifer so that the later months of her pregnancy would be during the season of dry feed. During that period succulent feed should be abundant, so as to encourage preparation for a flow of milk. This leads to a full development of the milk glands and a large udder.

Therefore we would never have a heifer come in in the early spring, but in the fall, so that the period of gestation should cover the time of richest pastures with greatest abundance of succulent grasses.

The age at which a heifer is bred does not matter so much. The first calf may be due to arrive any time after she is two years old.

PROTECT THE COW

There is a contest between the cow and the packing house genius—the man who learned to make butter (?) out of grease, etc., etc., etc. And we must confess that it seems, on the face of it, that there is little room to kick when such delicate things as the human eye and taste cannot tell the difference between the bogus and the real.

Still our plea is for the cow. She is freer from tricks than the packers are, and she has never learned to make butter fat except in the same old way, and when omnivorous humanity eat real butter they know pretty well what is entering their system. So in protecting the cow we are protecting our own systems as well.

We regret that there seems to be a disposition in Washington to underestimate the need of this protection; or, rather, to open the gate a little wider to the manufacturers of oleo. Better move a little slowly along these lines. The dairy interest is one of the great interests of the country. It is one of our most important food producers, and as before said, when we have real butter we know measurably what it is. Since many other and less important interests are protected by most efficient laws, we say protect the cow and us.

THE SILO AND THE FARMER

The time is not far away—in many places it is already a present fact—when the silo will be as familiar on the progressive farm as the corn crib and the hay mow are now. The silo is to be the farmer's reserve feed force. The open range in the States is already gone, and the broad ranges in the West are being divided and subdivided and are narrowing down; but the demand for meatstuffs is constantly increasing. The farms must supply what the ranches are failing in.

This means that the pastures must be increased in richness; they cannot well be increased in acres. And small fields must be taught to produce more winter feed than large ones have been accustomed to produce. That spells S-I-L-O; and it means rich, strong pastures in summer and silage in winter.

And this revolution will be an advantage to farmers and an uplift to farming. Intensive farming is always most profitable. The hardest worked farmer, and the poorest paid, is he who spreads his efforts over more ground than he can handle profitably, and the stock that brings least profit to its owner is that which is left to rough it on all outdoors, and grow or not as conditions happen to lead to the one or the other. The fewer animals on the fewer acres, that are seen every day, are not allowed a life of chance, and when they go to the market they go as an implement well put together and finished. In nine cases out of ten there are greater profits.

In constructing a silo and providing for its use, the essential element of success is the exclusion of air. Saving silage is much like canning fruit, except that heat is not required. The silo must be strong and tight, and the crop to be converted into silage green and full of sap but rich in nutrients, must be cut fine, carefully packed and pressed down almost like a great cheese. All this requires machinery, both for cutting, for elevating and for packing. Do not be discouraged by what may seem to be expensive and complicated work. It seems so because it is all new to the farmer who has never tried it. After all, it is only concentrated effort to prolong the cheaper pasture feed, to bring summer into winter.

As to cost and value, a Minnesota farmer figures that to plant, cultivate and harvest an acre of corn costs $10.43, if it be husked in the field. If cut, shocked and shredded, it costs $15.29 per acre. To cut, shock and haul to the barn without shredding costs $10.26. If planted thickly and put in a silo the cost is about $19.89 per acre. An acre of corn makes about twenty tons of silage, therefore, at a cost of about $1 a ton, which is declared by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture to be the best winter feed that can be produced on the farm, not only for dairy stock, but for all kinds of stock—worth about 40 per cent. more as feed than the corn in the crib.

We are in receipt of an interesting publication from the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa. It describes their large and ever-growing plant. Any reader interested in twentieth century business methods as applied to cream separators should send for a copy. It is worth while. Also ask for catalogue No. 136.

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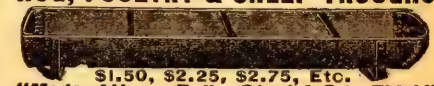
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STUDY IT OUT

No part of farm work is a mechanical routine. In its simplest parts brain is worth more than muscle; not that brain could get along without muscle, but that muscle directed by a trained and active brain may do more than twice as much as the same muscle proceedings with the same tasks mechanically.

Only a few days ago we observed two men hauling hay from a meadow. The hay was in shocks, and the team entered and left the field at the same opening. The shocks were in rows extending directly from the opening. The men invariably began to load at the first shock reached, with the result that they were all the time hauling hay in the wrong direction, to be hauled back again, and when the load was completed they had to turn with the loaded wagon and haul the entire load from the most distant part of its completion. Whereas, if they had gone with the empty wagon to the most distant shock they would have traversed that distance and turned with the unloaded wagon, and every pound of their hauling would have been toward home and not from it. That is only one little case of hundreds one may see on the farm every day.

It is not enough for the dairyman to mechanically throw the feed to his cows, and mechanically go through the process of milking. Every movement should be accompanied by the thought of how and why. Is the feed suitable to the purpose required? Is it given at the proper time, and in the proper quantity, and in such a way that the animal may get it without unusual effort that might make her restless and discontented? Does the milking proceed in the very best way so as to keep the cow entirely satisfied and prompt her, or rather the machinery that is working involuntarily, to do the very best work? These questions and many others are up every moment, and the brain must direct every movement to the very best results. The difference one so often observes is more a difference in the brain power than in the power of the muscle.

Some figures gathered from the census returns are suggestive along these lines. In the State of Iowa every farm laborer is credited with products to the value of $1,088. In New Hampshire this credit drops to $477. In North Carolina it is $149; in South Carolina $147.

Much of this difference no doubt is in soil and the nature of crops produced, but not a little of it may be charged to difference in methods—to the difference in the amount of brain employed rather than in the difference of muscle. We would not intimate that eastern and southern farmers are not as brainy as are those of the North Central States like Iowa, but in these States the necessity of brain power has long been felt, and whenever an improved machine or an improved method has made its appearance, it has been promptly put to the test. And all this has applied to marketing as well as to production. The result, therefore, is as obvious as it is striking and attractive.

BE WARY OF CHANGE

It seems to be a part of human nature to become dissatisfied. We are so apt to get tired of what we have or of what we are doing. Whenever we are sure there is something better for us, we should not hesitate to change. To stick to old things simply because they are old is conservatism gone into old fogyism; but the change for no other reason than to try something new or different is instability degenerated into restlessness and folly.

We have known persons who for years had been handling a certain breed of stock until they were familiar with its every characteristic, and had, perhaps, won a reputation for that very breed. But becoming tired of what they are pleased to call the "same thing over and over again," they decide to change the old for something new. They do not take into account that they must begin at the beginning and learn the whole thing over again—learn of the new breed what they long since learned of the old. We must confess that it is often true of active and progressive minds that the very pleasure of learning is sometimes the principal incentive to the change, and when that is the motive we have not words to very severely condemn it.

But in dairy stock, or even in beef cattle or hogs, we would not advise a change except for well considered good reasons; and even then it is better to retain the old friends while testing the new. The cause of dissatisfaction may, after all, be some defect in the more recent breeding. Some "new blood" may have been deceptive and built downward rather than upward. Secure something better—the very best—of the breed with which you are familiar, and improve, constantly improve, on what you have. We do not blame any one for not being satisfied until the very top has been reached; but it is highly probable that you are nearer the top where you are with the breed you know so well than you could be with one with which you are just beginning. Change when you can do better, but don't change for fun.

EXTRA MONEY

Oftentimes you may want to make a little extra money—perhaps you have some spare hours. We advise taking the agency for some good article. Your friends will thank you to bring good new things to their attention. Send to the U. S. Mop Co., 745 Main St., Leipsic, Ohio, who have an excellent proposition for agents.

CORN HARVESTER

A most practical corn harvester is made by the New Process Manufacturing Co., of Salina, Kans. It will do almost anything that a corn binder will do and costs only a fraction as much. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every State in the Union and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years.

If you will write them, mentioning this paper, they will send you full particulars.

Teacher—"Why wasn't you at school yesterday, Johnnie?"
Johnnie—"My sister got married."
T.—"So I guess you was the best man?"
J.—"No; I was the wust boy."

The Scarecrow

Said good farmer Brown, in his practical way,
"The cherries are rip'ning, I noticed today.
If the raids of the birds we are able to stop,
I think we shall have a pretty fair crop.

"I'll put up a scarecrow to keep them away;
A piece of red flannel will do it, they say;
Though they'll not be ripe for a day or two, yet,
I'll do it at once, now, before I forget.

"To the house," said the farmer, "directly I'll go,
To hunt up some flannel to make a scarecrow."
And soon could be seen flying out on the breeze
A piece of red flannel, right over the trees.
A woodpecker sat in a forest near by,
And looking about him this rag caught his eye;
And he gazed at the sight for a minute or more,
It was something he never had seen there before.

Unable to tell what this curious thing meant,
To a wiser woodpecker his flight now he bent,
And said, "My dear friend, what is that I see
A-fluttering there just above yonder tree?"

The older woodpecker now looked very wise,
And there was a twinkle in both of his eyes
As he turned to the other and said: "'Tis a sign
That cherries are ripe; we're invited to dine."

Away to the cherry tree both of them flew,
While other woodpeckers came flocking in, too;
And the good-natured farmer, as laughing, he stood,
Said: "My scarecrow, I fear, did more harm than good."

—*W. H. Wisman.*

The United States Cream Separators

Lead the Separator procession in every particular

The UNITED STATES make **cream of any desired density** from **twenty** (20) to **sixty** (60) per cent. butter fat.

Read what experts and users say:—

Montana Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

Bozeman, Mont., Feb. 8, 1909.
This is to certify that the United States Separator that has been constantly in use here at the Dairy Building of the Montana Agricultural College **has given us splendid satisfaction.** In light running and durability, the machine is strong and in skimming capacity the No. 5 that we have at the present time has **skimmed as close as .02 of 1 per cent. taking a 35 per cent. cream.**
W. J. Elliott, *Prof. of Dairying.*

Ohio State College.

Columbus, O., April 20, 1907.
The No. 6 U. S. Separator in our laboratory with the low milk can is a great improvement. We have required it to take a **thick cream over 40 per cent.** fat and **several times** it has been **over 50 per cent.** The **test** of the **skimmilk** is usually **.01 to .02 per cent.** fat. I am glad you still keep up the solid frame and fine workmanship on the running parts, as competition with cheap machines is getting keen.
John W. Decker, *Prof. of Dairying.*

Everett, Washington, Jan. 8, 1907.
I hereby certify that I tested a sample of cream and skimmilk taken from Geo. Crocker's U. S. Separator some time ago and the **cream tested 66** per cent. and **skimmilk a little less than two one hundredths** of one per cent. I will further state that I am not now, nor never was, agent for the U. S. Separator. F. J. Adkins, *Buttermaker*, Everett Creamery.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1907.
Thomas W. Cobb, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Everett.

We can furnish thousands of testimonials of like tenor.
Send for "U. S. Short Story" booklet, also Catalogue No. 187

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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D. W. Beach

All free. Just act quickly, while they last, to get your chance. I promise you that when your eyes once see the beauties and interest of these round-the-world scenes you'll never forget them. The original photographs cost thousands of dollars. Years of travel could not find more famous scenes or more celebrated occasions than these wonderful cards show you. Write today.

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I've secured all these exquisite and wonderful souvenir picture post cards after long searching for the truest to nature and best to be had in beauty, historic interest, educational enjoyment, and rare scenes of the most celebrated places on the globe.

Don't miss one of them.

It would cost you thousands of dollars and years of time to travel the world over and see the original of these. I offer all to you at home FREE. Just send 10c for 6 months' subscription to my large family and farm paper. I'll send 10 sample cards first *at once*—then the **World Trip,** also FREE if you will do me a small favor.

Don't Miss This—Cut This Ad Out Now and Mail to Me

D. W. Beach, Editor, Agricultural Epitomist, Box C26, Spencer, Indiana

FREE Accident and Health Insurance

Giving Monthly Benefits from $20.00 to $80.00 per Month According to Occupation for Either Accident or Sickness

No Medical Examination Required

And in addition our Certificate includes **Accidental Death Benefit of $50 to $600.** This Combination Certificate gives ample protection against loss of income occasioned by **Any Accident.** We pay benefits for twelve months for total disability caused by accident occurring at home, in the office, store, shop, factory, mill or yard, on the street or farm, traveling, driving, bicycling, motoring, boating, fishing, skating, hunting, horseback riding, going to and from work, and in all the ordinary vocations of life.

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6 Months Illness Indemnities

Get a Certificate Now. Don't Delay, Don't Risk It. DO IT NOW

WORLD ACCIDENT ASS'N

502 W. O. W. BLDG. Dept. F. OMAHA, NEB.

WORLD ACCIDENT ASS'N, Omaha, Neb.
Gentlemen—I herewith acknowledge receipt of your check for $300 in payment of my claim against your Ass'n for the death of my husband, Louis Fellman, who was accidentally killed Jan. 20, proof of death being presented at your office Jan. 22, 4:30 p. m., check received 11:30 this a. m. I desire also to express high appreciation for the promptness with which my claim was paid and can assure you it will be a pleasure to me to recommend your Ass'n to any one needing accident insurance. MRS. SARAH FELLMAN.
Omaha, Neb., 1-23-09.

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PLEASE USE THIS FREE COUPON
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St. No. or R. F. D.....
My occupation is.....Age.....
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State.....
Please mail me without cost full particulars about free Accident and Sick Benefit Certificate

WASTE: Eliminate the waste in farming, and the profits would be easy. Not mere waste material, but **waste time** and **waste labor.** Any work that you do by **hand** that could be done by **power,** is waste. ¶ Don't waste time and labor carrying water for the stock, running the washing machine, the churn, separator, grindstone, etc., by hand—devote that valuable time to repairing fences, keeping up improvements, planning management. ¶ Do the "chores" by power—with an

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"Built for the Farm"

There's an Ideal Engine just suited, in type and capacity, to the requirements of your farm. We'll help you select it. ¶ The investment is small—and it will furnish power just when you want it and where you want it, without bother or delay. ¶ It's Easy to Start, Simple and Certain in Operation—No fuel Waste, No Waste Motion. Most Durable gasoline engine made. ¶ Speed Changing Device, for changing work without stopping. ¶ Liberal One Year's Guarantee. Don't buy an engine until you write for our Free Illustrated Catalog No. 22 and the name of our nearest dealer. ¶ Send us your dealer's name.

Ideal Motor Company
Lansing, Michigan.



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The Farmers Ready Reference Book tells at a glance what a load of grain is worth at any given price per bushel. We send this book free for the names and addresses of three of your neighbors who intend buying telephones. 1

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For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

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"Cyclone" three stroke self feed hay press is latest, most powerful and most efficient. Each circle of team presses three charges. Self feed automatically puts hay down. Wonderfully increased capacity. Write now for "Baler Book" and special low prices. Best press, cost least. Five days free trial.

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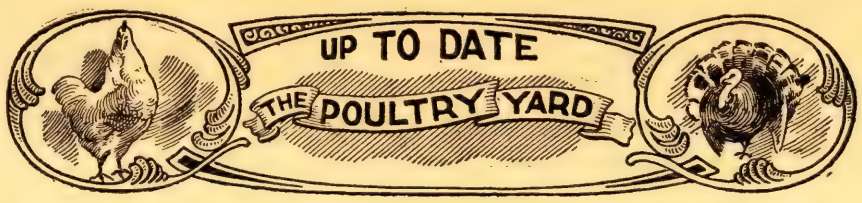
OSGOOD "Challenge" Wagon Scale

Who weighs the products that you buy and sell? If you use somebody else's scales, you're going more or less "by guesswork." Install an Osgood Scale of your own and KNOW your weights—get full value for everything. Many styles to select from. Prices within your reach. Write for Catalogue

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VARIETIES OF POULTRY—THE SPANISH

The Spanish breed of fowls has long been popular in this country and in Europe. Their symmetry of form, graceful and proud carriage, as well as beauty of plumage, have made them favorites of poultry fanciers, while their value as egg producers has placed them among the most desirable breeds. Their flesh is of very good quality. Their eggs are large and white, larger than those of any other breed, it is claimed, except the La Fleche.

The White Faced Black Spanish is the most important variety of this breed, and it is also the most common. The average weight of the Black Spanish male is about seven pounds, though it sometimes reaches eight; the hen averages about a pound less. This breed usually weighs more than one would guess because the fowls are so full breasted and plump bodied. The legs are rather long. They do not often sit.



BLACK SPANISH.

The most conspicuous feature of the Black Spanish is the white face, which gives the fowl a very unique and peculiar appearance. For the show pen the face should be an opaque white, free from wrinkles or red spots. It extends over the entire surface from the base of the beak towards the back of the head, the wider and deeper the better. It is arch-shaped above the eyes, reaching nearly to the comb, and extends below the depth of the wattles down the neck, joining the latter with the ear lobes, and meeting under the throat. The comb is large, single and deeply serrated, of a bright red, forming a striking contrast with the white face and glossy black plumage. The ear lobes are white and large, the wattles bright red like the comb, and very long and pendulous. The general color of the plumage is a rich glossy black, with lustrous reflections. The tail is carried rather upright, and the sickle feathers are long and beautifully curved. The beak is dark horn color, the legs a dark lead or blue.

Other varieties of the Spanish breed are the Minorcas or Red Faced Black Spanish, the Anconas, a mottled variety, and the White Spanish.

The great drawback to this breed of fowls is their lack of hardiness in the higher latitudes. They must have warm and comfortable quarters if they do well in anything like a cold climate, or in bad, disagreeable weather in any climate.

MANAGEMENT OF TURKEY HENS

The following told by Mrs. Norris to Successful Farming is a good way to manage turkey hens, but to put it in practice one needs a run closed over the top as well as around it, large enough to accommodate the hens, with properly constructed nesting places. They may be penned early in the morning by accustoming them to go in the run for their feed:

I have tried allowing hens to run as they liked, make nests out and I would hunt and sometimes find the eggs. If I did not find them the result very often was that the turkey hen would sit and finally bring home one or two little turks. The result is that you keep that hen an entire year, and get almost nothing.

Try this plan: Pen the hens each morning, letting them out after laying time. The free range and exercise they get during the remainder of the day is sufficient. Collect the eggs, and do not let your hen sit until three layings are produced. In this way you obtain the full benefit of your turkey hen. If allowed to sit on her own eggs the first or even second time she lays, you lose the yearly profit on that fowl. One cannot afford to keep her a year for the turkeys raised from one sitting of eggs. She may be allowed to sit the third time, and raise the young birds herself, but the first and second layings should be placed under chicken hens. For this purpose select a Plymouth Rock or similar breed in preference, as a good-sized hen will cover ten or twelve eggs.

It is no wonder there is a demand for eggs. An authority before us declares, with apparent seriousness, that over a million dozen a year are used in the manufacture of calico.

Do not rush into too large a number of hens. Be sure provision is made for properly handling them before materially increasing the number. On large farms, or where families do not live close together, or neighbors' nearby crops may be such that the poultry will not injure them, the number of hens kept may run into hundreds, and yield as much per hen as if kept only by fifties.

The farmer counts the value of the hogs consumed at home, but he seldom does that of the eggs and poultry. Why? If it were not for the eggs used in the farmer's kitchen, not only as eggs to be eaten as such, but in the preparation of various dishes, the table would often be "short." Give the hen the credit.

Pekin ducks are good layers, but they are not very good setters. It is better to depend upon hens to hatch the duck eggs. It requires 28 days to hatch duck eggs. It is well to frequently sprinkle with warm water during the last week of incubation. Do not be in too great a hurry to take the young ducks from the nest. Moistened bread crumbs, made fine, are a good first feed, and it should not be given until the ducklings are about a day old. Water must be furnished also, and a little sand is helpful. Young ducks grow rapidly.

THE NEBRASKA HEN IS BUSY

The new labor commissioner of Nebraska is inclined to be enthusiastic, and he likes to talk about the hen. He declares the hen brought $18,000,000 worth of eggs to that State last year. Then he begins to make figures. She laid 1,200,000,000 eggs in 1908. Placed end to end these eggs would reach around the earth and overlap 12,000 miles. They would make an egg walk three feet wide reaching from Omaha to Ogden. With ham they would furnish breakfast for 600,000,000 people and make an omelet containing 625,000 cubic feet. The hen was worth more to Nebraska than the boasted wheat crop of $26,000,000; almost twice as much as the oat crop of $16,000,000; twenty times as much as the barley crop; twenty times as much as the rye crop, and one-third as much as the much-talked-of crop of corn. He thinks the seal of the State ought to be a nest with the hen on it.

CHICKENS RUNNING ALL TOGETHER

One of the banes of farm poultry raising is allowing the fowls all to run together — big and little, old and young. This is particularly harmful to broods of young chickens, and it is partially remedied sometimes by having crude coops of one kind and another in which the young chicks may be fed, but which the older fowls cannot enter. At all times but at feeding time the range is common to old and young.

This running together is a special disadvantage in the case of late hatched chickens. Their worst annoyance is the early chicks, only a few weeks older than themselves, perhaps, but much bolder, larger and stronger. It is impossible to feed these late broods in the presence of the early hatches. Generally the coops that served as a protection for the spring broods are no protection for the late ones, for the strong and active early chicks may still enter them, and not only rob the late chickens, but crowd upon and trample them, until they become too terrified to eat, or to do their best even in the open range. This is one of the main reasons why late chicks are not considered so hardy as early ones; they are imposed upon by their older companions. Providing separate runs is profitable on the farms as well as elsewhere.

You and the Bottle

You can't tell what's in a bottle
Till the cork is taken out,
And you've tipped it on an angle
Say of forty-five, about,
Till you've let it touch your palate,
Or you've analyzed it right;
You can't tell what's in a bottle
When it's corked up tight.

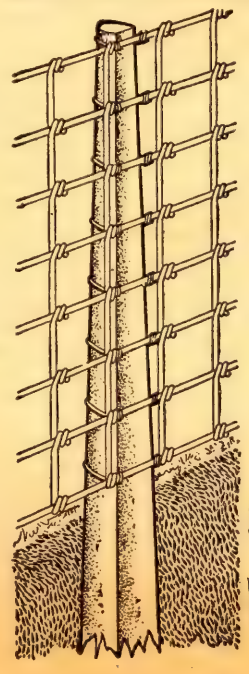
You can't tell what's in a fellow
When he tries to hide his hand;
When he keeps a golden silence
He is hard to understand,
And the world won't know your value
'Less you up and stir the ground;
Folks will never know what's in you
If you just sit around.

—*Boston Herald.*

Everlasting Fence Posts

Don't think of putting up any more wooden fence posts till you've had and read our new free Booklet that tells you how easy and cheap you can make solid, reinforced cement posts that can never *rot, burn* or *break.*

You can make over 100 posts a day and the material (cement and sand and wire) will cost considerably *less* than wooden posts.



Mandt Stone Post Machine

The Mandt machine scientifically made of the best steel and iron, lasts a man a lifetime. No experience needed to operate it. We tell you how. Machine far more than pays in a short time for the reasonable price asked. We *guarantee* it successful or cash refunded.

Write us today for *Complete Information* on the interesting subject of cement posts. Learn the advantage and cheapness of durable posts with half-round backs and no holes in them and hundreds of other vital points. Big 150-page treatise on Cement Work, worth $3.00, goes free with each Mandt Post Machine. Get your name in at once, so as to be posted on fence posts when the time comes to build new fence. Address today the

Mandt Mfg. Company
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Send for our Free Booklet Today

Extracted or Comb Honey — Which?

By Leo E. Gateley.

The tendency of the times is plainly toward the establishing of distant out-apiaries and the production of extracted honey. Obviously this circumstance is going shortly to materially affect the supply of section honey and consequently stimulate the market value of that commodity. Bee keepers equipped for the business and situated in a locality adapted to the production of comb honey might find the matter deserving of the most thoughtful consideration previously to abandoning it for extracted.

Generally speaking, the production of extracted necessitates the maintenance of a series of expensive out-yards, while with section honey a locality at all suitable for honey production will usually afford pasturage for a sufficient number of colonies in one home yard.

In any market the disposal of section honey is accomplished with less difficulty and its value is considerably above (often double) that of extracted. Occasionally, as in our own case, liquid honey can scarcely be disposed of at any figure.

By present methods, in which only sealed and thoroughly ripened honey is deemed fit for extracting, it is questionable if but little more extracted is obtainable than when running for comb. Twenty-five per cent. more extracted that comb should be a generous allowance for estimating the relative proportional amounts possible to be produced of each and never more than fifty.

The kind one aims to produce, whether section or extracted, should be settled upon in the beginning, for the hive best adapted to raising one is generally more or less bunglesome for producing the other. For extracted a brood chamber of no less than ten or twelve Langstroth frame capacity is necessary to avoid too close robbing of stores. One of eight-frame capacity is admirably suited to the production of the other.

Though no doubt it is possible to more easily handle an apiary run for extracted, additional colonies are required, and the most distant out-yard can be successfully managed for comb honey. The apiarist who is an expert in its production had better make changes slowly. On the other hand, there are perhaps localities in which one kind has, from a financial standpoint, slight advantages over the other. Under such circumstances the question really becomes one of taste or preference only.

Arkansas.

Hive-Sides in Two Pieces

A hint is given the bee keepers that they must expect hereafter hives with the sides in two pieces. This is on account of the scarcity and expense of wide lumber. While we do not like the idea, it may be all right. The fact is, the sides of our brood chambers are and have been in two pieces for many years. But these are the divisible brood-chamber hives, and they are the only kind of hives we would care to have with more than one-piece sides.

It has been a number of years since we first called attention to the fact that narrower and cheaper lumber could be used in the construction of the divisible brood chamber hive. The time will come when such hives will be used much more extensively. We see many evidences of this, both in our visits to bee keepers and in the columns of our journals. The advantage such hives possess in manipulating large numbers of colonies in many apiaries scattered far and wide, making it possible to obtain the best results with the least amount of labor and expense, is already enough to warrant their adoption as a standard hive. We have found such a move a profitable one, and for several years we have purchased no other kind, and we are selling off all our deep hives. This, in a year or two, will leave us nothing but the divisible brood chamber hives.

Our hives are standard goods, nevertheless, although such hives as we use are different from others on the market. They consist of nothing but the regular standard 5⅝ Ideal shallow frame extracting supers throughout for brood chamber, super and all. These are of the ten-frame width, and any regular cover and bottom can be used.

All the Year Round

On the farm in January
All the farmer folks are merry.

February brings its joy
To each sportive farmer's boy.

March is windy, rough and wild,
Loved by every farmer's child.

April with her wild flowers laden
Comes to bless each farmer's maiden.

May the month of apple bloom
Fills the farm house with perfume.

June with roses scattered wide
Crowns with joy the farmer's bride.

Busy July days appear
But the farmer works with cheer.

August sheaves the store house fill
Making farm folks happy still.

Then September clothed in brown
Brings the purple fruitage down.

While October nuts are falling
Farmer lads for guns are calling.

When November crowns the year
Farmers hold a feast of cheer.

This, December's wealth of grace,
Christmas on the old farm place.

—Ruth Raymond.

BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene Oil, Making Oil Gas--the New Fuel That Looks and Burns Like Gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR! Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone, but see here! OUR WONDERFUL STOVE BURNS AIR AND GAS —VERY LITTLE GAS—PRINCIPALLY AIR. TAKES ITS FUEL ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM THE ATMOSPHERE—IDEAL FOR SUMMER USE

A miniature gas works—PENNY FUEL FOR EVERY FAMILY—save 1-2 1-3 on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB--TOUCH A MATCH--FIRE IS ON TURN AGAIN--FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL

Astonishing but true—time-tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence. NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

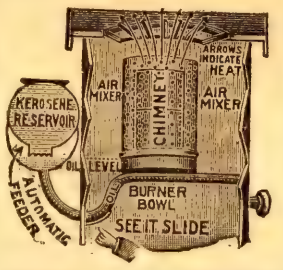
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves one-third to one-half in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stove—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves, which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time?

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week

Upon calling at the factory we find that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders, and the company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



Sectional Cut of Generator

As will be noticed from the engraving, this oil-gas and air generator is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil, from which oil-gas is made, may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could *drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.*

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing, camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 to 75 per cent over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Neb., writes: *"That he saved* $4.25 *a month for fuel* by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove; that his gas range cost him $5.50 per month, and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quanity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."



ALL SIZES.

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove — no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents Are Doing Fine—Making Big Money

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly indorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working, and after a thorough investigation can say to the readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2, or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out they should last for years. Ideal for summer use. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE

All the lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense, should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demands for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **THE WORLD MFG. CO., 356 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio,** and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital $100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses

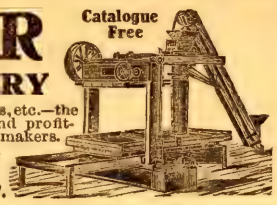
The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous, and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of the readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you will excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

CIDER MACHINERY

Catalogue Free



Power presses, pumps, etc.—the most satisfactory and profitable. Used by largest makers.

THE BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.
474 Water St., Syracuse, N.Y.

Own a FARM

Only $2 an Acre Down

10 Cents an Acre Per Month

Fine Climate Pure Water

These lands are in the Park Region of Central Minnesota, raising wheat, corn, oats, rye and the finest vegetables you ever saw. Clover grows without reseeding; a perfect dairy and sheep country with the markets of Minneapolis and Duluth near at hand. Don't pay rent any longer. You can own a farm. This land now sells for $10 an acre.

You can begin with 40 acres; but if you can pay more you should take 80 or 160 acres; 80 acres would cost you $160 cash, $8.00 a month, or will make terms to suit your wants.

My plan of selling farm lands makes it easier, and cheaper for you to buy a farm than it would be for you to take up a 160 acre claim and live on it five years according to the Homestead law.

Even non-farmers, looking only for a safe and constantly enhancing investment should look into this.

FREE I have published an illustrated booklet which points the way. You want to get it. It is free; just write for it.

FRANKLIN BENNER
569 Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
Minneapolis, - - Minn.

Will You Buy a Farm In FLORIDA If I Make the Terms 3 Cents a Day?

10 acres of my rich Volusia County, Florida, land will yield $5,000 a year clear profit; no interest; exempt from taxation for 5 years; 10% profit guaranteed the first year. Terms, $1.00 a month—3 CENTS A DAY.
E. C. HOWE, 733 Hartford Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED information regarding a good farm for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and when can give possession.
L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1922-K, Rochester, N. Y.

Michigan Lands

SEND for my free 32-page illustrated booklet and map of the Dempsy Lands in Mason and Lake Counties, Michigan; unexcelled for general farming and sheep and cattle raising. Best land at lowest prices in Michigan. Easy terms.

J. E. MERRITT, Manistee, Mich.

NEW HOMES IN FLORIDA—For reliable information write, SPAWN & BENEDITTY, Fernandina, Fla.

RIFLE FREE TO EVERY BOY WHO WRITES FOR ONE.



For beauty, simplicity, active and powerful shooting this splendid Hamilton Hunting Rifle has no equal. Will shoot 22-caliber long or short cartridges, equipped with automatic shell ejector. All we ask of you is to send your name and address at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 30 packages of our very artistic embossed and colored Post Cards to distribute among your friends at 10 cts. each. Send the $3 collected and we will immediately forward the Rifle which you receive for just an hour's easy work. Send no money in advance. Don't delay. Address
HOUSEHOLD RIFLE CO., Dept 30, Topeka, Kan.

LOVELY POST CARDS FREE

Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to six of your friends. NEW IDEAS Post Cards Exchange, P. O. Box 3693, K-91, Philadelphia, Pa.

25c in Fine Post-cards for only 6c

Ten richly colored, gold back, floral wonder post cards, mailed any address, for three two-cent stamps. Same cards cost 2 for 5c any store. Write today and will also send plan by which you can get many more beautiful cards and not spend one cent. Address Manager
Midwest Postcard Co., Omaha, Neb.

GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

The publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are making a vigorous and successful campaign for subscribers, and by the time that this issue appears there will be many thousands of new members of my garden family, to whom it will be a pleasure to cater. Many of these new subscriptions are four months' trial ones, and it is my desire that all of them study carefully this department in order that they may note the kind of garden and orchard service we are giving them, when they will see at once that they cannot afford to be without this great paper, which caters to their every need. Note carefully the date of expiration of your trial subscription and before it expires send in 50 cents for a full year, and you will receive the regular premiums offered and not miss any numbers of the Garden Department. Or send $1 for four years without premium. For your convenience I am placing at the end of this department a coupon, which you can use to send in your subscription. May I hope to count you among my regular readers?

Here are some things to be done this month:

Watch the vegetable garden closely and do not let them get too old for the best taste. There is a turning point in the life of all summer vegetables past which they should not be permitted to go before being gathered for the table. If you are not familiar with the superior flavor of young and tender vegetables, try them this summer, and you will never allow them to become hard and stale on the vines or stalks again. All vegetables for the home garden should be pulled extra young, and if you have a fine marketing trade explain the quality of your vegetables, and after one taste your customers will never register a single "kick."

Do not let the weeds get ahead of you this month. They grow very fast in August, and it is the best month to destroy perennial weeds like plantain and the various docks. They are at their height in this month, and if carefully cut out they rarely have enough vitality left to recuperate for another season. But they should be attended to during the early part of August, during the hot, dry weather usual then. Later on, when the rains come, they are rejuvenated and the success is not likely to be so great.

There is no necessity for the garden to go out of commission in August, as is often the case. Beans, peas, radish, sweet corn, okra, lettuce, beets, kale for greens, endive and many others will mature in plenty of time if early varieties are sown. The end of the garden season should not come until the frost kills everything off. It is better for the frost to kill a few things than to be out of fresh vegetables for use or sale for two months. Try it this season, and you will say that this advice is worth the price of the paper many times over. Give shade to radish and lettuce during the heat of the day by laying on cheese cloth or muslin supported on stakes.

Have you been growing a few pot-herbs for your own use or for sale? If so, remember that the proper time to cut them is just as the buds form on them, which for nearly all of them is early in August. Watch them, and, when cutting them, cut off only the branches and the tip of the stalk, and it will not injure their chances for recovery for another season, in the case of those which are perennials. Herbs, cut after the flowers form, are of small value, while those cut when the seed pods are formed are of no value at all.

This is the month in which to set out strawberry plants for next season, either runners or potted plants, but it pays to use the plants rooted in pots, as they never know they have been moved, and if given good treatment will give a full crop next season. If you desire to make your own potted plants, set a two and a half-inch pot in the ground to the rim just under a runner which has formed the bud, and it will root, and, when the pot is filled with roots, cut it loose and set out in the bed where it is to bear fruit. The strawberry plants grown for home use should not be allowed to form any runners, and should be kept free from weeds and cultivated all summer. Strawberries reproduce by runners and by seed. If prevented from forming runners this season they will endeavor to reproduce themselves next summer by berries, and if you do the proper amount of pinching out of the blossoms you can have the fine, luscious three-inch berries you see depicted in the magazines. From time to time this department will contain the instructions necessary to accomplish it. The above is the first installment.

If you have neglected to thin out your fruit in the orchard the latest that you can do it is the early part of August. Do you realize that it pays to thin your fruit rigorously? Just try it this year and at the end of the season write me how you are pleased. Which is the better proposition, if you grow fruit to sell (say apples), one bushel of prime fruit at a dollar a bushel, or a bushel and a half at 50 cents? It resolves itself into that. Sit down and think it out and then act accordingly.

August is the month in which to repair the waste places in the lawn. Go over it carefully and dig up all places where for any reason the grass has failed to grow, or has died, and sow them with lawn grass seed, using Kentucky blue grass and sowing it thickly, and rake it in and roll or stamp it well. As soon as the rains commence the latter part of the month the seeds will germinate and get sufficient growth to enable the young grass to carry over the winter with a slight mulching of strawy manure.

After the harvest is over there will be time to go over the orchard and cut out any suckers which have grown from any part of the trees excepting the head. If done now there will be no more growth on them this season. Mulch any young trees to protect the roots from dying out, and watch for any blight or scab, and if found spray at once and as often as may be necessary.

This is the month in which to sow the seeds of all perennials and biennials, such as English daisy, pansies, fox gloves, Canterbury bells, larkspurs and many others. Sow them where they may be shaded from the intense heat, and before frost plant them in their permanent locations and mulch over winter. They will give you full bloom next season and you will gain as much time with them as if they had been planted in the spring. Plant only the newest varieties; the best are none too good.

"Do you believe oysters have brains?"

"Of course I do. At least they know when to shut up."

Little Girl—"Mamma, my ear aches, but it isn't the hole this time; it's the ruffle around it."

WANTED AGENTS - SALESMEN - MANAGERS WANTED
STARTLING OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY FAST
At Home or Traveling—All or Spare Time

Experience not necessary. Honesty and willingness to work all we ask. We will give you an appointment worth **$50 to $75 every week.** You can be independent. Always have money in abundance and pleasant position selling **greatest labor saving household invention brought forth in fifty years. LISTEN:**—One man's orders **$2,650.00 one month** (April), profit $1,650.00. Sylvester Baker, of Pa., **a boy of 14** made $9.00 in 2½ hours May 11. C. C. Tanner, Ia., **80 years old,** averages five sales to seven calls. See what a wonderful opportunity! **Room for YOU,** no matter what your age or experience, or where you are located—if you are square and will act quick. But don't delay—territory is going fast. Read what others are doing and be influenced by their success. **WORK FOR US AND GET RICH.**

"I do not see how a better seller could be manufactured," writes Parker J. Townsend, Minn. "Called at twenty homes, made nineteen sales,"—E. A. Martin, Mich. "Most simple, practical, necessary household article I have ever seen" says E. W. Melvin, SanFrancisco, "Took six dozen orders in four days,"—W. R. Hill, Ill. "Went out first morning, took sixteen orders,"—N. H. Torrence, New York. **"Started out 10 a. m., sold thirty-five by 4 o'clock,"**—J. R. Thomas, Colo. **"Sold 131 in two days,"**—G. W. Handy, New York. "I have sold goods for years, but frankly, I have never had a seller like this,"—W. P. Spangenberg, N. J. **"Canvassed eleven families, took eleven orders,"**—E. Randall, Minn. **"SOLD EIGHTEEN FIRST 4½ HOURS.** Will start one man off today, another Saturday,"—Elmer Meun, Wis.

These words are real—they are honest. Every order was delivered, accepted and the money paid in cash. Every letter is right here in our office, and we will give the full postoffice address of any man or woman we have named if you doubt. This is a big, reliable, manufacturing company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and every statement we make is **absolutely sincere and true.**

YOU CAN MAKE THIS MONEY: You can make

$3000.00 in 3 Months

selling this great invention—**The Easy-Wringer Mop**—the biggest money maker of the age. Think of it! **A Self-Wringing Mop.** No putting hands into the dirty water. No aching backs. No slopping against woodwork. No soiled clothes. No contracting deadly disease from touching hands to filth and germs that come from floor. Can use scalding water containing strong lye. **Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water.** Makes housekeeping a pleasure—makes the day happy. Simple, practical, reliable, it lasts for years. Every woman is interested—and buys. **No talking necessary—it sells itself.** Simply show it and take the order. **Could you imagine an easier, quicker, better way to make money than supplying this demand already created.**

We want more **agents, salesmen, managers,** to fill orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents **150 per cent profit.** No investment required. **We own patents and give you exclusive territory, protection, co-operation, assistance. You can't fail,** because you **risk nothing. HUNDREDS ARE GETTING RICH.** Act quick. Reserve your county today. **WE WANT A HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN.**

Send no Money: Only your name and address on a postal card for information, offer and valuable booklet **FREE.** Tomorrow belongs to the one behind—**the opportunity is open TODAY.** This is the first time this advertisement has appeared in this publication. Write at once.

THE U. S. MOP COMPANY, 745 MAIN ST., LEIPSIC, OHIO.

TURN CRANK TO WRING

THE NEW EASY WRINGER MOP



New Low Priced Household Article.

The above cut shows mop wrung up dry, and pictures the good, strong, substantial, material used thruout. When mop is raised from floor it automatically straightens out ready for wringing.

This small picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.

HANDLING THE APPLE CROP

In handling the apple crop successfully it is important to have a sufficient number of ladders, receptacles, sorting tables and all accessories on hand. The early apples will begin to ripen in July and must be gathered and shipped promptly. They may be sent to market in one-third, one-half or one-bushel boxes or baskets, but a little later these small packages are not wanted and the three-bushel barrel is the most desirable package.

Prices are most always good at the beginning of the apple season, even for green cookers, and this induces some to pick and ship half-grown Ben Davis and other winter varieties. But experience has proven that this is folly, as the market is soon overloaded with poor, green apples, and the returns are next to nothing.

This glut is very likely to continue as long as the warm weather lasts, because there are so many neglected orchards, which have been neither sprayed nor cultivated, in which the apples begin falling from the trees early, and they are picked and rushed to market to avoid loss from this cause.

In picking apples some prefer the use of baskets, while others prefer sacks. However, they both have their advantages and disadvantages. The advantage of using a basket is entirely in the fact that if the apples are carefully placed in the same they are not bruised and the blooms, if there be any, are not rubbed off.

The objections to the baskets are that they are not so handy as the sacks and that careless pickers are disposed to toss apples into them as they hang on a limb or stand upon the ground several feet away.

The advantage of using the sack is that it can be slung over the shoulder with a strap and the mouth kept open with a part of a barrel hoop sewed into the edge of the mouth and partly around the opening, allowing the picker to easily carry it and use both hands.

The objections are that the blooms are likely to be rubbed from the fruit and the shifting of the sack puts many small bruises on the apples where they rub against each other, which, with light-colored or delicate-skinned varieties, is quickly noticed.

I prefer the baskets. My baskets are the round half-bushel kind with drop handles. I had an iron hook made for each one, which is attached to the handle to suspend the basket from the limbs, thus enabling the picker to use both hands.

In picking apples every specimen should be handled as carefully as if it were an egg. I usually have my apples picked and piled under the trees in the shade and take the barrels to the apples in the orchard and pack as fast as possible. When the barrels are filled and headed I haul them to the shed and stow them away in as cool a place as possible until I get enough to fill a car.

I always make two grades—one a strictly No. 1, or fancy grade, and another which will take apples that are slightly defective but good for immediate use, usually termed No. 2 in the market. I seldom ship any No. 2's, as I can realize a greater profit by selling them in bulk to the cider mill at 25 cents per bushel than to put them on the market in an expensive barrel, adding on the freight and commission charges.

All the packing of my apples is done by experienced hands, as this is a matter of very great importance and is always the danger point. A layer of uniform apples, as even in size and color as possible, is placed on the inside of the barrel and another layer of similar fruit put on top of the facers and the barrel filled with fruit free from defects of any kind. The barrel is well shaken each time a basketful of fruit is put in, thus making the fruit tight in the barrel and requiring less pressing of the head and consequently less bruising of the fruit.

After the barrel is full and the fruit well shaken down, the apples are adjusted on the top so that they are as nearly level as it is possible to have them. Then the press is applied, first seeing that the barrel is on a level, and the head gently pressed in. The head liners are put in their proper place and with a slight use of the hammer the head is nailed secure. I then stamp the name of the apples and also number of grade on the faced end of the barrel.

The marketing problem is not a difficult one and is easily solved if nothing but good fruit is shipped. A shoe cobbler can bring about as good results in selling the fruit as an expert apple salesman, provided he is furnished with first-class fruit and not a dozen kinds of inferior stuff.

The markets are not killed with an over-production of good fruit. It is the over-production of poor fruit that knocks down the price of good fruit. It is always best to put up the best, in the best possible manner and in the best possible package. When a consumer buys a package of seemingly nice fruit and finds on opening it that inferior stuff is packed between, that does the grower as far as that man is concerned.

$1500 to $5000 a Year

has been made by hundreds of people operating the

"American" Drilling Machines

There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 59 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard.

Complete New Catalog **FREE.**

The American Well Works
Gen'l Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.



A PRACTICAL BAGGER which is as GOOD as the best HANDY BOY around, and BETTER than the best boy when he is not to be found.

The Standard Adjustable Bagger

Mfr'd by
The OHIO ROAD MACHINERY COMPANY,
OBERLIN, OHIO

No farmer should be without it

Price $2.50
Express Prepaid,
Agents Wanted

CHAMPION Hay Press



4-Horse Detached Power or Gasoline Engine. 6 strokes of plunger to one round. Self feed. Automatic Block Dropper, 2 to 3 tons per hour.

Full line of Belt power presses.

FAMOUS MFG. CO., Chicago Ave,, EAST CHICAGO, IND.

FREE

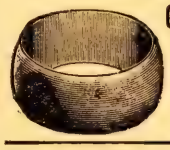
SEND NO MONEY

LADY'S OR GENT'S SIZE



Write Quickly
IF YOU WANT ONE.

We want to place one of these free Watches and Fobs in each and every county of all the States in the Union. You can have them if you write us at once. This beautiful Watch has American movement; stem wind and stem set and **warranted.** The handsome leather **Swastika Fob,** the emblem of **good luck,** is also free to those who act promptly. Fob is 51-2 inches long. Can be used as fob or belt ornament; suitable alike for old or young. **Both Free.** All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 10 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Send the $2.50 collected and we will then forward the watch. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost to you—just an hour's easy work. If you prefer it you can have a lady's watch, a perfect little beauty, for distributing 12 packages for $3.00. Send no money in advance. Only one watch to a family—no more. Don't delay. Address
WATCH HEADQUARTERS,
878 Jackson St., Topeka, Ks.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address, R. F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

3 Beautiful Flower POSTCARDS FREE

To every boy and girl sending me name and address at once. I have best postcard offer.

J. E. GILL
602 S. 17th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Extra Fine Post Cards Free

Send stamp for three samples of our best Gold and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.
Art Post Card Club, 875 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan.

BIRTHDAY POST CARDS FREE—Three very choice cards in beautiful colors; send 2 cent stamp for postage. ART POST CARD CLUB, Dept. 14, TOPEKA, KAN.

Ten Flower Post Cards FREE



This is the most beautiful set of souvenir post cards ever produced. Every card is a work of art. They are fitly named "Beauties of Friendship." The set consists of ten cards, each card bearing a different flower and a different expression of love and esteem. Each flower is reproduced in its natural colors and in a most lifelike manner. The gold background adds to the effect and causes the flowers to stand out from the cards in a realistic manner. Each card bears a different verse of sentiment suitable and appropriate for any time or person. While the supply lasts we want every reader who sees this offer to write us at once and we will mail them free a set of these wonderfully attractive cards.

WHY THESE CARDS ARE FREE: The purpose of this advertisement is not to sell you this set of post cards, but to get in touch with people who buy and appreciate post cards. We have a special proposition to make to all such people, and in order to find out who they are and where they are we make this **Special Offer:** If you will fill out and mail the coupon below, with three two-cent stamps to cover cost of clerical expense, postage and packing, we will send you absolutely free this set of ten (10) "Beauties of Friendship" post cards. We make no profit on this transaction, in fact we lose money unless you see fit to do the small favor we shall ask of you when we send you these cards, but as it will be something which will **benefit you,** we are willing to run the risk of losing money on this offer.

FREE: **SPECIAL FREE OFFER FOR PROMPTNESS**

If you will answer this advertisement **at once,** we will in addition to sending you the above ten "Beauties of Friendship" post cards, also send you absolutely free and postpaid, a complete novelette entitled "The Touch of the Finger—a Typewriter Mystery."

It is a story you will sit up late to finish, it is so fascinating and interesting. It is one of the greatest stories ever written, and we defy anyone to solve the mystery before they reach the final chapters. Remember, we send you this novelette absolutely free as an incentive for you to **ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT THE MINUTE YOU SEE IT.**



This complete Novelette will be sent absolutely free and postpaid to every person answering the advertisement promptly.

LEONARD DARBYSHIRE, Inc.,
Dept. D H ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:
Send me at once the ten beautiful colored post cards "Beauties of Friendship" as advertised. Also, send me free, for my promptness in answering your ad., the novelette, entitled, "The Touch of the Finger." Also send me full particulars of the special offer you desire to make me. Enclosed find three two-cent stamps to cover postage, clerical help and packing of above.

Name _____
Box, Street or R. F. D. No. _____
Town _____
County _____ State _____

LEONARD DARBYSHIRE, INC., Dept. D H ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GARDEN LOVER'S RENEWAL COUPON

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis, Ind.*:

Enclosed please find..../.....for renewal of my subscription from date of its expiration. I am sending the renewal now as I do not desire to miss any numbers of the Garden Department.

Name.....

Town..... R. R.....

Years..... State.....

NOTE.—Mail this coupon at once, as the Garden Department has some good things in store for the fall season.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, *Garden Editor.*



Stylish Dresses

Style can be had in inexpensive cotton dress-goods by choosing the right materials.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints

are moderate priced calicoes with beautiful and artistic patterns that make dresses surprisingly dainty and up-to-date.

Well-woven cloth. Colors that will not fade. Standard for over 65 years.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

$3600 REWARD

This sum will be paid for a certain dollar; **$560** for a certain half dollar; **$5800** for certain gold piece; **$715** for certain five cent piece; **$100 for certain cent** and other premiums ranging from five to five thousand per cent. upon the face value of half-cents, cents, two-cents, three-cents, five-cents, dimes, quarters, halves, dollars and other U.S. and colonial coins of very many dates **prior to 1900** and on some coins issued even since then—buying prices being based upon the rarity and condition of the coin.

We also buy foreign coins of all countries, Confederate and other old or curious paper currency, etc.

We buy used postage stamps of every kind, including the commonest varieties now in use (these are wanted by us for export) and in fact every stamp has a distinct money value.

The gatherings of old coins by a New Jersey man were recently sold at $12,600.00; those of a Salem (Mass.) man for $37,859.00 and we could fill this journal entirely with interesting details showing where persons (not dealers) have earned and are gaining large to enormous premiums for old coins and stamps which they gather.

A pamphlet giving a great amount of interesting information, figures, etc., will be sent postpaid upon application—a postal will do. **May be worth many dollars, perhaps a fortune to you.** Address,
MONEY & STAMP BROKERAGE CO.,
150 Nassau St., D418, New York, N. Y.



DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES and RANGES

Order from our factory, save $15.00. Hoosier stoves are the latest improved line in the world. Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such wonderfully low prices? FREIGHT PAID and 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL in your own Home. Guaranteed for years. **Write for free catalog**
Hoosier Stove Fac'y, 161 State St. Marion, Ind



THE CLIPPER

will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois

Don't Throw it Away Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak? USE **MENDETS** A PATENT PATCH



They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. **Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.**
Collette Mfg. Co., Box 683 Amsterdam, N. Y.



Watch, Ring and Chain FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS

Our American made, stem-wind, gold plated, beautifully engraved watch, factory tested, guaranteed 5 years, and gold plated ring set with a brilliant stone are given free to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.



PALACE MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 507, CHICAGO, ILL.



NEW IDEA FLY TRAP

Improved and perfected. Catches 60,000 Flies a day. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
Baier Bros. Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Cissna Park, Ill.

25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan. Roy C. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. **10c**



LIFE ON THE FARM

From Mrs. Nettie Hayes, one of our Oregon readers, we have received an article on farm life. It is so good we would like to print it in full, but it is too long, so we give you some of the points she makes in favor of the farm:

The farmer and his wife can go when they choose and come back when they get ready. There is no one to refuse them the privilege. (We know of a recent instance where a traveling salesman could not get off long enough to attend his own son's wedding.—Ed.)

When the farmer takes a day off, and when he is sick, his crops are growing right on, while the income of the town laborer stops every time he loses a day through sickness or for pleasure, and when he is "laid off," which is too often, things look dark indeed. So the farmer is more independent.

One can live in greater comfort on the farm with a small income than in town on a large fortune. The needs of the country dweller are fewer and the opportunity of supplying those needs much greater. On the farm there are so many ways to make money that a farmer's income need not be small.

Then it is such a pleasure to plant the seeds and cultivate the young plants, watching them grow to maturity, and doubly a pleasure to gather for our table the fresh vegetables, the fruits of our own labor. These are luxuries that the city dweller cannot buy at any price, as everything in this line is more or less wilted before it reaches the hands of the city housewife.

Of course the farmer's wife is a busy woman, but busy people are always happiest.

The farm is a healthy place to live. How many broken-down city men come to the farm to regain their health!

In these days farmers can have the conveniences of telephones and daily mail, and many have automobiles.

Last, but not least, when one is tired of "the busy hum of the crowded street, and the noisy tramp of weary feet," he can return to the peaceful quiet of his country home and appreciate more than ever the blessings of "life on the farm."

CARING FOR THE SICK

Have you a sick person in the house? Then listen. Do not rise early unless it is necessary, if the patient can sleep at that time, as you are certain to disturb her. And after a night of nerve-racking pain it is too bad to have her first sleep disturbed by the clatter of "early risers." If your work necessitates your early rising, be quiet. Do not shake down the heater fire the first thing if it should not be absolutely necessary because of the weather or the condition of the fire. Do not make your beds and do all your upstairs work before you go downstairs. This is certain to disturb your patient.

As soon as she wakes in the morning give her a cup of broth. This will give her strength for the ordeal of having her bath, and the nurse can dress and have her breakfast before serving the patient's breakfast.

If unable to take solid food, beef broth with a little well cooked rice in it, with a raw egg by way of variety, will be found very nourishing.

For the broth get lean beef, not a bone, put it on in cold water and let it simmer, not boil hard. Tell the butcher it is for a sick person and he will give you the best he has. Do not put a gallon of water to cook a half pound of beef. What you want is the "juice" of the beef; the water is only the means of extracting this nourishment from the beef, and to prevent it from burning, so only a small quantity should be used.

To prepare the egg, drop a pinch of salt in the bottom of a glass, break in the egg, beat it up a little, and it is ready for your patient to swallow.

If she can have a little weak tea, when you are ready to get her meal drop half a spoonful of tea into the bottom of a cup and fill the cup with boiling water. Cover it with a saucer. Then dip out your broth, prepare the egg and get your glass of water and what spoons you need for the medicine that may be required at meal time. Then pour your tea off into another cup and you are ready to carry up her meal. Tea should never boil, and should not steep longer than five minutes.

In walking, do not set your feet down with such emphasis that every step shakes the house. To people standing or sitting the jar may not be noticeable, but even to a well person in a reclining position it is very annoying and to a sick person it is distracting.

If the neighbors' children are noisy do not yell at them. Go where they are and explain things quietly and suggest a quieter game or ask them to play elsewhere. If they forget, a smile and an uplifted finger will generally quiet them again.

Do not slam doors. If your doors are of the "slamming" kind put a prop against them or a chair in front of them for a reminder. A placard hung on the door with the one word "Carefully" or "Quietly" may help in maintaining quiet.

Don't ask the patient how she is very often. It is annoying and does no good.

Do not talk about her in her hearing and do not whisper.

If she is nervous do not talk of unpleasant things, even among yourselves. Though she may not hear your words, she will hear the annoyance in your tone of voice and be worried.

If you want to tell the doctor your opinion of his shortcomings go to his office; let the patient hear only pleasant things.

Don't hustle and bustle and tell the patient how hard you are working and how nearly you are exhausted. She cannot help but think of the extra work her sickness causes and be hurt and worried.

As far as possible humor her little whims. Well people have their own ideas, and can gratify them, but the sick must depend on others. Kind treatment does much to hasten recovery, while even an unkind look may retard it.

Some Hints to the Baker

When putting bread into the oven, if you think it is going to "raise over the pan," grease a pieve of wrapping paper and pin around the pan or crock so that it extends two or three inches above the edge. This will prevent the rising loaf from spreading out over the edge of the bake pan and will make a nicely shaped loaf.

When the bread supply is getting short, serve a batch of muffins made after this recipe:

Beat well together until very light one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. Add one cup milk, three cups flour and three teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Just from Heaven

"Susie, you must be very, very good now that you have a sweet little sister, so as to set her a good example."

"But little sister is just from heaven, ain't she?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, I don't see why I should be expected to set an example for anybody just from heaven."

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Magic Stove Lining

MAGIC 7X6

WHAT IS IT?

Best **FIRE CLAY LINING,** moulded into shape, but **NOT DRIED** or **BURNED.** Put up in package, so that it keeps **SOFT** and **EASILY** fitted to **ANY SHAPED STOVE,** regular, warped, irregular or round. It fits close to the iron and the ashes can't get behind it. **HARDENS IN FIRE.** Full directions on package and folders. Most durable lining. Over 30,000 stoves in Chicago alone lined with it. Its superiority is **WELL ESTABLISHED.** You can fit your stove AT ONCE. Lining already burned won't fit. You can't make them fit. Ours is the only lining that will give an EXACT FIT.

HARD LININGS You WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!! They don't fit. You break them trying to fit them. You pay double price, and your stove may burn out while you wait.

Cost Less	**MAGIC LININGS** SHIPPED AT ONCE **FIT LIKE MAGIC**	Last Longer

Send one dollar for package of four bricks, or order through your local dealer and pay after 30 days' test, if satisfactory.

MAGIC STOVE LINING CO. (NOT INC.)
1165 TO 1199 35TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell all our readers of the simple, inexpensive remedy she so successfully used. The remedy can be given secretly. She makes no charge and is anxious to help others, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks to write to her today. Here is her address, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 694 Home Ave., Hillburn, New York.



Heiskell's Ointment

The most obstinate case of Eczema can be quickly and completely cured by the application of **Heiskell's Ointment.** It also cures Blotchy, Rough and Pimpled Skin, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers, and all other skin diseases. Before applying the ointment, bathe the parts affected, using **Heiskell's Medicated Soap. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills** tone up the liver and purify the blood. Your druggist sells these preparations. Ointment, 50c a box; Soap, 25c a cake; Pills, 25c a bottle. Send postal for a new booklet of general interest.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
540 COMMERCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—**Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago**



TURNIP SEED

Best varieties of New Crop Turnip Seed.

Purple Top Strap Leaf	White Cow Horn
Early Milan	White Flat Dutch
Snow Ball	Amber Globe

Packets 5c, oz. 10c, 1-4 lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c. postage paid.
Winter Radish, same price—leading kinds.
O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS



Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. **PROF. LONG, 809 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.**

WRITE ME A POSTAL

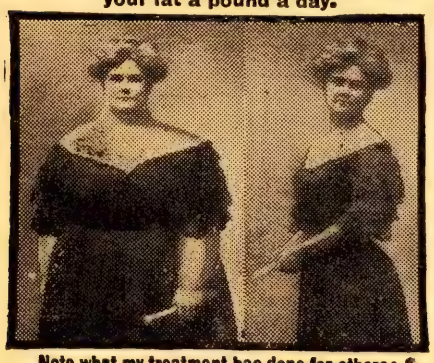
I will send every person who writes me name and address on a post card 3 Europe post cards, free, and my plan by which, in 20 minutes, you can get 50 more at no cost. Do not send me a stamp. HOUSTON, the Postal Man, Omaha, Neb.

I Send 3 Postcards Free

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and workwith ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatmeut and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., R55, NewYork
(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

CATARRH MEDICINE FREE

If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you **absolutely free** a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your **individual** requirements and complications.

We have cured many who have tried various so-called Catarrh cures with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address, **NO MONEY**—and without cost you will receive a 32 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
785 RIDGE BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED!



My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and **FREE SAMPLE** proves it. Stops the itching and cures to stay. **WRITE NOW**—today, or you'll forget it. Address

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 831 PARK SQUARE, SEDALIA, MO.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE



Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

SENT ON TRIAL.
CATALOGUE FREE.

C. E. BROOKS, 296 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively, no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

ECZEMA

Guaranteed to stay cured 10 years. Send for free sample of medicine, prepaid.

EDISON REMEDY CO., Lock Box 526, JERSEYVILLE, ILL.

DIABETES

CURED. FREE trial package DIABETOL, and booklet proves it.

AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box U, Whitney Point, N. Y.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

The Farm Home for Me

Many homes in our dear old land
Are filled with furniture rich and grand.
Some live on the widest street,
And very rich food they have to eat,
But of all the homes I ever see
The farm home is the one for me.

The furniture and carpets are a little plain,
But they are comfortable, just the same.
For the grassy lawn there's plenty of room,
And in the meadow lots of bloom.
City homes may be rich and fine
But I'll take the farm home any time.

"Farm life seems slow," you say.
Well, city life is far too gay.
The city way and city style—
It may answer for a while,
But life seems to hold the greatest charm
For the one who lives upon the farm.



JOSEPHINE AMOS.

Maple Leaf Farm.

Miss Amos adds in a private letter: "UP-TO-DATE is a jewel in our home." We thank her heartily for her kind words, as well as for her poem on "Farm Life," and shall hope to hear from her again.

Stewed Onions

"Do you like stewed onions?" asked Mrs. Hillnor. "Oh! yes," said Mary, as the thought of delicate, well cooked, white quarters with a creamy dressing floated before her mental vision.

As she watched Mrs. Hillnor turning the onions into the dish for dinner, Mary remarked: "Oh! you fried the onions, didn't you?" "No," was the reply, "they are stewed. Will cannot eat fried onions. I stew them and just brown them in butter and add a little vinegar." Mary said nothing, but as she had said she liked onions she felt in duty bound to try a spoonful, even though they did not look very inviting. A single taste of the indigestible "compound" explained to her the reason so many people say they do not like onions. She is sure that most people would like them if properly cooked, and this, according to Mary's idea, is the correct method:

First, they must be thoroughly cooked, which requires at least one hour. Mary cuts the onions in quarters, but if you should be hurried they will cook in a little less time if cut in smaller pieces.

Put them on in plenty of cold water. When they have boiled about five minutes pour off the water and pour over them fresh boiling water from the teakettle. Let them boil in this until done, which can be determined by sticking with a fork.

Again pour off the water. Put back on the fire and add a cupful of milk or cream, in which you have stirred a teaspoonful of flour; also add butter and salt to taste. If you like pepper shake a little over them after you have turned them into the dish ready for the table.

"Up-to-Date" housewives are cordially invited to try Mary's way.

Makes His Plans

When in the August shade I rest,
Indulging thoughts that please me best,
And reading things in UP-TO-DATE
That point the way to happier state
Than farmers ever knew before,
I feel there's little needed more
Than to put in practice what I learn,
And thus get every cent I earn;
Make prices right and profits sure
While agriculture shall endure.
Thus in August breeze and shade,
With UP-TO-DATE my plans are made.

My Two Homes

'Twere well to be true to a western home,
If there your steps have led;
And so sing its charms with cheerful heart
While your feet its pathways tread.

But sometimes I forget this home of mine,
Though in its doors I stand,
My thoughts go flying away on the wind
To my far-off native land.

Away to the East where loved ones dwell,
Whose faces I long to see,
Who are still in the home of childhood's years,
And who daily think of me.

No mountains grand (I love them well),
Guard that other home of mine,
But in leafy June, on as fair a scene,
The same pale moonbeams shine.

From the waxy bloom of orange trees,
Sweet fragrance is wafted over,
But away back East on a farm I know
There's a field of as sweet red clover!

There's a running stream, with silvery gleam,
Reflecting the graceful willow,
And there on its bank, where ferns grow rank,
Is moss, as soft as a pillow.

The sky is as blue, and the happy birds
In the maple trees are singing,
While breezes soft stir the shadow-leaves
On the May-time grass upspringing.



So, though I may sing in this sunset land,
And love its bloom in December,
My heart still turns to the good old home
And the dear ones I remember.

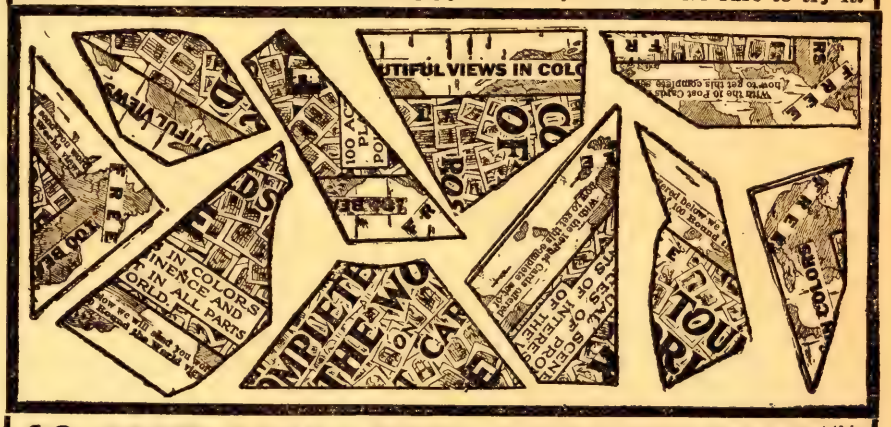
ELLA M. MOORE.

Claremont, Cal., June 4, 1909.

10 FINE POST CARDS FREE

CAN YOU CUT OUT THIS PUZZLE AND PUT IT TOGETHER

Cut-out Puzzles are a great fad these days. They are interesting, educational and a wonderful training for the eye. Can you cut this one out and put it together as it belongs? If you put them together just right, they will fit perfectly and **tell you something** that will interest you. It looks rather hard at first glance, but you should be able to do it with a little study. Anyway we want you to **try it** and our **free reward** offered below will pay you well for your trouble. **Be sure to try it.**



10 POST CARDS

FOR YOU. We want to see how many persons can put this puzzle together, getting each piece in its right place. There are **10 pieces** in all and we want you to cut them out, trim them neatly and paste them on a piece of paper. This is a practical puzzle. **After you have cut the pieces out, trimmed them and found out how they go, we want** you to paste them on a piece of paper, write your name and address on it and send to us with **4 cents in postage stamps.** To pay you for your trouble, we will send you **free 10 assorted post cards,** art, picture, historic, humorous, etc., designs. We have a wonderful assortment. When we send you these **10 free cards** we will also tell you how **you can get Free of all charge** any of our new post card series, including "100 Around the World Views," "24 Rulers of the World," "Poets and Flowers," etc. Just send your solution of the Cut-Out Puzzle and **4 cents postage** to

POPULAR FASHIONS, DEPT. 275, BROADWAY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

40-Jap-Silk Cards-FREE



JAP SILK CARDS have been one of the most popular premiums we have ever offered. Everybody is delighted with them. They are as fine as any post-cards printed. You must see them to appreciate their beauty. Printed in 7 or more beautiful colors from original famous paintings.

We have heretofore given 20 of these exquisite cards as a premium for a year's subscription. They have been so popular that we are going to double the number and give 40 for a short time only. Send a new or renewal yearly subscription and we will give you the 40 beautiful cards.

WE WANT EVERY READER TO HAVE A SET

It is a rare pleasure for us to be able to offer each reader **of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a magnificent** set of Jap-Silk Post Cards. These cards will without doubt be the prize set of your collection.

They are so good you can even afford to frame them. We can't describe them on paper, you will have to see them to appreciate their great value. As far as we are aware no other publisher is offering, or can afford to offer such a rare set of cards.

HOW TO GET 40 JAP-SILK CARDS FREE

We want every person who gets this to renew their subscription. No matter when your subscription expires, sign the attached coupon and mail it to us right away. The cards will be sent you by return mail. They are the most attractive cards on the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to offer them to you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the set after you see it, we will refund your money cheerfully and without quibbling. Doesn't that show sincerity?

ASK FOR THE SURPRISE

For everyone who accepts this offer we have a surprise. **There is no space to tell you about it now, but it is something good — something worth while — something that will please you.**

(CUT OR TEAR OFF COUPON ON THIS LINE)

JAP-SILK SUBSCRIPTION COUPON August 1, 1909

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

I enclose 50 cents for my subscription for one year. Send me the 40 Jap-Silk Cards.

My name is .....

My address is .....

$1.00 Special 60-day Offer

To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope



Pat. Applied for.

THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00.



Stevensville, Ont., Dec. 18, 1906.
R. C. Irving & Co., Indianapolis.
Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.
Yours very truly, Enos. Winger.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10.

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order.

PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Fortune Post Cards



FREE SEND MONTH of your BIRTH

And two-cent stamp to pay postage and we will send you free and prepaid one of 12 latest Fortune Telling Post Cards, giving your own astrological sign and complete character reading by the stars. It will explain what you should avoid TO GAIN SUCCESS in life; for what you are best suited; whom to marry and many other things you should know. With your card we will also tell you how you can get **FREE** the full set of twelve, or **FIFTY** other post cards **FREE.** These fortune cards are the latest style gloss finish; printed in many colors. Send two cents and name of your birth month for one or 25 cts. for 12, all different.

Address **Fortune Card Man, Dept. 312, TOPEKA, KAN.**

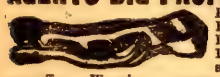
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The Farm Home, Springfield, Illinois, wants the names and addresses of progressive farmers and land owners located anywhere in the United States. The publisher desires to interest farmers in the paper, which is acknowledged to be one of the best of farm journals for the live stock breeder, the dairyman, the poultryman, fruit grower, gardener, or the general farmer. The subscription price is fifty (50) cents per year, but to any one who will send names (with P. O. addresses) of five or more farmers living on farms, and 10 cents in stamps or silver, the publisher will credit the sender as a subscriber fully paid, for a whole year. Any farmer, wideawake boy or girl can make money getting subscribers for The Farm Home, now in its 30th volume. Subscription agents wanted on salary or commission. Address

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Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

MAB MEDITATES ON CURE FOR YOUNG LOVE

The Handsome Pleasure-loving Youth May Be Fascinating, She Admits, but Then—

"How many times have you been in love?" sternly asked Mab.

"But this is the real thing," sighed Effie. "I have heard that before. Besides, if it were, you wouldn't be questioning the wisdom of it."

"That isn't so," flared Effie; "a girl can love a man and yet realize the unwisdom of it."

"Since you do realize the unwisdom of it we'll let it go at that. What you evidently want is a cure."

"Yes," sighed Effie. "It would never do for me to mary him, but I love him to distraction."

Mab's eyes twinkled. This wasn't the first time Effie had come with her love troubles.

"Let's look through the rose-colored glasses first. He's good-looking and manly."

"He just tears your heart out," sighed Effie. "He has such a good figure and the most soulful brown eyes."

"And he dances well!"

"Divinely."

"And tells awfully good jokes and is so jolly and such fun to be with and dresses so stylishly."

"You ought to see him in full dress."

"That's about all, isn't it?"

"Ye-es," admitted Effie.

"I wonder if he would tell awfully funny jokes while wrestling with the heater fire, or have such a fine figure when he gets a little fatter?" mused Mab. "He's rather fat now, you know. Or I wonder if he looks as well in a dressing gown and unshaven as in a dress suit?"

"Don't," shuddered Effie.

"I wouldn't if you were going to marry him," returned Mab. "I would say keep on the rose-colored glasses as long as you can. But since you want some support in your resolution not to marry him, suppose we take them off."

"You say he drinks."

"Only a little now and then. Most men do that."

"Yes, I'm not criticising. But picture him coming home some night terribly intoxicated."

"Horrors! He never would."

"He might, you know. Other men have who only drink now and then. Just keep that picture in your mind, however. It is part of the cure."

"You care for really good music. He doesn't like anything but ragtime and the most ordinary musical comedies. Think of that as your musical diet."

"His only reading is the sensational popular novels. He spends most of his evenings playing cards. You detest card playing. He is selfish, you admit that, and you say he has a furious temper."

"You are a horrid vivisectionist," wailed Effie.

"No, I am not. I am giving you a dose of medicine. And it is this: Whenever you think of him picture him as a fat, rather lazy man, selfish, ill-tempered, whose idea of amusement is playing cards and going to doubtful shows, whose mental diet is trashy novels, who is liable to come home intoxicated now and then. Keep this picture always before you when you think of him. Resolutely shut out of it any good qualities he may have. Not that I believe in doing this generally, for I don't. But this is a case of taking a necessary but unpleasant dose of medicine."

"For, after all, this is not love, but a passing infatuation, caused by certain physical attractions that appeal to you, but which after a year or so would lose all interest. And then you would have nothing left. There is no real congeniality, no basis of mutual tastes. And marriage without these will be flat, stale and frightfully commonplace within a year or two.

"Now, my dear, if you will take off your rose-colored glasses, if you will divest him of the halo of romance with which you have crowned him, if you will think of these practical, everyday things in connection with him, which, after all, are true, I think this incubus of love will soon cease to weigh you down. If it were the real thing, my dear, I wouldn't touch it. But it isn't. It is merely an infatuation which, if you yield to it, will bring you trouble. Therefore, resolutely take your dose of medicine and cure it."

"I would detest him if he were such a horrid, commonplace person as that," said Effie, jabbing her hatpin in. "But you are frightfully cold-blooded."

"A small dose of common sense beforehand often prevents a large crop of vain regrets afterwards," mused Mab as Effie departed.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE CALL TO MANLY EFFORT

On the farm, as elsewhere, the call to manly effort is sounding loud and clear. The tireless worker is the one that finishes the task and first reaches the shade at the end of the row. The quick step and unfaltering reaches the end of the journey ahead of his fellows. The one that studies success more than he does failure will succeed oftener than he will fail. The dog that sits on the wrong side of the fence and whines will wait long before he reaches the other side.

The American boy with the history of our own great men in his hands cannot afford to be anything but manly—too noble to do an ignoble thing, too high-minded to entertain and encourage a low thought, too sincere to trifle with duty, too earnest to act with doubtful purpose, too generous to be narrow, too determined to waver in his actions.

Almost every successful man would like to be a boy again that his young life might be freer from error than it was before, and that he might grow into a manlier man. What an appeal that is to those who are yet young.

An age of big achievements must have big men to accomplish them—men that are not always hunting precedents, but that fearlessly make them. The call to manliness is not only in the schools and the churches, but it is in the fields, the stores and the shops. It comes in whispers among the wheat, the corn, the cotton and the flowers, and it thunders in the ponderous machinery of the factory and the prolonged roar of the railway train. The unmanly boy and the unmanly man is below the teachings and the needs of the new century, and does not measure up to the requirements of today. The world is to be better. Life's opportunities are to be multiplied, and the goal, though not farther away, brings more to its winner.

We hope all our readers, especially the young, will listen to and obey the friendly and benevolent call to manly effort.

Brains and Energy

A young man in a telegraph office, who had shown himself an expert electrician, was sent from time to time to look after the work at other points. The president of the company called at his office in the West and, "liking his looks," invited him to take a trip with him through the State. On the trip the train ran off the track and the president expressed his fear that the train following might run into them. To this the young man replied, "I think not." To the surprise of the president, he borrowed a pair of "climbers," went up one of the telegraph poles, cut a wire and, taking a small instrument from his pocket, telegraphed back to the necessary station, then reunited the line and descended to the ground. The astonishment of the president was great and he said: "How did you know what wire to cut from the large number that were strung?" Said the young man: "I always carry a diagram of the wires and poles," and showed him a complete record that he kept, so that when a break came he could direct the repairer without loss of time. "But," said the president, "where did you get the operating instrument?" "I always carry it in my pocket, for I do not know what may happen." The president said no more, but on his return East appointed the young man general electrician for a large part of the United States. A private car was placed at his command, and a large position awaits him close to the head of the company when he can be released from his present important position. None of these facts were obtained from the young man, but they are, nevertheless, trustworthy.

This means for boys that, while they are mastering the work required of them, they must learn as much as possible about every part of the business, for they cannot tell when something of this kind may occur. Then if they can meet the situation, their promotion is sure.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

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When you have mastered this course, which I will tell you how to obtain free of all charge, you can accomplish almost anything and you would not have missed it for the world.

Cure yourself of the "failure habit"; show your good faith by writing me today, now, this very minute before you forget it, and let me send you full particulars in regard to this remarkable offer to place in your hands, free, the necessary weapon to battle with life's problems. Write today. Address Leonard Darbyshire, Pres., Spare Moments Success Society, Dept. 8. D.F., Rochester, N. Y.

DEAFNESS CURED By New Discovery



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We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send to us with 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. Charles Alvin, Box 3693, K-14, Philadelphia, Pa.

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F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

The following is especially addressed to potato growers:

The potato acreage is six per cent. larger than last year:

The condition is very high and a very large crop is practically assured over nearly the whole of the producing area.

Early potatoes in southern and middle States have yielded heavily and prices are already low as a result. The following dispatch from Columbus, Ind., dated July 21st is an example:

New Irish potatoes are retailing at 25 cents a bushel at this place and the oldest inhabitant is unable to recall the time before when they were so cheap. He is not able, either, to recall a time when the yield was so abundant as it is this year.

If there ever will be a time when potato growers will be in need of organization more than at any other time it will be next fall, when the main crop of potatoes is harvested.

And the most auspicious time for organizing is the present. Twenty-five-cent potatoes staring the growers in the face after the season of high prices will goad them to activity if anything will.

An organization that will be effective next fall will probably make growers 20 to 25 cents a bushel. Any person can figure what this means to the individual grower. It will be $200,000 or more to a county producing a million bushels, $6,000,000 or more to the State of Michigan or $60,000,000 or more on the crop of the country.

And farmers are not the only class who want the old method of marketing changed. In fact, there is another class which is probably taking more concern than are the growers of potatoes.

We refer to the handlers. The best commission houses of the country have organized in a league to correct the evils of the old system. But they cannot correct them entirely without the co-operation of the producers.

We quote from a letter from an officer of the league as follows:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, President, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—The members of the National League of Commission Merchants would unhesitatingly approve of, and lend aid to, an organization such as you speak of, for there is probably no greater problem to contend with, nor the source of more dissatisfaction to shippers and receivers alike than the evils it is your purpose to correct. The honest wholesaler would gladly welcome a system of equitable distribution of farm products that would bring proper values and tend to make more definite his income as well as the grower's.

Those merchants who take advantage of the present-day variations obtaining in the produce market might not be enthusiastic over our plan, but it is in the squelching of such undesirable dealers that the National League has always united its efforts with the producers.

Such an opportunity as is offered growers of perishable crops now was never presented before. In this league are hundreds of the best handlers in all chief markets of the country, who are anxious to co-operate with producers to establish "a system of equitable distribution of farm products that would bring proper values and tend to make more definite his (the handler's) income as well as the grower's."

Do you realize what this means? If it means anything it is that there are houses in all the principal market cities of the country ready to open their doors to the organized producers and co-operate with them to secure fair, equitable and profitable prices; houses already established, with the capital, equipment and established trades to receiye every class of farm produce and fruit at fair and equitable prices MADE BY THE GROWERS.

The only thing lacking now is the right kind of organization and co-operation on the part of the producers. The kind this paper has taught is right and is the only right plan. We have taught the plan to farmers for seven years and defended it against all attempts to burden it with useless appendages and have sought all this time to win the friendship and secure the co-operation of the established handlers, knowing that this was essential to the complete success of the plan.

We regret that the producers are not sufficiently organized now to embrace the opportunity at once. But if our people will bestir themselves NOW they can be in a position to control the potato crop of 1909, which is the one of all crops in most imminent peril as regards price.

We will have you understand that the education has gone ahead and there is not a section in the country that produces potatoes heavily that cannot be organized and the Equity system established in two months. UP-TO-DATE FARMING circulates in nearly every county in the country, therefore this appeal will reach some people in each county producing potatoes heavily. What we want such people—YOU—to do is to fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and forward it to the FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind., and you will be told what to do to bring your section into line.

Don't refuse to send the coupon because you may think you have not the time or ability to do the work that must be done. We only want you to be the medium through which we hope to reach the right parties. It will cost you nothing except a two-cent stamp and five minutes of your time.

We will not believe that there is a reader of this paper who will refuse us this request, knowing how we have labored these many years to give farmers their industrial freedom. Seeing that it is so near now for the potato growers, will any reader refuse to do the little we impose on him? And don't refuse if you think some other person will do it for your county. We would rather have a hundred reports from the county than one. They will all help in carrying out our plans.

FILL OUT AND SEND THE COUPON AT ONCE. This is addressed to YOU if your county raises potatoes to ship.

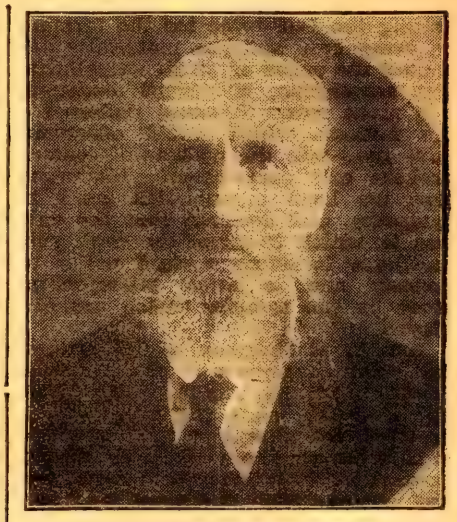
TRIAL DATE SET

The case of The State of Indiana vs. Barnett, Pauley and Garrett M. Walrod, after a delay of 19 months, has been set for trial in the Indianapolis Criminal Court for September 13, 1909. Old readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will recall that these people were arrested in January, 1908, on the charge of circulating false and criminaly libelous statements in a circular letter to "The Agricultural Press of the United States." On account of delay tactics resorted to by the defendants and the crowded condition of the Criminal Court calendar in this city it could not be put to trial before, but is expected to be tried on or about above date.

YELLOWSTONE VALLEY IN LINE

Local Unions and a County Union Organized

As the result of the meeting of the Yellowstone farmers held yesterday the tillers of the soil of this county are now as thoroughly organized as any labor union in the city, and active steps are being taken by them to erect a grain elevator and to carry on a warehouse business whereby they may be able to hold the products of their own



MR. JOHN SCHREODER,
Of Antrim County, Michigan.

Mr. Schreoder is an enthusiastic F. S. E. man and a charter member of the East Jordan Local. He is also a strong supporter of the Ladies' Society and has great faith in its future. Mr. Schreoder's wife and four daughters are all members of the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity.

fields until such time as they can be disposed of at prices better than those usually received in the fall of the year.

The meetings yesterday were attended by fully a hundred farmers who have found homes on the irrigated and non-irrigated sections of the Yellowstone valley. A feature of the day was a luncheon given in the Y. M. C. A. Following the dinner a number of speeches were given. Perhaps the most salient remark made at the dinner was the suggestion of P. B. Moss that an annual celebration be held, which shall be known as "Homesteaders' Day," and at which the settlers of the valley will gather for a day of jollification and pleasure. The suggestion has received very favorable comment and it is quite likely that some action will be taken upon it.

The morning session was devoted to the organization of a county society for the advancement of the interests of the farmer.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to a discussion of the best ways of advancing the interests of the farmer, and was addressed by a number of speakers.

P. B. Moss and I. D. O'Donnell spoke to the farmers of the economic advantages of good roads. Mr. O'Donnell made the statement that if road improvement should cost every farmer $10 for each acre of land he owns, it will advance the value of his land $25 an acre, as well as result in much saving to him in the number of teams he will be required to have in order to get his crop to market. Mr. O'Donnell also emphasized his theory of getting your crops to market on foot and declared that more money could be made by feeding cattle and sheep the products of the land than by selling those products to the consumer.

O. W. Smith, of the Gallatin valley, was introduced and told those gathered at the meeting of the excellent results which have been obtained through the

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PLEASE MAIL THIS BY OR BEFORE AUGUST 8th

The Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—Potatoes are grown in this county for shipping. I give you the four largest growers of my acquaintance, their addresses and about the number of acres each is growing this year, as follows:

Name.....	Name.....	Name.....	Name.....
Address.....	Address.....	Address.....	Address.....
Acres.....	Acres.....	Acres.....	Acres.....

Report sent by.....Address.....

farmers' organization in the western part of the State. He said that a minimum price on all crops had been made by the association, which has built two elevators, one at a cost of $50,000, and that the association has succeeded in getting the best price for the farmers on every crop and has materially advanced the prices of wheat and alfalfa. The association, Mr. Smith declared, had made many thousand dollars for the farmers which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of eastern brokers and speculators. He urged that the local organization work in sympathy, and declared that the only way in which to make the work succeed was to adopt a rigid policy of honesty and to never misrepresent stock by the samples which are displayed.

Hon. H. B. Sherman, of Greensburg, Ind., chief organizer of the Farmers' Society of Equity, was then introduced. Mr. Sherman made the principal address of the afternoon. He sketched at some length the work of the society in enabling the farmers to demand a just price for their crops, and went into every detail of the plan of the society thoroughly. His words commanded the undivided attention of his hearers and his explanation of the scheme was well received.

The matter of the construction of an elevator here was discussed at some length, but no definite action was taken at the meeting yesterday. It is proposed that the farmers form a stock company with a capital of at least $50,000, and that a large grain elevator be built in this city at which the wheat and grain crops of the members of the association can be stored and held. The scheme has worked with marked success in the western part of the State and throughout the East, where the farmers are organized, and it is quite likely that it will be adopted here. While no effort was made at the meeting yesterday to seek subscriptions for the organization of the stock company, several well-to-do farmers have declared that they will subscribe liberally to the stock of such a concern, and it is expected that at the next meeting, which will be held soon, definite action will be taken on the matter and that a committee will be appointed to seek subscriptions to the stock.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

MICHIGAN LADIES' SOCIETY OF EQUITY CONVENTION

The third local convention of the Ladies' Society of Equity met at the pleasant country home of our State treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Thompson.

Early in the forenoon the members began to arrive, some driving their own rigs, others walking, until 36 ladies answer to the roll call. The Forget-Me-Not Local was again the banner local, with 19 members present. A forenoon session was held, lasting two hours, when we adjourned for dinner.

As the day was warm it was decided that we have dinner on the lawn, so very quickly cloths were laid and a bountiful picnic dinner was spread, which was partaken of by a jolly crowd. Our farmer-artist, Will Webster, was on hand and took a picture of the convention at dinner and several other views.

In the afternoon session our lengthy program was carried out and some good and decisive work was done for the good of the society. One question brought up for discussion was the uniting of the ladies in full membership in the men's society. This was discussed freely and when the vote was called 35 were opposed and 1 in favor. Other important action was in favor of closed meetings and an obligation for members. After some good recitations we adjourned and all left for their homes glad that they had attended the farm women's convention.

Officers elected were: Mrs. James Howey, president; Mrs. Alice Sheperd, vice-president; Miss Elsie Mathews, secretary; Mrs. Nellie Thompson, treasurer.

Adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in January, 1910, at the home of Mrs. John Schreoder in Echo, Antrim county.—The President.

Program—Convention of M. L. S. of Equity

Called to Order by President.
Prayer—By Mrs. Schreoder.
Singing—"Shall We Gather at the River?"
Bible Reading—Elsie Mathews.
Roll Call of Locals.
Seating of Delegates and Officers.
Equity Song—Golden Rod Local.
Reading Minutes of Previous Meeting.
Report of Standing Committees—Ways and Means, Auditing, Printing, etc.
Recitation—"Grand Equity," Mrs. Minnie Hostler.
Adjourned for Dinner.
After dinner, opened by Equity Song—Rose Local.
Recitation—"Angry Words," Mrs. Rose Bartholomew.
Report of Committees—On Local Union Work, Organization, Resolutions, Grievance.
Song—"Bright Eyes," Marcia Lanway.
Reading—Nellie Thompson.
Recitation—Agustia Schreoder.
Election of Officers for Next Convention.

Notes

Perdhaps some of the Equity locals would be glad to hear how the Equity Memorial Day was observed at the headquarters of the Ladies' Society. We can report that the day was extremely warm, but about seventy members and friends gathered at the cemetery where our memorial services were to be held. At the gate the members formed in line, each wearing a mourning badge of black and white, and marched across the cemetery, halting in the shade of a large maple tree. There our program was carried out and Rev. L. S. Mathews preached our first memorial sermon, taking for his text "Justice." This discourse was highly appreciated by all present. Members again formed in line and proceeded to decorate the grave, twelve in number, using many roses. Two little girls strewed the graves with water lilies. In this way probably for the first time the graves of farmers were decorated because they had been farmers and members of the F. S. E.

Five locals participated in this service, and we hope to hear that other locals observed the day this year and that it will become a beautiful custom all over the land. —*Equity.*

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *When will the Indianapolis bunch of detractors be brought to trial, or has the suit been abandoned by the State?—P. R. S., Reno County, Kans. ....*

ANSWER. The trial is set for September 13th next in the Indianapolis Criminal Court. I think it will be tried on or about that date.

QUESTION. *I received a copy of a paper called "Equity Farm Journal," dated July 15th, and in it are a number of statements that I don't understand, or don't know whether to believe or not. I am a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity and I want to see it organized all over the country and its plan for marketing farm crops established, because I believe it is the only correct and practical plan ever given to farmers. But after reading the paper above mentioned I am impelled to inquire about it.*

ANSWER. At a packed and deceived convention of the society in 1907 a faction that had abandoned the "correct and practical plan" for marketing farm crops captured part of the society and started the paper which you got a copy of. Thic faction attempted to substitute for the Equity system or plan a million-dollar corporation to buy and sell the crops and establish their own commission houses called Equity Exchanges. Practical business men denounced the plan as impractical, but its promoters were determined to try it. This they did, establishing exchanges in several cities, all of which failed in less than a year with nothing left on which to declare a dividend to the stockholders. Their paper has been used to deceive the farmers as to the real condition. The extravagant statements published are inventions and false. The people behind the paper are dangerous people because they have no regard for truth, and if opportunity presents will again attempt to foist their million-dollar wildcat scheme on the public. This is made evident by a statement in the issue of the paper you refer to, on page 3. We quote as follows:

"The Equity Exchange problem is not dead by a long shot, but it seems to be very much asleep just now. The proposition is all right and will come to the front in proper time, either under the auspices of the old International Equity Co-operative Exchange or the new Marketing Exchange, or be a combination of both."

I dislike very much to refer to these matters, but feel an obligation to reply to a direct question. Don't be deceived by that paper which has no support except of deluded people, and these refuse it admit-

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the "Ideal." The best Incandescent Kerosene Burner in the market. Fully guaranteed. Write for full particulars. American Electric Co., 6418 State St., Chicago.

Dogs

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. Best breeding. W. H. Corzine, Jerseyville, Illinois.

Farm Lands

ALABAMA—Baldwin County; best farms $15 per acre. Delightful climate, pure water, earliest truck, strawberries and citrus fruits. Write the owner, D. R. Peteet. Foley, Ala.

BEST SQUARE SECTION improved farm in Cavalier County, North Dakota; 550 acres under cultivation; no encumbrance; price $35 per acre, half cash. Address Box A, Milton, N. D.

CALIFORNIA—Tulare county, the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. No storms. More perfect days than any place in the world. Low prices for good land. Plenty of water for irrigation. Land produces two crops in a season; vegetables in winter. Healthy climate, pure water, fresh fruit the year round. Plenty of employment; good wages. We sell large and small tracts on easy terms. Come at once, even if you have only a few hundred dollars; get located before the prices go higher. FREE booklets and particulars. Write to Golden West Real Estate Co.. Visalia. Cal. Dept. 24.

CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

CANADIAN LANDS FOR SALE—Veteran Land Scrip entitles holder to 320 acres of unselected Canadian lands, in the fertile prairie of "The Last Great West." Prices less than $3 per acre. You can homestead a quarter section alongside your Scrip land, and pre-empt another quarter, and thus secure a complete section of the best wheat growing land in the world. For full information write National Realty Co., Toronto, Canada.

FARMS FOR SALE in Catholic community; $25 per acre and up. Ed George, St. Paul, Kans.

GOOD HOMES IN MARINETTE CO., WIS., the land of opportunity. Secure it while it is within your grasp. Write for book and map. Skidmore Land Co., Box 93 A, Marinette, Wis.

LEARN THE FACTS about Baldwin County on the Gulf Coast—its delightful climate and fine opoprtunities for business, farming, dairying, early truck, fruit and for resort purposes—by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Ala., for three months' trial. It tells what's actually going on. A sample free.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—Good lands, low prices, mild climate. Free illustrated catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write. Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commission. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis. Minn.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG TRACT on Ginseng Culture free. Golden Seal for summer planting. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

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TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

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UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Tobacco Cures

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

Miscellaneous

BINDER TWINE—Highest grade Standard, 7 1-3 cents lb. Special prices to farmer agents, clubs and granges. Send for free samples. Central Supply Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.

CABBAGE PLANTS ALL SEASON—Premium Flat Dutch Surehead, Danish Ball Head, $1 per 1,000. Basil F. Perry, Cool Spring, Del.

FARMERS OR ANYBODY—For only $6.90 I will send you a 17-jewel adjusted Waltham 18 size watch, with 3-ounce heavy screw case; will never change; postage paid. If desired I can give reference. Jewelers' price $12 to $15. Ernest Harbour, Rockford, N. C.

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SAVE THE LIFE OF YOUR HORSE by using the Earl Remedies for Worms, Colic, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 12 powders by mail $1. The only guaranteed remedy for animals on the market. Send for pamphlet. Earl Veterinary Co., 2815 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCK FOOD—We desire a representative in every locality to carry stock and solicit business. This is not a catch-penny affair, and only those financially responsible will be considered. Address Fenimore & Co., Trenton, N. J.

150 OLD FAVORITE SONGS, words and music complete; special offer, all for 6c. Union Merchandise Co., 145 Water St., New York.

Farmers Market Place

The Business Exchange is a national farmers market place. Here farmers in every part of the country can supply their wants and sell their surplus crops, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc. Or perhaps it is a farm you want to buy or one to sell—The Business Exchange again.

We will be glad to explain all about advertising here to anyone interested. Send for booklet "This Puts It Right Up to You." Hundreds of farmers yearly use the Business Exchange with good results. So can thousands more--you, reader, are included.

No matter what it is—if it is used by farmers and their families—to buy or sell advertise in the

Business Exchange



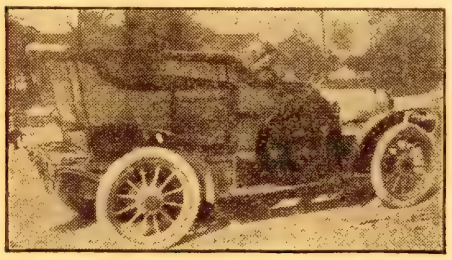
FINE AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

I have a fine automobile that I will sell at a bargain. It is a five passenger Winton, model XIV, 30-horse power. It is large and roomy. Have carried ten adults. Can seat seven by using two stools in rear. Originally cost $2,500, and extras. Will

SELL AT A BARGAIN

Fully equipped with good tires—rear wheels new, extra tubes, full assortment of tools, etc. Newly painted a beautiful French grey. Looks like new and acts like it, speedy and reliable. An ideal farmers car. Photos show car as it is. Immediate delivery. It is a bargain. Ask for price. Come see the car.

J.B. FENTONY, Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND



BIG TEXAS MAP FREE

Texas is the greatest rising land market in America. Over 500,000 Northern people have bought Texas lands in five years. Send 50 cents for six months' subscription to the big family farm paper, **SOUTHWESTERN FARMER,** with two free premiums, postpaid, our big wall map of Texas and Frank Putnam's famous booklet, **"SMALL BONANZA FARMS IN THE SOUTHEAST TEXAS RAIN BELT."** Order today and learn how thousands are making big incomes on five to 40-acre farms that cost $20 to $60 an acre, and how others are making fortunes in rising land values. Address

SOUTHWESTERN FARMER, Box D, Houston, Texas.

Do You Want to Sell Your Farm

I want information about any good farm for sale. There is a good buyer for it, willing to pay your price for it. I can tell you how to find him. Write me about it. I want to hear only from owners who wish to sell direct to buyer without paying any agents' commission. Tell me how many acres you have, what improvements, the price and all particulars and let's see if we can close up a deal in short order. Address at once **ARTHUR CAPPER, Dept. 9, Topeka, Kan.**

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Wild West Magazine, largest brightest and finest Illustrated Magazine in the world for 10c a year to introduce it only. Stories of Western life, sketches and fine engravings of grand scenery, mountains and famous gold mines, ranches, etc. Published by an old and strong publishing house. Send at once. 10c a year postpaid, anywhere in the U. S., Canada and Mexico, 6 yrs. 50c, 12 yrs. $1.00. Or clubs of six names, 50c; 12 for $1.00. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send today. **Rocky Mountain Magazine, Sta. 82, Denver, Colorado**

Get a Home in the West

But before you come, send for a sample copy of RANCH AND RANGE, the leading farm and stock journal, and inform yourself about the prosperous conditions and great opportunities. $1 per year, 25c for 3 months.

RANCH & RANGE, Denver, Colorado

The Third Power "It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—**Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Should be read by all farmers.
English Edition, 25c postpaid.
German Edition, 50c postpaid.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

tance to their homes when they become acquainted with the people at its head and its motives. Don't waver in your support of the "only correct and practical plan" nor chase after phantoms and will-o'-the-wisps, as every issue of the aforesaid paper admits that they have no plan, but are seeking for one. In short, the false in the paper predominates so much over the true that no statement contained therein is entitled to credence.

A Statement

To UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

In a recent issue of a paper called Equity Farm Journal was the statement that when I was an organizer for the Society of Equity that I did not make my reports correctly and honestly. Its statement is false and a malicious slander. When I was an organizer in 1906 and 1907 I reported every member and every dollar due the society. I have obtained a statement from the postmaster here showing that I bought money orders during 1906 and 1907 in favor of the society amounting to $123.60. I challenge the editor of the above paper to show that a dollar more was due, and if the distance was not so great I would prosecute him for libel, as he deserves.

Mr. Everitt, editor, please publish this to vindicate my good name, as some of my friends believe I was crooked in the transtions. J. M. MYERS.

Ramsey, N. J.

(If your friends only could know the past and present editors of that paper as well as they are known to their intimates and in the criminal court of Illinois and Indiana it would be impossible for their slanderous and false sheet to harm anybody. The present editor is out of jail now under bond and will be tried September 13th next. The former editor was convicted of criminal libel in Chicago last April. The whole sheet is false and is published exclusively with the motive to deceive farmers, and the only result it accomplishes is delay of the time when farmers will gain their industrial freedom.—J. A. E.)

"PERFECTLY DELIGHTED"

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I have seen a sample of your paper and the premium of post cards that you give and am perfectly delighted with them. My friend, Mrs. Winston received your paper and cards and she thinks they are fine.

Enclosed find 50 cents for my subscription. I will use my influence to get you other subscribers. Sincerely yours,

EUNICE E. LE MASTER.
Shawnee County, Kans.

(See a similar offer on page 2 of this issue. Embrace it and you will be glad to write a letter similar to above.—Ed.)

Any locality wishing to organize an F. S. E. Local Union please write at once to Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, and information and assistance will be promptly given them.

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



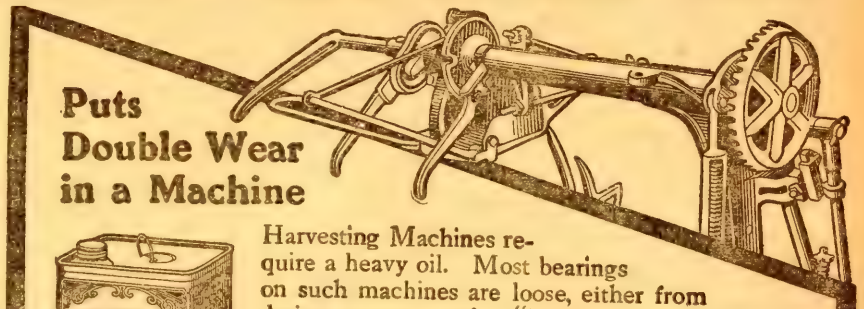
The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

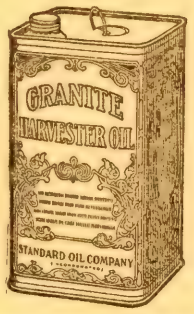
Guaranteed for Years.

OUR OFFER: One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription at 50 cents. Send it in today.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Puts Double Wear in a Machine





Harvesting Machines require a heavy oil. Most bearings on such machines are loose, either from design or wear, and a "light" oil soon runs off.

Granite Harvester Oil

puts double wear in a machine because it *stays,* wears longest and has a remarkable friction-reducing quality. Never rusts or gums. Supplied in gallons, 5-gallons, half barrels and barrels.

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More Grain Profits



Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to **try a Chatham,** anyhow. **Clean your grain**—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. **Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

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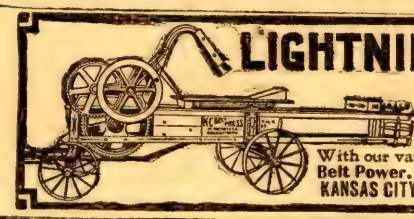
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Write for Catalogue.

Our success with this machine has been simply marvelous. Thorough tests convince us that it is **absolutely correct** in principle. It is built entirely of steel. Has low bridge for horses to walk over, and no pull of team in crossing. Has large feed opening and long bale chamber. Warranted in every particular. We also make a full line of Balers. For full information address the manufacturers.

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For 25 years the Reliable Balers.
Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.
Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.
With our various styles can meet your requirements, **Horse & Belt Power, Self Feed Attachments.** Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 516 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.



FREE This ELEGANT LADY'S GOLD-INITIAL WATCH

Any Lady or Girl Can Have One if She Writes at Once. This is the handsomest little watch ever offered by any premium house. High-grade American stem wind and stem set, a perfect timepiece, lady's size, fully warranted. Your own initial in gold lettering. A beautiful chain with each watch. All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 12 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Return us the $3.00 and you will receive watch immediately. **SEND NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.** We trust you with cards until distributed and take them back if they are not taken. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost. You can have men's size watch and chain if you prefer. Address at once **WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 863 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KAN.**

A CART LOAD OF FUN

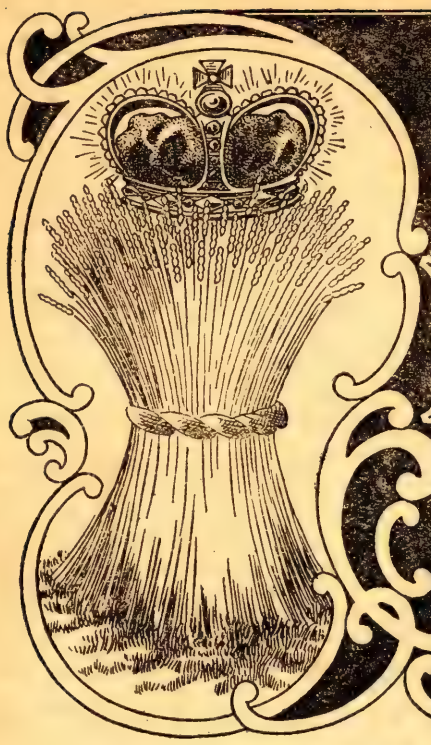
This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. **COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis** **FOR 10 cts.**

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YOU want a nickel-plated watch with a handsome chain and charm. If you will send us your name, you can get this Watch with Chain and Charm for doing a little work. We guarantee to send you at once 24 packages of our EXQUISITE LASTING PERFUME, which you are to sell for us at 10 cents per package. This PERFUME is the best that can be bought, and any lady will be glad to buy a package at her door. We also send, when you write us, our Premium List, showing how you can get, **without cost,** *Dolls, Air Guns, Rings, Cameras, etc.—premiums dear to the heart of every Boy and Girl. Send us your name at once, sell the 24 packages of our FAMOUS PERFUME, return the $2.40 you have collected, and your premium goes forward same day. If you want any of our other premiums instead of the Watch, you may have your choice as per Premium List.*

G. M. BETTS, Sec'y,
627 W. 43d St., Dept. 957, New York



HARVEST KING WHEAT

A REAL MONARCH of the WHEAT FIELD

THIS FAMOUS WHEAT HAS A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Although we have sold the Harvest King Wheat for several years, the demand continues to come each season in undiminished volume, and it continues to give the same satisfaction that was originally responsible for its great popularity. The Harvest King Wheat is one of the most reliable varieties of smooth-headed wheats. In the past it has surprised growers by its hardiness, vigor and all-round reliability. The testimonials printed below will speak for the variety in this respect. It is one of the earliest varieties, hence one of the surest to mature sound, plump grain. The straw is strong, heads very long and filled with very large, red grains. Chaff red, heads beardless. The grain weighs very heavy and for milling it is all that millers desire.

It pays to change seed. It may pay you handsomely to sow a field of Harvest King Wheat if you are not already growing it. We have had thousands of reports for this fine variety speaking of its good qualities . We can print only a few of them here.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

The Harvest King Wheat is superior to any other in this locality. The season was the worst in years, and the wheat is only half a crop or less. The H. K. has a plump, fine berry. I will try Fultzo-Mediterranean this year.

T. H. G. L., Jefferson Co., Mo.

Away Beyond Expectations

Last year we purchased two bushels of Harvest King and sowed it on 1½ acres, and threshed 38 bushels; and it weighed out to 40 bushels, 5 pounds. We will sow 33 acres of Harvest King this fall. In the spring this 1½ acres of H. K. looked as though there would be no wheat, as the ground looked bare as the floor, but oh! my. It began to grow and the result was away beyond by expectations. It is truly a remarkable wheat and a first-class yielder. We could have sold all of this H. K. for seed, as the people driving along the road to town kept watching it, and wondering what kind of wheat it was and where I got it.

M. P., Marshall Co., Ind.

37½ Bushels Per Acre

The wheat I purchased of you, 2½ bushels Harvest King and 2½ bushels Fultzo-Mediterranean, I sowed 1¼ bushels to the acre, giving it a fair test with Fultz, all sowed the same day. Harvest King yielded 37½ bushels per acre, and Fultz 17½ bushels per acre. S. P. M., Howard Co., Mich.

64 Pounds Per Bushel

The Harvest King Wheat you sent me last year weighed 62 pounds per struck bushel, but I have beat you, as my wheat just threshed tests 64 pounds and a perfect sample. Yield very good—34 bushels per acre—which is 9 bushels more than our next best variety, the Early Red Clawson.

R. H. S., Calhoun Co., Mich.

2,083 Bushels on 53 Acres

J. A. W., of Rush County, Indiana, believes he has the largest yield of wheat so far reported. He planted 53 acres (Harvest King variety), 25 in "fallow ground," which yielded 43 bushels per acre; 28 in "stock ground," which yielded 36 bushels per acre.—Indianapolis News.



A FIELD OF HARVEST KING WHEAT

A finer sight cannot be imagined than a good field of this noble Wheat, with its long, bright straw bending from the weight of the large heads loaded with golden grains. "As heavy as lead" is a common expression when referring to the heads.

50 Bushels, Others 10 to 12 Bushels

Harvest King Wheat was far ahead of all other kinds in the whole neighborhood in every way. It yielded 50 bushels per acre, while other wheat by the side of it yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre. My wheat this spring is the finest in the neighborhood. Harvest King pleases me better than any other wheat I have ever raised.

Wm. M., Clarke Co., Ind.

Well Pleased

The Harvest King Wheat is promising indeed. It stood the winter well, and I think it is the most thrifty looking wheat I ever saw. I am well pleased.

E. R., Lawrence Co., Ind.

All We Claimed

The Harvest King wheat is all you claim for it. I have it sown between other varieties. It is much stronger than either, and I have every reason to believe it will make a fine yield.

O. E. V., Holmes Co., Ohio.

Can Sell 1,000 Bushels More

I sowed 15 bushels of your Harvest King Wheat, and I cannot praise it high enough. There is not another field in my neighborhood that bears any favorable comparison to Harvest King. I sent to Ohio and got 40 bushels of Fultz, but it is not near as good as H. K. I can sell all I raise at a good price, and judging by the interest taken in it by my neighbors, can sell 1,000 bushels more.

Wm. W., Sangamon Co., Ill.

Natural to the Soil

I write to inform you that the wheat you sent to this county is fine and every one is well pleased, and your trade here will be large in the future. A remarkable thing about your wheat is, they don't need any acclimating, but succeed as though natural to this soil. Last year many bushels of a variety of wheat were sent here from Ohio, which was an entire failure. Quite different with yours. Every person I have seen praises them and says they are as fine as silk.

J. S. M., Christian Co., Ky.

PRICE Small introductory lots by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu., 75c; 1 bu., $2.25; 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres), $5.50; 5 bu. (2 bags for 4 acres), $10.00; 10 bu. (4 bags for 8 acres), $18.00; 25 bu. (10 bags for 20 acres), at $1.75 per bushel. All bags furnished free.

HOW TO ORDER Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties payable on arrival and subject to examination, if $1.00 is sent to guarantee good faith, and a letter of recommendation from banker or freight agent. Remit by money order or send cash in registered letter. Give full address, including county and shipping station if different from postoffice.

The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house. Every reader of this paper can, with care and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Send us your order for wheat and harvest a big crop next year. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. All wheat thoroughly cleaned and graded, ready to sow. Circulars free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA AUGUST 15, 1909 | Number 16

"HE'S BOUND TO BE IN THE TREE SAH"



HOW THEY PROVED IT

The following peculiar statement is issued from Washington with the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson:

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture made an estimate on March 8th last, which indicated that the amount of wheat on farms in the United States on March 1, 1909, was about 144,000,000 bushels.

The estimate was challenged as being much too large, and considerable agitation was aroused by speculative interests de-

(Continued on Page 5.)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Foreign Subscriptions, Including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

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THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

By this plan all the markets will get their proportion of the supply, none will be glutted and all the crops will bring profitable prices.

We believe this is the only practical system for marketing farm crops to guarantee steady and profitable prices. To market all the crops by this system will require less people than are employed by some of the great railroad systems.



Elegant Combination

TEA and DINNER SET GIVEN FREE SPECIAL OFFER

LADIES: You can earn this **Elegant Combination Tea and Dinner Set** for distributing only 20 packages of our **beautifully colored,** highly artistic **Post Cards** at 15 cents, (10 assorted Post Cards to the package), in connection with our **special offer.** Our **Post Cards** are easy to sell. **Subjects are all new and pleasing.** Many different subjects. People will be glad of an opportunity to buy them.

THIS HANDSOME 33-PIECE TEA AND DINNER SET is made for us by one of the **largest factories** in this country. Every piece is perfect, **full size and first quality.** The 33 pieces are correctly shaped. Design is exceptionally neat and pleasing. Each piece is decorated under the glaze so that the **fine coloring will not wear off.** The decorations are **red roses** and **green leaves.** This set being a **combination Tea and Dinner Set** will give you excellent service. **We trust you with the Post Cards. Send no money in advance.** Dishes sent promptly upon receipt of $3.00 from sale. Write at once.

L. M. LOMER, Mgr., Dept. A, 285 E. 21st St., New York City

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And 50 Beautiful Post Cards Free

Nearly all of our subscribers have some beautiful post cards that they prize very much. Perhaps they are now scattered around on tables, shelves and other places difficult to find and getting soiled. The most prized ones can be preserved in the album we now offer you. It can be made probably the most interesting article on your parlor table.

This Is the Most Liberal Subscription Offer We Can Make





An Album Like This, 50 Beautiful Post Cards and UP-TO-DATE FARMING One Year 50 CENTS

The album is 9½x11¼ inches and holds 60 cards. The cover is of strong, heavy board, beautifully and appropriately illustrated and decorated in gold. The leaves are heavy fiber paper. The cards are inserted in slits (not pasted) and can be put in or removed instantly.

50 BEAUTIFUL CARDS FREE

The album itself would be a splendid reward to any person subscribing to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but we are going to send 50 **BEAUTIFUL CARDS** with it. Included in this collection are cards of many subjects suitable to place in the album or to use in your correspondence.

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Publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana:

Enclosed find 50 cents, for which send your paper one year and your Post Card Album and 50 cards. This is a (state if new or old).....subscription. Send the paper to—

Name.....

R. F. D..... P. O.....

Co..... State.....
Please send the Album and Cards to—

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.....

We make this offer to secure new subscribers and to induce prompt renewal by old ones. If your subscription has expired or is about to expire you should not let this offer pass by. If it is paid well in advance you ought to extend it another year, or, better, send us a new name for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and have the reward sent to you. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Please fill out and send the coupon. Address

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Indiana

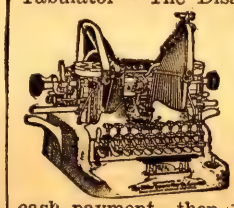
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Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

The Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the $100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—*yours for 17 cents a day!*

The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—*yours for 17 cents a day!*

The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all



Yours For 17 Cents a Day!

We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

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A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

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The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, *right from the word "go!"* So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. *Earn* as you *learn.* Let the machine pay the 17 *cents a day*—and all *above* that is *yours.*

Wherever you are, there's work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand. Their salaries are considerably *above* those of many classes of workers.

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver *supreme in usefulness* and absolutely *indispensable* in *business.* Now comes the conquest of the home.

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An *educator* as well as a *money* maker.

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BIRTHDAY POST CARDS FREE—Three very choice cards, beautiful colors; send 2 cent stamp for postage. ART POST CARD CLUB, Dept. 14, TOPEKA, KAN.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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EVEN THINGS UP

Meet the Farmers and They'll Meet the Demand

We find a very interesting article in a recent issue of the Detroit Journal. After quoting this statement from Mr. Patrick Cudahy, the packer—

"The visible supply of meat, compared with a year ago, is now short 50,000,000 pounds and the invisible supply enough more to make it more than 100,000,000 pounds short. Hog raising has been a losing game for the farmer for a year and a half, and naturally he has quit the business."

—the Journal comments as follows:

Mr. Cudahy might have been even more frank and more accurate and said that the farmer has not only "quit the business," but has been driven out of the business, and that Mr. Cudahy and his colleagues in the beef trust have driven the farmer out of business. The beef trust has also done what it could—which is a great deal—to drive the cattle raiser out of business. Judging by prices, there has been a shortage there, too, of several million pounds. Nothing is wrong with the demand. That is increasing tremendously. This, the greatest food-supplying country of the world, is growing astoundingly in population and increasing its trade in food stuffs with the world.

It is the supply that is being manipulated, purposely reduced by the food manufacturers, the middlemen, the beef trust, the meat trust. These are actually dictating the prices which they will pay to the producer and the prices which the consumer shall pay. This country's production of food is falling off instead of increasing, not because the soil is less fertile or the farmer less ambitious and thrifty, but because the food manufacturers, the beef trust, refuse to pay the cattlemen a living price for their cattle.

Restraint of trade, destruction of competition, monopoly, "predatory wealth," all these, no doubt, are very bad indeed. But surely it is more ominous, more imminent, more damnable that their native, lawful, natural food supply be withheld from the American people and they actually be starved into submission by any terms—for sheer greed. That is what Mr. Patrick Cudahy should have said and could have said with just a little more candor and accuracy.

But there are two sides to just about everything but eternity. The arbitrary control of both buying and selling prices, such as is exercised by the combinations and trusts, no doubt has a depressing effect upon production, but there are other causes that may well give assurance to the world that it is not going to be starved.

In the present case it is not so much the low price of hogs that has diminished hog production as it is the high price of corn. Eighty-cent corn cannot be fed to $6.50 or $7 hogs, and yet with cheap enough corn these are not bad prices for pork. It has long been a pretty well settled fact that 50-cent corn and $5 hogs, 60-cent corn and $6 hogs, etc., are equitable prices. In other words that $5 hogs can be made of 50-cent corn, $6 hogs of 60-cent corn, etc. Hence when corn went to 75 and 80 cents a bushel, and hogs ruled around $6.50 to $7, farmers wisely concluded that the shortest road to their money was the best one—the direct sale of the corn in preference to feeding it to hogs to sell at a somewhat doubtful price later.

Hogs are now approaching the equitable price with corn, and corn would be fed but for the doubt of permanency; and another fact, which cannot be so quickly overcome is, that during the inequality in the price of corn and pork, the breeding of hogs was neglected, and feeders are now scarce.

These same conditions affected cattle breeding also. It takes corn to finish prime beef, and there must be an equitable price between beef and corn, or the corn will be sold and the beef supply reduced. Here is the secret of the situation that alarms Mr. Cudahy, and that the Detroit Journal so bitterly arraigns the packers for.

But are the packers the parties responsible for this unsatisfactory condition of price? Are they or the beef trust to be condemned for "refusing to pay the cattlemen a living price for their cattle"? Whose are the cattle before the packers buy them? If I wish to purchase a piece of property am I responsible for the price, provided I am dealing with a person who knows values as well as I do; and if I get the property too cheap, can the party I trade with, who stood upon an equal footing with me except that he had the advantage of having possession of the property—has such a person any reason to blame me for the price? He owned the property, and it was none of my business what he got for it. But it was to my interest to get it as cheaply as I could.

That is exactly the position of the packers, and of all purchasers of farm products. It is not the prices that the buyers offer that hurt the farmers, but the prices the farmers accept. It is nearer the truth, then, to say that the trouble grows out of the fact that "the cattlemen accept less than a living price for their cattle."

Let the growers of meat producing animals, and the producers of all farm crops, accept only prices that are satisfactory to themselves. Even up these prices. Make them equitable and permanent, so that farmers may depend upon them from crop to crop, and from feeding time to feeding time; and then supply will be as sure and as steady as the departure and return of the seasons.

The Farmer and the Commission Merchant

Everybody's Magazine has been publishing some trenchant articles on the dishonesty of commission merchants, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING has supplemented those articles with approval and proofs along the same lines. There are dishonest men in the commission business, thieves would not be a whit too strong a word, and they rely upon the nature of their business and the distance from them to their victims for safety from prosecution and the penitentiary. And there are so many of this class of people in the business as to make it unsafe, without previous and thorough knowledge of the firm, for farmers to consign products to the city markets through commission men.

But we have always been glad to say in this connection that all commission merchants are not thieves. The business is an entirely legitimate one, and as honest men may be found in it as in any other business. We repeat what we have said before, that the best guarantee farmers can have is organization. There is an organization of commission merchants, and it is safer to deal with members of the organization than with those who are not. An applicant's character is scrutinized before he is admitted to membership, and it is much easier to report dishonesty to the organization than to prosecute in the courts.

But a writer in the same magazine declares that farmers are as dishonest as commission men. Perhaps that is so, but it makes no excuse for dishonesty in either. The world is far from the millennium when men may not be trusted to do an honest business, when only the fear of detection and punishment prevents men from defrauding one another.

Cases are cited where farmers in packing their fruits and other products put the good stuff where it can be seen and fill the hidden places with bad, that would not be bought at any price were its quality known; of hiding sticks and stones in bales of hay; of selling old fowls for young, and stale eggs for fresh, etc.

That is done by some farmers, but not by all. We disagree with the writer in Everybody's that the number of dishonest ones is increasing. We do not believe that. Organization among farmers, like that of the commission merchants, is bringing more than personal responsibility. When a man is responsible to an organized body of his neighbors, with the chances of being detected greatly magnified, the fear to do wrong is correspondingly increased.

Besides, every organization is a school in which is taught not only the things pertaining to the craft, but better principles and a higher standard of success. All may not be taught and practiced that should be, but farmers are not growing worse.

HOW THE EXPERTS DECIDED IT

The story is told that when cypress lumber began to be used, the authorities concluded that the people did not know enough about cypress to justify them in buying and using it as lumber. To benevolently supply that information two experts were sent to make a scientific investigation. Of course they went to the center of the cypress lumber field. Presenting their credentials at a large logging camp, they watched and made notes of the process of cutting the logs and floating them down stream to the mills. As everybody but experts knows, cypress is light, spongy wood, that readily absorbs water, and soon becomes "water logged" so that it will no longer float, unless supported by other timber.

After satisfying themselves with watching the rafts, the experts requested that a single log be set adrift that they might take more minute notes of its action in the water. They followed it in a boat. After floating south some distance, the log sank. Puzzled, but on the trail of a "discovery," the experts returned and had another log put in at the same place. When the second log reached the point where the first one sank, it sank also. Here was something that needed expert investigation sure. Another log was taken down, and it also sank just about the same place.

It was enough. Science must do the rest. The instruments were brought out and the precise latitude of the place was determined. The official report was soon ready, which was that cypress possessed a peculiar property that enabled it to float north of a certain parallel, but caused it to sink south of that parallel, and that the rotary motion of the earth was the most probable cause. Cypress was, therefore, thought to be safe building material north of the parallel named, but its use was not recommended farther south, especially in districts subject to high water.

Thus science was vindicated, and the public had the benefit of expert investigation.

PAPER AND COTTON STALKS

The editor of the Jeffersonian jubilates a little over the prospective manufacture of paper from cotton stalks. All right, Mr. Watson, give every farm product its every possible value. And again. Whatever will cheapen paper and guarantee an inexhaustable supply of material from which to make it will bless the world.

But Mr. Watson reminds us of the European boy who was dwelling upon the greatness of Vesuvius and extolling it as the greatest wonder of the world, when an American boy interrupted him to say that we have a Niagara that could put out the fires of his Vesuvius before he could articulate an "h."

And thus it will be with cotton if a new use is found for it and an increased value brought to it if the growers remain unorganized for protection. The exploiters will take the increased value to themselves and the growers will remain on an existence basis.



AUG. '09 **Look at the address which was on this paper. If the date is "Aug. '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than Aug. '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you are in love with the paper like O. W. Moore is. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. Mr. Moore wrote as follows:**

I am in love with UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is filling its mission of educating farmers, pointing the way to prosperity. Long may it live.—*O. W. Moore, Lineville, Iowa.*

Look at the address. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

DOING OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

A strange fatality among farmers in organization seems to be that so soon as they get able to do something for themselves they feel that they must do the business of everybody else. We are told by the press that in Oklahoma a farm organization is to establish a packing plant "to compete in the open market against the packers." Also that they are there forming a grain and stock growers' association "to fight the so-called trust." They are also to build elevators "to compete with the elevator trust." Down in Kentucky a branch of the same organization is moving to establish "farmers' flour mills, blacksmith shops, warehouses and other establishments that handle the products of union farmers only." Almost every paper one may pick up contains announcements to simliar effect.

Are we not in favor of these things? Of course we are; just as we are in favor of and friendly to legitimate business. If a farmer wishes to change his vocation and go into some other business, he has an undisputed right to do so. But when he becomes a packer, a miller, a merchant, a manufacturer, he ceases to be a farmer, and thereafter we regard him and his work, no matter by whom he is backed, just as we regard other people of those callings—as friends, and good friends, but not as those upon whom devolves the solution of farm problems.

Farm organizations will never accomplish their purpose and bring needed relief and protection to their calling by forsaking their own business to do the work of other people. The farmers' troubles did not originate in the packing houses, the factories or the stores, nor do they depend upon how those institutions are conducted. From the very first, farm organizations have sought them there and failed to find them. At all events, they have signally failed to find and apply an effective remedy.

They have, however, in that quest found their own disintegration and death. Read it in the history of the greatly weakened Grange and upon the gravestones of the Alliance. It was precisely that—a determination to leave the farm to assume the work of others—that caused the split in the Society of Equity, which must heal its differences and get together, return to the farm and its peculiar work and interests, or go with those that have preceded it to the cemetery.

The farmer's troubles are his own. They belong to his own business. It is how HE does, not how somebody else does, that puts him at a disadvantage. When he does HIS business right, it will matter little to him how other people do theirs. He must cultivate his land to crops best adapted to them, and in such a way as to conserve the wealth stored in them, and then he must MARKET AT A PROFIT WHAT HE PRODUCES, no matter what plans may be laid or systems adopted by others. When he makes his own prices and controls his own marketing, he will have plenty of business to make him recognized as a business man, and he will not have much time to see trouble in the business of others, nor will he have any occasion to complain at the way other business is done. In his own hands will he then easily hold the means of evening up every extortion, and of compelling "Equity in all the business relations of life."

Farmers, stick to your own business and do it right—the whole thing. Don't be content with only half of it. Isn't it folly to try to switch onto somebody else's job when you are doing less than half of your own?

ALUM IN FOOD—PICKLES

Alum is an astringent, and it is used in medicine as an external application to stop bleeding; and sometimes, but very carefully by physicians, as an internal remedy, but in such cases they are very sure that nothing is taken that can make a harmful combination with the alum in the stomach or bowels.

Taken in food, of course, alum has the same effect as when taken as medicine. It acts on the albumen molecules as an astringent, and as an antiseptic by coagulating the protoplasms of the germ, and does the same with the delicate cells in the whole alimentary tract. When taken internally it first affects the salivary glands, and alters the chemical constituents of the salivary secretion; in the stomach it combines with the molecules and injures the gastric secretion, acting on the gastric mucous membrane as an astringent, and reducing its power to secrete. It also precipitates the pepsin so it can no longer act on the molecules to be converted into food or peptones; and farther down the alimentary tract it acts as an astringent on the delicate folds of the intestines and their secretory cells, thus impairing their functions. The frequent use of foods containing alum is liable to produce intestinal catarrh, and even chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestines.

Alum is sometimes used in baking powders, but after a fight covering many years it has been pretty generally agreed that the quantity and manner of its use in that article is not likely to be injurious. In the use of pickles is where it is most dangerous; and the board of food and drug inspection of the Department of Agriculture is now in a fight with the pickle factories on this subject. There is very little nutrition in pickles, anyway, and being preserved or mummified vegetables, they cannot be otherwise than hard to digest. The danger of alum in this form can easily be avoided by refusing to eat pickles.

CERTAINTY OF PRICE WILL INSURE AMPLE PRODUCTION

The Department of Agriculture at Washington seems to be taking a lively interest in the oat crop, and articles have been circulated for publication so extensively that they have appeared even in most of the local papers.

For a year or two there has been a falling off in oat production, and prices have ruled abnormally high; but we see no cause for alarm in regard to that important crop. We are inclined to attribute the slump in production more to unfavorable seasons and impoverishment of soil than to deterioration of seed. In fact, the last ten years have been characterized by a general quest for improved oats as well as for improvement in other crops.

The precarious marketing methods in this country, and the uncertainty of price, with the almost positive assurance that prices will be low while the farmers are selling, makes it unsafe to take risks, and farmers do not push crops nor make expenditures for increased fertility, or even to maintain normal fertility, that they would were marketing conditions different. They cannot afford to while they cannot even hazard a guess as to what the value of the crop will be when it is produced. Give them reasonable certainty of price, be it high or only moderate, and they would need have no fear as to production.

Another factor that must be considered in the oat situation is that corn and wheat have ruled fairly up in price during the past few years. This has no doubt led to a greater or less neglect of oats. But now that oats are up, attention will again be turned to that crop, and we haven't a doubt that all demands for that grain will be fully met.

This does not argue, however, that oats may not be improved. We urge the planting of the best seed, and only the best, no matter what the crop. We increase yields in two years—by growing from the best seed and by increasing the productivity of the soil. But we cannot do that unless the crop is made profitable by price.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE CROP

It Needs a Better System of Marketing

According to semi-official reports there have been shipped out of California this year 24,000 carloads of oranges. Of this immense shipment, which is some 4,000 cars more than ever before left the State in a single season, 22,000 cars were of the world-known California navels.

This great increase of the production of oranges doubtless brought more money in the aggregate than have the smaller crops of past years, but it has not been a benefit to the growers in general. Like all excessive crops marketed at harvest, it was followed by a reduction of price, and since the increased yield was confined to restricted localities, the bulk of the State, which produced no more than usual, suffered from the reduction of price. The heavy yields, therefore, was a positive loss to those that had only an average yield. In such cases, in spite of the great yield, the net income to the average grower was less than it has been for a number of years.

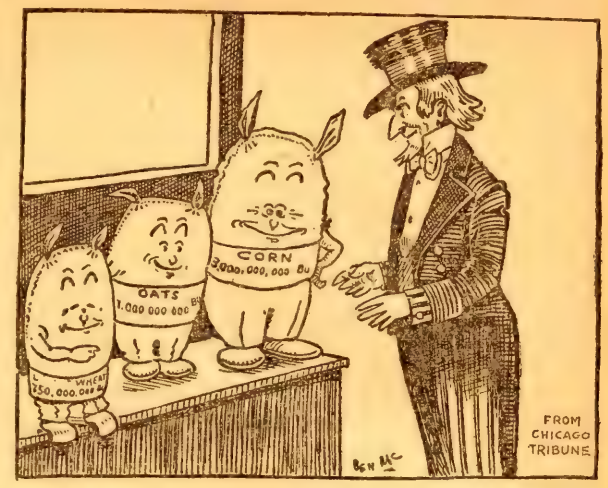
This again brings forward one of the peculiar conditions of profitable farming that agricultural teachers and the agricultural press so persistently ignore. No kind of farming can be anything like definite in its income until there is a system of marketing that can adapt itself to big and little crops—conserve the small crops to the very best advantage and withhold and more widely distribute the excessive crops, so as to make the supply as full and as even as possible from year to year, and thus maintain the equilibrium of incomes.

That does not involve a serious problem, nor does it require more complicated machinery than is already in use in almost all general lines of business. If those whose positions have taught farmers to look to them for information and example would take it up, a single season would be long enough to inaugurate and perfect such a system.

TAKING A RIGHT VIEW OF IT

Farmers of the Middle West, or, perhaps more properly, the Eastern Slope, are taking the right view of organization. They realize that the most important problem before them is to agree upon a time to sell and at what price. They very properly contend that where there is a home demand for the surplus produced, the producers are under no obligation to the outside world, and are not dependent on the prices made in the outside markets. They are very clearly correct in this, and on this basis they are rapidly organizing in the F. S. E.

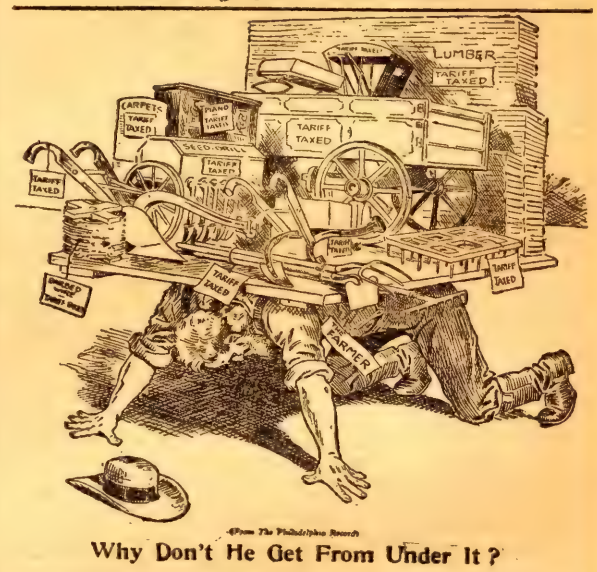
Where such a movement is directed intelligently, and the home demand supplied by home products at equitable prices, there is no call for foreign interference, and shipments from abroad into such localities should not be indulged in by dealers or countenanced by the people.



From the Chicago Tribune



The Joyous Anthem.



From The Philadelphia Record

Why Don't He Get From Under It?



THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PROSPERITY WAVE
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*

FEEL IT NECESSARY TO REORGANIZE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is so intensely interested in the movement to secure the right for farmers tot control the price and marketing of their products that, for the success of that movement, we are willing to ignore our personal feelings and smother any resentment we may justly have because of wrongs done us personally by certain untrue and unfaithful leaders.

This makes us regret the generally conceded necessity for a reorganization of the Equity movement at this time when a solid front, ablaze with enthusiasm, should be presented. Of course a call for reorganization now is a confession of weakness, an acknowledgment that the society has been allowed to run down until it is no longer capable of doing the work before it. Such a call has been issued by the president of the "N. T. G. A.," which we suppose means the National Tobacco Growers' Association, though the call purports to be for an Equity reorganization.

As before said, we regret the necessity for this; and we cannot but reflect that, had it not been for the unwise or selfish action of certain leaders, whose names still figure in whatever quarrel is heard among the tobacco growers, the society would today be presenting a solid front to secure Equity for them, and the tobacco growers would be assured that the victories won in the past would be followed by greater victories now.

But if there has been such a degeneration as to make reorganization necessary now, before the work of this year can be done, we fear for success so far as that part of the movement is concerned.

We can do no more than to plead with the growers to cast their lot where the greatest hope of victory is and with those who have demonstrated their ability to secure the results sought.

"HE'S BOUND TO BE IN THE TREE SAH"

(Concluded from Page 1.)

siring to create a public belief in a serious shortage in wheat supplies.

In considering this question, account must be taken of the apparent supply and distribution of wheat during the four months from March 1 to July 1, 1909. To do this it is necessary to assume as approximately correct official and trade estimates which have been generally accepted without serious question; and to ascertain, first, the average monthly domestic consumption of wheat exclusive of seed requirements, and, second, the approximate total quantity of wheat, in all positions, in the United States on March 1, 1909.

FIRST. The estimated population of continental United States in 1908-1909 was about 87,000,000; the average annual domestic consumption of wheat per capita, exclusive of seed requirements, is estimated at about 5½ bushels (see "Crop Reporter," March, 1908); these figures indicate the total domestic consumption, exclusive of seed, during the year, to have been nearly 480,000,000 bushels, or about 40,000,000 bushels per month.

SECOND. The total amount of wheat in the United States in all positions on March 1, 1909 (including the wheat equivalent of flour) was about 244,000,000 bushels, as indicated by the following statement:

Assuming that about 40,000,000 bushels per month were consumed, exclusive of seed, the apparent supply and distribution of wheat during the four months from March 1 to July 1, 1909, was as follows:

	Bushels.
Domestic consumption, 4 months, estimated	160,000,000
Spring wheat seed requirements, estimated	25,000,000
Exports, including flour	16,000,000
Commercial stocks, July 1, 1909, including flour	28,000,000
Farm stocks, July 1, 1909, estimated	15,000,000
Total supply and distribution, 4 months (Quantity in United States on March 1, 1909)	244,000,000

Of these 244,000,000 bushels, about 74,000,000 bushels are accounted for by an accepted commercial statement of reported stocks in second hands (mills and elevators), including the wheat equivalent of flour, on March 1, 1909. The remainder, 170,000,000 bushels, must have been on farms and in unreported stocks in second hands on the date named. The estimate of wheat on farms on March 1st (about 144,000,000 bushels) would leave about 26,000,000 bushels as the unreported amount in second hands on that date. But this is more than the amount estimated as having been so held, such amount being approximated as 20 per cent. of the total quantity, reported and unreported, then in second hands, the reported stocks being regarded as embracing about 80 per cent. of the total. Twenty per cent. of the total stocks would have been about 18,000,000 bushels unreported, which indicates that the quantity of wheat on farms March 1, 1909, was more likely to have been underestimated than overestimated by the Bureau of Statistics.

It is clear that the widely published attack on the estimate of farm reserven on wheat on March 1st was without basis—that it was not justifiable, and that its sole object was to enable the speculators who made it to gain personal financial profits at the expense of the general public.

Approved: JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

The above statement reminds us of two stories we often heard when a boy:

A darky was seen under a shade trees near the edge of a pasture, with a rope in his hand, vociferously yelling for his mule to come down from the tree. A gentleman riding by, a little perplexed, called to the negro:

"What are you calling your mule that way for? He's not in the tree."

"Oh, yes, he is, sah; I know he is. He was in this here field, and I'se hunted every whar else, and cyan't find 'im. He's bound to be in the tree, sah."

An Illinois Sucker was offering to sell a dog, which he was lauding very highly as a 'coon dog, and on that quality alone was asking an extravagant price for him.

"How do you know he is so excellent a 'coon dog?" innocently asked a bystander.

"I jest know he is, sir. I've tried him and tried him at everything else and he's jist good for nothin' at them, sir; so I know he's a good 'coon dog, for everything is good for somethin', ain't it? He's a fine 'coon dog; have 'im, sir?"

The department started with an estimate of so much for the 1908 crop. They couldn't find 144,000,000 bushels of it anywhere else, hence it must still be on the farms; and, like the Sucker's dog, that statement must be true, because they can't all be otherwise.

Whether the speculators are benefited by an excessive report depends upon whether they have the crop bought up. If they have it bought they are benefited by an under report to boost prices. If they haven't it bought they want an over report to depress prices. If the speculators objected to the 144,000,000 report, as the department says they did, then they had the surplus well bought up; and if they had the surplus bought up there were not 144,000,000 bushels yet in farmers' hands. The action of the speculators is a mighty good index.

The Commercial Peanut

A Crop of Rapidly Increasing Importance

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is of the opinion that the importance of the peanut (botanically Arachis hypogea) is but just beginning to be realized; and the Washington Post believes, on account of the increasing destructiveness of the cotton boll worm, many planters will turn their attention to the peanut as a money crop to take the place of the less certain cotton. In fact, not a few have already done so, at least in part. The crop of last year was estimated by the department to be worth $12,000,000, and yet it is said the demand was greater than the supply, as evidenced by large importations of peanuts, or, rather, of peanut oil, from foreign countries.

Peanuts were introduced into the United States, or territory that is now the United States, supposedly from tropical America, in the early days of colonization, but not until after the Civil war was the crop extensively grown or the product much regarded or used, especially as human food. It is supposed that the knowledge gained of it in the South by the northern soldiers created a demand for it and lead to its increased cultivation. Certain it is that about 1870 it began to assume commercial importance, and since then, especially during the last eight or ten years, it has sprung into such popularity as to make it one of the country's money crops, and one whose possibilities are just beginning to be understood.

It is now known that peanuts may be profitably grown almost anywhere in the recognized warm portions of the country. The nature of the soil, however, cuts very nearly as much figure in the growth of the plant as the climate, except that, no matter how perfect the soil conditions, there must be an extended period without frost. On the other hand, no matter how suitable the climate, the soil must be right or the crops will not succeed well. The accompanying map, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, is intended to show the area in the United States where peanuts may be successfully grown. The extent of territory covered is no doubt a surprise to most of our northern readers, and possibly to many of our southern ones. Beginning on the Atlantic coast as far north as Maryland, the peanut area is seen to include the eastern part of Virginia, all but the extreme western part of North Carolina, very nearly all of



South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, more than the western half of Tennessee, a small acreage in the western part of Kentucky and the southern part of Illinois; more than half of Missouri and Kansas, a small area in the southwestern part of Nebraska, and the southeastern part of Colorado, all of New Mexico and Arizona, but small portions strangely located in the northwestern part of each, and extending to the Pacific coast, covering more than half of California. All the States south of this designated territory are peanut States, as is also an oval district lying mainly in northwest Utah, but extending into Idaho and Nevada. Apparently to offset this freak of adaptability to peanut growth, a peninsula, so to speak, not adapted to that plant extends southward and cuts out western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, as well as northern Georgia and a small portion of northeastern Alabama. This is owing to the nature of the soil rather than to climatic conditions, the mountain features perhaps unfavorably affecting both.

The peanut is a leguminous plant, a bacteria supporting nitrogen gatherer. It is therefore well adapted for use as a part of the cropping system of the southern States, especially on cotton and tobacco lands. Soils that will not produce more than one-fourth of a bale of cotton to the acre can be made to yield a fair crop of peanuts at a very low cost of growing, and leave the soil with more life than it had before it grew the crop. Few persons, even in the South, realize the value of peanuts when grown as a farm crop, especially as a part of a rotation, and the product fed to stock and returned to the land as manure.

But, like all leguminous plants, the peanut will not grow on acid land. Bacteria cannot live in sour soil. The ideal conditions for the peanut are limestone land, soil that will not pack or bake, light rainfall during the growing period, abundant sunshine with high temperature, and a long season without frost. If deficient in lime, an application, more or less heavy, as may be seen to be required, must be made. Under favorable conditions a yield of 34 bushels to the acre is common, and it is believed this may easily be increased to 50 or 60 bushels.

It is not our purpose in this article to give a treatise on peanut culture, but rather to awaken an interest in it where little is known of it as a crop, and to teach its importance to many



who have been growing it for years without fully realizing its value. We do this all the more readily because it is a crop the demand for which exceeds the supply, and whose increased production need not injuriously affect the price. Besides, its uses are constantly multiplying. Many persons think only of the peanut as an article to be sold on the streets, in the shows or on the trains; but in recent years these uses, compared with others that have been found for it, dwindle into insignificance. Thousands of bushels are now used in the manufacture of confections and various kinds of food products. Among such we may mention, in addition to the constantly increasing use of shelled and salted peanuts, that consumed in the so-called peanut candies and in combination with popcorn and puffed rice, or in the form of peanut butter, or as an ingredient of peanut and vegetable meats, peanut meal and salad oils. Peanut butter is prepared by the ton in factories, is put up in bottles or tins containing from one-fourth pound to five pounds each, and is becoming very popular as an addition to a luncheon. With little experience and the aid of a meat grinder peanut butter may be made at home. Peanut oil is used as a substitute for olive oil, and for mixing with cotton seed oil to improve the quality of the latter.

But perhaps the widest new field for the peanut crop is the use of its by-products as feed for stock. The hull is rich in nutrients, and in large factories these and other wastes are converted into valuable feed. Also, in sections where the clovers and other soil enriching crops will not stand the heat and drought, the peanut makes an excellent substitute. A crop of peanuts for forage can often be grown after oats or some other spring crop has been removed. It is also frequently planted between the corn rows at the last cultivating, as cow peas are frequently planted. After the corn is gathered the vines make good cattle pasture, and later a rich pasture for hogs is afforded.

Peanut hay is also a valuable feed, but for that purpose it must be carefully and well cured. A good method



of stacking for curing is shown in the accompanying illustration. Much more might be said of the peanut, but we have already exceeded our limit.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



With crop prospects good to excellent over nearly the whole country and the tariff finally disposed of the whole country is now ready to welcome General Prosperity.

In Bradstreet's review of the situation is this: "The cereal crop situation is almost uniformly favorable, bumper yields of spring wheat and corn, better than expected winter wheat yields and satisfactory reports from the oats, barley, hay and alfalfa crops such as has not been witnessed for years, coming upon markets bare of supplies, with high prices ruling, the outlook for the agricultural interests is in a high degree favorable, though the ultimate consumer will probably be benefited by ultimately cheaper necessaries of life."

An important exception, however, is cotton. This crop is less satisfactory in prospect, but prices range over two cents higher than a year ago. This will probably give the producer as much money. From a journal devoted to cotton manufactures we quote: "The report of a low condition of the growing cotton crop resulted in a strong advance in price of raw cotton equal to $2 a bale, or $25,000,000 on the prospective crop. Trade in cotton goods has been stagnant and the whole world has been working on its surplus stocks. It is generally conceded that the demand this year should have thirteen to fourteen million bales, although the prospects indicate about twelve and a half million bales. During the past month every class of cotton goods has advanced in price, yet we consider present prices very reasonable and should the present price of raw cotton continue to prevail much higher prices must come on manufactured goods."

The July Crop Reporter was not issued until the 3th of the month, and, although the August report is now due, we glean from it a few facts which cannot fail to be of interest to our readers.

The corn crop of the country is more than seven million acres (7,218,000) greater than it was last year, the total this year being 109,006,000 acres. The average condition at the time of the report was 6.5 per cent. better than at the same time a year ago. This presages a larger corn crop than the great crop of last year.

The wheat indication is that the crop of 1909 will slightly exceed that of 1908, and a very significant fact is that but little more than fifteen million bushels of last year's crop was still in farmers' hands July 1st, whereas on that date last year there was in farmers' hands more than thirty-three million bushels of the preceding crop. The average amount on hand at that time during the past ten years is more than fifty-three million bushels. This indicates that wheat must certainly rule high for some time to come; and the reflex action on corn must keep that crop well up in spite of the prospect for a heavy crop this year.

The potato acreage is nearly 200,000 acres larger than it was a year ago, which marks an increase of six per cent. The condition of the crop is better also, which promises a larger supply.

There is also a larger tobacco crop than there was last year—larger by 232,911 acres, which the department estimates to be an increase of 26.6 per cent., or more than a fourth, with a better condition than was reported at this time last year.

It will be observed that these are all "bearish" reports, but as this is the season when such reports usually come from the department, we imagine farmers should not become seriously alarmed concerning prices.

Eggs are higher in Nevada than in any other State. The prevailing price there in June was 35 cents, but in July it dropped to 30 cents. The next highest was in New Mexico, where the June and July prices were 30 and 31 cents. The lowest price during those two months was in Texas, where 14 cents was the price during both months.

Butter sold highest in Arizona, the price during June and July being 33 and 35 cents, respectively. The lowest average price of butter was in Tennessee—14 cents per pound during both months.

Hay sold highest in Massachusetts, the average price for July being $19.50 per ton. The lowest average July price was in Oklahoma—$5.50 per ton.

Potatoes ruled high during July. The highest average price was in Florida, $1.35 per bushel; the lowest was in Michigan, 65 cents.

The average price of wheat during July was highest in Vermont, $1.50 per bushel; the lowest was in Wyoming, 96 cents per bushel.

Corn ruled highest in Montana, $1.25 per bushel. Rhode Island followed close with an average price for the month of $1.12 per bushel. The lowest average price was 62 cents, which prevailed in both South Dakota and Nebraska.

There was no very great variation in the price of cotton during July. The highest average price was in Florida, 13.5 cents per pound; the lowest was in Mississippi, 9.2 cents, followed closely by Oklahoma at 9.3 cents.

Europe is said to be threatened with a serious shortage of hay, both from the ordinary grasses and the leguminous crops. A severe May drought is given as the cause, while June rains seriously interfered with the harvest.

Russia promises a fair wheat crop, slightly better than for two years past, but many other European countries report a shortage. Hungary, for instance, reports 30,000,000 bushels below the crop of last year, and that crop was only a moderate one.

The broom corn outlook is only fair. The best condition, 95, is reported for Virginia, where not much is grown. In Illinois it is only 86, and in Oklahoma 82.

Washington produces the heaviest wool fleeces, an average of 8.2 pounds. In Oregon and Wyoming the fleeces average 8 pounds, while in Georgia they average only 2.7 pounds. In Indiana they average 6.5, and in Illinois 7.2.

The entire acreage of tobacco in Kentucky is given at 420,000 acres, which the Department of Agriculture claims is 175 per cent. of last year's crop, or an increase of three-fourths. The principal increase is in the Burley district.

The tobacco acreage this year is increased in the Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

The potato acreage is increased or holds its own in every potato growing State except California, where it drops 3 per cent.

The corn acreage this year is increased in every corn growing State except in Utah and California, and these States have the same acreage they had last year. Wyoming has the greatest increase, 50 per cent. Louisiana and Colorado increase 30 per cent. and Oklahoma increases 20 per cent. Indiana and Illinois both increase 8 per cent.

The visible supply of wheat reached the lowest point about July 24th, being then, according to Bradstreet's reports, 8,732,000 bushels. On July 31st, the last report we have, it was 12,087,000 bushels, an increase of 3,355,000 bushels. The future price will depend entirely on the disposition of farmers to market to cause the visible to increase rapidly or the contrary.

The visible supply of corn on July 31st was 4,970,000 bushels; of oats, 5,327,000 bushels; of barley, 801,000 bushels.

A year ago visibles were as follows: Wheat, 20,630,000 bushels; corn, 4,814,000 bushels; oats, 2,696,000 bushels, and barley, 1,084,000 bushels.

Cash No. 2 red wheat was quoted at Chicago, August 5th, $1.03@1.04; at St. Louis, $1.05@1.07; at Kansas city, $1.04@1.06; at Cincinnati, $1.05@1.08; at Indianapolis, $1.02; at New York, $1.13@1.14. No. 1 northern at Minneapolis, $1.27¾; No. 2 northern, $1.25¾.

It is being predicted that the old familiar "nineties" will figure in wheat prices soon. December futures closed, August 5th, at Chicago at 98⅝c.

A very great deal of wheat is damp. This will be rushed on the market and will have a depressing effect for a time. Modern elevators can dry it, but if stored by the farmer in granaries it would be sure to spoil.

Cash No. 2 Corn, July 5th—At Chicago, 67@71c; at St. Louis, 66c; at Kansas City, 64c; at Cincinnati, 71c; at Indianapolis, 69@71c; at New York, 79c. Futures—December, 52c; May, 52¾c.

Cash No. 2 oats, August 5th—At Chicago, 39@44c; at St. Louis, 37c; at Kansas City, 40@43c; at Cincinnati, 38@39c; at Indianapolis, —c; at New York, 49@51c.

Cotton—New York cash market, August 6th, middling upland, $12.70; middling gulf, $12.95. Future—December, $12.22.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, in its last report on cotton, dated August 2d, estimated the average condition of the crop on July 25th at 71.9 per cent., as compared with 74.6 a month before, 83.0 a year before and 80.6 as the ten-year average.

Produce—Peaches selling well at good prices. Tomatoes a glut in many markets. Watermelons poor in quality and demand slack, which makes a bad market; price in Chicago, 55@60c. Cantaloupes have been watery and poor quality, but improving with more sunshine; prices have been good. Butter and eggs prices good to high. Cabbages are drugs on most markets, quite in contrast with last year's high prices. Apple prospect about 25 per cent. better than last year.

Two hundred apple growers in western New York met and organized a co-operative selling exchange. The organization is known as The Growers' and Shippers' Exchange of Rochester, with a capital of $40,000. Its membership is limited to New York growers and the company will handle members' fruit on a 5 per cent. commission.

More than 100 fruit growers met at St. Joseph, Mich., on July 21st and organized the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Association, with a capital stock of $10,000.

At a meeting of the Florida Citrus Exchange at Tampa, Fla., July 27th, about 500 growers were present from all sections of the State. One million boxes of fruit were pledged to be sold through the exchange. The officers feel sure that 2,000,000 boxes will be pledged, which will be about half the crop of the State.

The Produce News tells of some farmers in Texas who refused to sell their early potatoes when the price was down to 35 cents,, but held them back for three weeks and sold them for 50 cents. Those growers were probably subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The article continues and says: "Owing to the low price that was received on the general run of potatoes it is doubtful if there will be as large an acreage next year at this point. Many of the growers are dissatisfied." It will always be so until there is a nation-wide organization.

In the same paper a correspondent from New York, commenting on the watermelon glut that prevailed there, said: "If the growers would ship nothing but first-class melons and less of them prices would remain better." This is as true as Gospel, but the growers will have no control over the quantity shipped until organized.

A report from Chicago says that 75 per cent. of the shipments of watermelons received from Georgia were green. To such an extent was the market abused that the health commissioner, Dr. W. A. Evans, finally ordered all green and unmerchantable melons to be condemned and destroyed. This rule he said would be enforced on melons from all points until the season is over.

Early estimates of the Arostook county (Maine) potato crop were around 30,000,000 bushels. This has been revised and a claimed conservative estimate places the crop at 20,000,000 bushels.

E. L. Cleveland, of Houlton, Me., offers $100 for a peck of well formed and ripened potato balls. He desires them to raise new seeding potatoes with the hope of getting superior varieties.

The Colorado apple crop is estimated at 2,000,000 boxes. The fruit is very fine.

From an exchange we clip the following: "Never have berries been so universally cheap as this season. This made the consumption large. Because of the low prices the growers will not stop producing. Their faith in the future is the salvation of their calling." If they will not organize to get the reward for their toil here we sincerely hope they will find it, with interest added, in heaven.

A test is at hand to see whether the wheat grower will sell liberally below the dollar mark.

Another test will be whether the farmers will market the 1909 crops to maintain a profitable level of prices, considering that the crops promise to be in the aggregate the largest the country ever raised.

And still another test: It will be whether the largest aggregate crops the country ever produced will supply the greatly increased demand without prices going extraordinarily high.

E. H. Wagner, commission merchant, of Chicago, said: "I believe September oats are out of line and several cents too low, but—the grain raiser will decide." An admission that the matter of price is, or may be, with the producer. He further says: "Part of the new crop may come on the market at bargain prices, but the wealthy raisers will hold for forty on the farm."

Wheat is a world crop and our prices are bound to be affected by the abundance or scarcity in other countries until growers are in a position to regulate both production and marketing. The world's wheat crop this year promises to be above normal.

Iowa has a dairy cow contest and decisions are made monthly. The Guernsey cows have won the first and second months' contests. E. R. Shoemaker, Waterloo, Iowa, can give further particulars.

Some of our western ctiies are overflowing with enterprise, as evidenced by Portland, Ore. This city is not the whole of the great empire called Oregon in the northwestern part of our country, but its people believe what is for the benefit of the State will benefit its chief city. Therefore the business men of Portland advertise the resources and opportunities of the whole State in richly illustrated booklets from all chief points in Oregon. These booklets tell of fruit growing, farming, dairying, etc. Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore., will send them.

The Union Stock Yards, Chicago, sent out a card headed "Draft Horses Needed." We copy from it as follows:

"Ever since the panic of 1893 horse raisers and farmers generally have seemed to fear overproduction of horses and the supply of horses has not kept pace with the growth of population, while industries requiring the use of horses have multiplied. There has developed especial need for more good draft horses in the city, while improvements in farm machinery have required heavier horses for country use. The result of these conditions has been an inadequate supply of heavy horses and a remarkable increase in the market value of draft horses, the very kind which the farmer can raise with the greatest ease, use and profit.

"It is no unusual thing for a well-bred draft horse, with plenty of size, bone and action, to sell for $350 to $500 on the Chicago market, while a well-matched team of such horses will bring from $750 to $1,000, and entire carload lots have been sold at such prices. The greater advances are, of course, paid on the better kinds of draft horses, though all heavy horses adapted to farm work bring good prices also, but in no industry does superiority of product bring greater rewards than in that of raising draft horses best suited to market demands.

"Every farmer should make a study of this industry. He should attend stock shows, State and county fairs, and horse shows where draft horses are exhibited, and study the different types until he has fixed his eye and mind upon the main characteristics that win premiums. Then he should procure mares for his farm work that approximate as nearly as possible these characteristics and breed them to the best registered draft stallions within reach, and especially should he agitate and help to create a neighborhood demand on the Legislature of his State for the establishment of publicly provided registered draft stallions for the improvement of horses on farms, thereby helping to bring into practical realization in his State a policy which has made France and Belgium the main sources of the world's choicest breeding draft horses."

The appeal closes with the recommendation to "write to your State Senator and Representative" for help to improve the horses.

Following are the tariff rates on agricultural products in the new law. The next list remains the same as in the ingley law:

UNCHANGED LIST

Cattle less than 1 year old, per head, $2; other cattle, value under $14, per head, $3.75; over $14, per head, 27½ per cent.; swine, per head, $1.50; horses and mules valued at $150 or less, per head, $30; over that value, 25 per cent.; sheep, per head, $1.50; barley, per bushel, 30c; corn, per bushel, 15c; oats, per bushel, 15c; oatmeal and rolled oats, per pound, 1c; rice, cleaned, per pound, 2c; rye, per bushel, 25c; wheat, per bushel, 25c; wheat flour, 25 per cent.; butter and substitutes, per pound, 6c; cheese, per pound, 6c; milk, per gallon, 2c; beans, per bushel, 45c; eggs, per dozen, 5c; hay, per ton, $4; honey, per gallon, 20c; onions, per bushel, 40c; potatoes, per bushel, 25c; castor beans, per bushel of 50 pounds, 25c; flaxseed or linseed, per bushel, 25c; straw, per ton, $1.50; vegetables in natural state, 25 per cent.

CHANGED LIST

Hops, per pound, 12c to 16c; peas (green), per bushel, 40c to 25c; peas (dried), per bushel, 30c to 25c.

At the meeting of the wholesale vehicle manufacturers held in Chicago August 3 and 4 it was agreed to advance prices 10 per cent. It was stated that this action was imperative on account of the increased cost of material and labor. It was further explained that automobile manufacturing his attracted the labor by higher wages, which the vehicle manufacturers must meet.

The fololwing named bulletins and publications have been received since our last publication. Usually they can be obtained free on application:

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Bulletin No. 213, "Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers"; Bulletin No. 362, "Conditions Affecting the Marketing of Hay"; Bulletin No. 366, "Experiment Station Work." Division of Publications—"Cheap Protection from Lightning," "Experimental Farming in Nevada," "Work of State Experiment Stations," "Need of Rigid National Inspection to Prevent Importation of Destructive Insects" and "Standard for Grading of Cotton." Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville—Bulletin No. 103, "The Disposition of Fat and Lean in Hogs." Maryland Experiment Station, College Park, Md.—Bulletin No. 134, "The Brown Tail Moth, the House Fly and the Mosquito." Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio—Circular No. 95, "Apple Spraying in 1908." Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.—June 1, "Zoological Bulletin." Long Island Experiment Station, Huntingdon, L. I.—Agronomist. Massachusetts Experiment Station, Amherst—Bulletin No. 130, "A Summary of Meteorological Observations." Virginia Experiment Station, Blacksburg—Bulletin No. 183, "Work at the Tobacco Stations." Wyoming Experiment Station—Bulletin 82, "Soil Nitrogen"; Bulletin No. 81, "Lamb Feeding."

Important meetings relating to agriculture:

Sixth annual meeting of the Virginia State Farmers' Institute, Charlottesville, August 10, 11, 12. B. Morgan, Shepherd, secretary.

Second Annual Colorado Interstate Fair and Exposition, September 12-18, at Denver. G. C. Fuller, secretary, Denver.

Fourth Dry Farming Congress, Billings, Mont., October 26-28. John T. Burns, secretary, Billings.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

GRADING HAY

The rules of the National Hay Association recognize 23 grades of hay, grouped in five classes — timothy, clover, mixed timothy and clover, wild grasses (prairie hay mostly), and alfalfa. Choice timothy hay must be sound, properly cured, of bright natural color, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Lower grades of timothy are Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "no grade." Clover hay has two grades, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 clover must be medium clover, sound, properly cured, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other classes, and well baled. Choice alfalfa hay must be reasonably fine leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet and well baled. Other grades of alfalfa, like timothy, are Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "no grade."

A large percentage of the timothy on the market is graded below No. 1. The reasons are that many meadows are cut for years without rebreaking and seeding. They become weedy and mixed with other grasses. Hay is often cut too late and thus loses its bright natural color and palatability. If farmers would send to market, says the Department of Agriculture, nothing but what the feeder considers good, they would get a higher price. And the country buyer needs some education along these lines also.

Timothy leads all the other hays among city feeders because it is not only nutritious, but palatable and nonlaxative, and the horse is not likely to overfeed or eat too much; but other kinds of hay would often be of greater value to the feeder. Alfalfa, for instance, has high muscle-building qualities, and is especially valuable for draft horses. It is highly relished, however, and the horse is likely to eat too much, unless he is fed with care. The same is true of clover and other legumes, all of which have great feeding value, but the feeders must be careful not to give the animals too much. Since it is essential to grow legumes in order to maintain the fertility of the land, the increasing use and popularity of these hays is of great value to farmers. All that is necessary to add to that popularity is to learn how to feed in the proper quantities.

In all cases, farmers who sell hay should seek earnestly to produce the highest grade by keeping the meadows clean and by cutting at the right time, before the hay is too ripe, beginning soon after the fall of the bloom; by curing well and sheltering or stacking perfectly with the least possible exposure to the weather. Shocking hay, no matter how carefully, and leaving it in the field even for a few days, is a mistake; it will damage more or less, even though it may not rain.

THRESHED PEA HAY

The average farmer does not make the most that could be made out of the field or cow pea. In the first place, the ground must be well prepared for the seed, and the land must be comparatively free from weeds and grass. If the land be broken early and permitted to lie in the rough until planting or sowing time, and then worked well previous to seeding, and rolled to pack after seeding, a successful crop is reasonably certain.

If the ground is very rich the peas will run too much to vine; if it is very poor the vine will be short and light, and will set peas well in proportion to the vines, but the crop cannot be expected to be otherwise than light. But the fertility of the ground will be improved. On very poor land it is well to pasture the peas some with hogs, and then turn the vines under. The bacteria will have added nitrogen and the vines turned under will add some potash and phosphorus, and materially increase the humus.

The best results, so far as the crop is concerned, are likely to be obtained on land of medium fertility; that is, if both hay and peas are desired. Such land makes medium vines, and generally yields well of peas. For best profits cutting should not be done until the pods are well ripened. The hay should then be cured much like clover. If left in the field it should be shocked in small but high shocks—as high as they will stand, so that the air may freely circulate through and through the shocks. If to be stored in the barn, haul in as soon as safely cured; if to be stacked the stacks should be topped with canvas or with hay.

Such a crop should be threshed by all means. Peas for many years have commanded a high price, so high that many have not sowed who otherwise would have done so. The peas obtained from a crop grown for hay are almost clear gain, for many who have had much experience in the matter would rather feed the threshed hay than the unthreshed. The peas themselves are good feed, it is true, but the unthreshed hay is coarse and the stock is liable to eat the peas as grain and leave the coarse vines; whereas, the threshing tears up the vines, makes the hay much more edible, and, in the absence of the peas, it will be eaten with a relish. Pea hay contains a large amount of protein, and is therefore an excellent feed for growing stock, or for cows giving milk, or for ewes that have lambs.

Peas thus treated have three values —the nitrogen and other fertilizing elements they add to the soil, the peas, for which there is always a good demand, and the hay, an excellent feed for almost all kinds of stock.

SAVE THE WASTES

There are wastes on most farms such as would bankrupt almost any other business. The most successful farmers are those that are most skillful and most persistent in saving the wastes. Many of the most unsuccessful ones do not realize the wastes nor properly consider their values.

Washing away of the soil. Every mole run that is not on a level is a bid for a washout. If the run pass down a slope a ditch is almost certain to be formed, and in times of heavy rain good soil will be taken to a lower level and possibly carried entirely away. Likewise, in time of freshets obstructed drains or streams turn their excess of water aside and perhaps make a ditch through a fertile tract, taking rich soil away and ruining the face of a field—an almost irreparable waste. A piece of rich land may be cut off by the washouts, making it not easily accessible, nor very readily brought under the influence of plow or cultivator, and it is left to produce weeds and other noxious growths to seed the adjoining lands. It is a waste.

An orchard is permitted to grow up into weeds and bushes. The land is not only failing to produce crops, but it is harboring animal and insect pests. The orchard itself is not doing so well and much of the land's power to produce is being lost. It is a waste. If thought to be uncultivatable, there should be a pasture crop growing—a pasture at least for calves and pigs, and perhaps for sheep, that will not injure the trees, but will keep the ground clean and yield revenue besides.

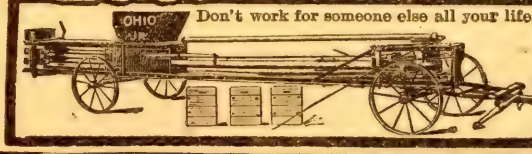
About the barn yards loads of fertilizer, better adapted to the needs of the farm than any that could be bought, are scattered about or lying in helpless or useless pits, actually in the way and a nuisance in the lots, but that would be worth solid dollars in the fields. It is a great waste.

These are only hints. Save the wastes. Every farm should grow richer every year, and the income derived from it should be constantly on the increase.

Good fence is a joy to every farmer. Yours can be of the best. Costs no more than common kinds. Write Spring Steel Fence and Wire Co., Box 20, Anderson, Ind., for catalogue and full information.

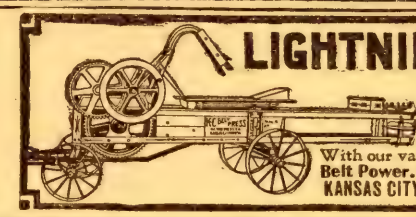
Improved methods! Just think of the improvements of the last few years that have lessened the farmer's work and increased his crops—and profits. Many machines at first seemed like luxuries, to say the least, but soon they are on every farm as necessities. Such an outfit is the portable grain elevator. It saves hundreds of dollars on the cost of a grain bin. Send for valuable free book to Portable Elevator Co., 123 McClum St., Bloomington, Ill.

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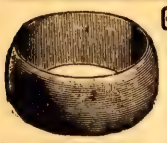
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THE FARM TEAM IN HOT WEATHER

It is easier on hot days to overheat and permanently injure a team than many farmers realize. The man behind the team may not be hotter than usual, may think he is working along precisely as on other days, and may be surprised to discover some time during the day that the team is suffering severely. We have known ordinarily careful men to thus ruin a valuable team. The ground may be a little harder than it is supposed to be, the plow from some cause may run a little heavier than ordinarily, or the harness may not be quite so well adjusted. Any of these causes, and many others, may make the task of the team harder than on other days. The man behind, unless specially watchful, may not note the difference until irreparable injury has been done.

Under such circumstances a team may cease to sweat. No teamster should fail to notice that. It is an infallible warning of danger, and no matter how pressing the work the team should be immediately stopped and taken to a shade. If possible a moderate drink of water should be given, and the team should not be again put to work until it has fully recovered and its temperature returned to normal.

The careful teamster will at all times keep a vigilant watch over his team. Do not take things for granted. Many bad wounds have been made by failing to notice defects in the harness adjustment, and we have often seen the work of the team doubled by a slight defect in the machinery.

When the owner of a team trusts it in hot weather to a careless hired man he assumes a dangerous risk.

TUBERCULIN TEST IN WISCONSIN

Is bovine tuberculosis more prevalent in Wisconsin than in other States? The Wisconsin Experiment Station has issued a bulletin giving an account of the war waged there against bovine tuberculosis. Great emphasis is placed on the tuberculin test. Since testing began in 1902, 72,638 animals have been tested in the State. The greater number of these tests have been made in the more recent years. During last year the experiment station made 27,202 tests and the State veterinarian made 13,791.

An improvement is noted in the fact that in 1906, 17.7 per cent. of the tests reacted, while in 1908 only 5.6 per cent. reacted. In 1906, 48 per cent., or nearly half the herds, were infected, while in 1908 only 24 per cent., or less than a fourth, were infected. Again, in 1906 about 12 per cent. of the animals in infected herds were infected, but in 1908 the infected animals in the herds equaled only 4 per cent.

The most common mode of herd infection was by the purchase of infected animals. Of 363 herds found infected in 1908, 263 were infected through purchase. This has induced the Legislature to adopt a law forbidding the sale of animals that are to become permanent members of a herd, unless accompanied by a test certificate showing freedom from the disease.

This condition in Wisconsin indicates, if it does not prove, three things—that bovine tuberculosis is much more prevalent than is suspected, that the test is effective, and that the disease may be held in check, if not eradicated. These facts merit the serious consideration and prompt action of cattlemen, especially of dairymen and breeders.

Remember, as the bottled beer goes out, the bottled milk comes in.

THE TICK PEST

The tick is a pest. It is not nearly so much so in the older States as it once was, but in Teas and other sparsely settled regions in the Southwest it is a real menace to the cattle industry.

Since the more we know of pests the better are we prepared to combat them, we give our readers the following from bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry:

Only a part of the development of the tick takes place on the host (animal), while the remainder occurs in the pasture. The female tick which is attached to the skin of the host increases enormously in size as a result of drawing liberal quantities of blood, and when fully engorged drops to the ground, where she at once begins to search for a suitable hiding place that will serve as a protection from the sun and enemies. The female ticks may be devoured by birds, destroyed by ants, or may perish as the result of unfavorable conditions, such as, for example, low temperature, lack of moisture, etc., so that many may be destroyed without having laid any eggs.

Egg laying begins during the spring, summer and fall months in two to twenty days and during the winter months in thirteen to ninety-eight days. The eggs are small, elliptical-shaped bodies, of a light amber color that later changes to dark brown, one-fifth of an inch in length, coated with a sticky secretion that causes them to adhere in clusters and keeps them from drying out. During egg laying the tick gradually shrinks to about one-third to one-fourth her former size. The egg laying period continues for from four days in the summer to 151 days beginning in the fall, and during this period from several hundred to 5,000 eggs may be deposited. The mother tick then dies within a few days.

In from nineteen days in summer to 188 days in fall or winter, after the eggs have been deposited, they begin to hatch. From each one issues a small, oval, six-legged seed tick, at first amber colored, later changing to a rich brown. After crawling slowly about the shell it usually remains quiescent for several days, then it displays great activity, especialy if the weather is warm, and ascends the nearest bit of vegetation, such as grass, herbs or shrubs.

Since each female lays her eggs at one spot, thousands of newly hatched ticks or larvae will appear at the same place and later will ascend nearby grass stems and collect on the blades. This accounts for the brown vegetation in pastures or on fence posts. This upward instinct of the ticks increases their chances of reaching a host, for when the vegetation is disturbed they become very active, extending their longs legs violently upward in an attempt to seize hold of a host.

During its life in the pasture the seed tick takes no food and hence does not increase in size, and unless it reaches a host it dies of starvation. This fact is significant, and is taken advantage of in the work of exterminating the ticks. Their endurance, however, is very great, and under certain conditions they have been found to live without nourishment nearly eight months during the colder part of the year.

The length of the period from the time females drop until all the seed ticks hatching from eggs laid by them are dead, or, in other words, the time required for the pastures to be free of ticks after all cattle, horses and mules have been excluded, varies with the season of the year, being shortest during the warm part of the year and longest during the cold part of the year. For example, all the seed ticks resulting from females dropped June 15th will be dead by November 1st, a period of four and one-half months; but some of those resulting from females dropped September 1st may survive until the following July, a period of ten months.

Another period of development begins when the tick reaches a favorable host, such as a cow. It usually attaches itself to the skin of the escutcheon, the inside of the thighs and flanks, or to the dewlap. It at once begins to draw blood and increase in size. In a few days it changes from brown to white. In from five to twelve days it sheds its skin, the new form having eight instead of six legs and being known as a nymph. In another five to eleven days after the first molt the nymph sheds its skin and becomes sexually mature, and it is at this stage that males and females are conspicuous for the first time. The male emerges as a brown oval tick about one-tenth of an inch in length. Having reached the full measure of his growth he displays greater activity in moving about on the host. The female is slightly larger, but shows much less activity, seldom moving far from her point of attachment previous to moulting. After mating she increases rapidly in size, and in twenty-one days in hot weather to sixty-six days in cold weather after attaching as a seed tick she becomes fully engorged and drops to the ground to repeat the cycle of development.

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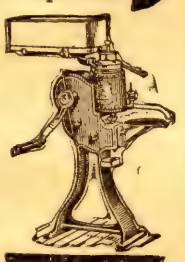
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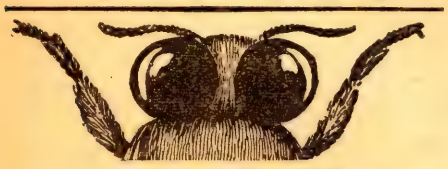
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"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. Man with sprayer will go over the herd in ten minutes. I use on horses with fine results. It is fine for sore shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results." F. McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

THE PROBLEM OF MILK PRODUCTION AND PRICE

The production and price of milk in the rich agricultural States of the north Mississippi and Ohio valleys, owing to the method of making the price and marketing, is something of a problem; but it is not so much so as it is in the eastern States. That the newer and more productve States may learn a lesson, it is well to study conditions in the East. From a well written article published in the New England Homestead, the writer living in York county, Maine, we copy the following:

One year ago I had ten high-grade Jersey cows and kept them for one year, keeping a strict account of the product of each cow, cost of keeping, etc. They tested 4.75 to 5.5 per cent. butter fat and not one of the ten paid its keep and interest on the investment, selling to the Boston contractors. I have sixteen thoroughbred and grade Holsteins that average 4 per cent. fat. The profit is very small on cows that average over 3 per cent. Now that the Massachusetts Senate refuses to lower the milk standard, the only thing to do is to purchase a few Guernsey cows to keep up the standard and raise the price of milk to a paying and living basis. The retailers in Massachusetts near Boston receive eight cents per quart for milk that costs the contractors a small fraction over three cents per quart delivered on the cars 100 miles from Boston, or 27 cents per eight and one-half-quart can. For this the consumer pays 68 cents a can, or two and one-half times as much as the producer receives. Any producer knows the first cost is the greatest cost. Also the contractor cuts the price of milk for several months, beginning March 1st. The cost of feed is $4 a ton more than in October, but the contractor takes advantage of the larger number of cows that will freshen in the spring, thinking there will be a surplus. During the summer months we receive less for milk than in winter, which is wrong, as the cost of production is nearly as much and the expense of cooling a great deal more. My advice to producers would be to strike for 4 cents per quart or 34 cents per can through the summer. My cows are thoroughly cleaned every day, the stable is cleaned out three times and the cows are watered twice a day from a trough of pure water. Some of the inspectors sent out by boards of health to see the condition of barns never owned a cow or ever milked one, and from some reports I have read, I guess the inspector believes the cow should be kept in the parlor, with a private bath room attached. The farmers are ridden by the boards of health and contractors and others that make laws until there is no profit in the milk business.

So long as the prices are made by the buyers what else can be expected? Have the contractors any more right to determine what price they shall pay the farmers for the milk they buy from them than the consumers have to determine the price they will pay the contractors for the milk they use? If the buyer makes the price in one case should not the buyer make the price in the other?

The true rule of business is, and it is observed in every case but that of farmers, the seller, the owner, should set the price. The contractor does it when he sells; the merchant does it, the manufacturer does it; the mine operator does it. Everybody does it but the farmer. When it comes to him the buyer names the price.

Well, whose fault is it that it is so? It became a custom in the older days. The farmers have drifted into the acceptance of it, and their indifference permits it to continue.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has for years recognized the great value of cement as a farm building material. We wish we could give more space to it. Readers are advised to write Mr. O. G. Mandt, president Mandt Mfg. Co., Dept. 576, Hollandale, Wis., who will gladly send free booklets and full information about all kinds of farm utilities that can be built better and cheaper from cement than any other material. Write.

Young men desiring to start out on their own account in a profitable business should look into the hay press proposition. Own an outfit and bale hay for others. There is money in it and you are your own boss. Two hundred dollars a month and more profit. Write Ohio Cultivator Co., Fifteenth St., Bellevue, Ohio, for particulars.

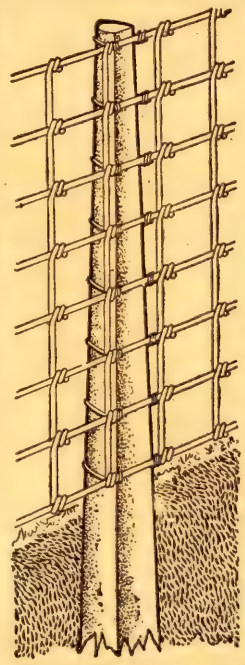
He—"Why do the papers always speak of the 'blushing bride?'"

She—"Brides can't keep from blushing when they think of the kind of men most of us have to marry."

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Don't think of putting up any more wooden fence posts till you've had and read our new free Booklet that tells you how easy and cheap you can make solid, reinforced cement posts that can never *rot*, *burn* or *break*.

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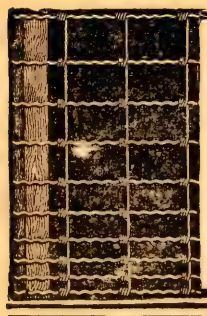
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10 acres of my rich Volusia County, Florida, land will yield $5,000 a year clear profit; no interest; exempt from taxation for 5 years; 10% profit guaranteed the first year. Terms, $1.00 a month—3 CENTS A DAY.
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I want information about any good farm for sale. There is a good buyer for it, willing to pay your price for it. I can tell you how to find him. Write me about it. I want to hear only from owners who wish to sell direct to buyer without paying any agents' commission. Tell me how many acres you have, what improvements, the price and all particulars and let's see if we can close up a deal in short order. Address at once ARTHUR CAPPER, Dept. 9, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED information regarding a good farm for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from **owner** only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and when can give possession.
L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1922-K, Rochester, N. Y.

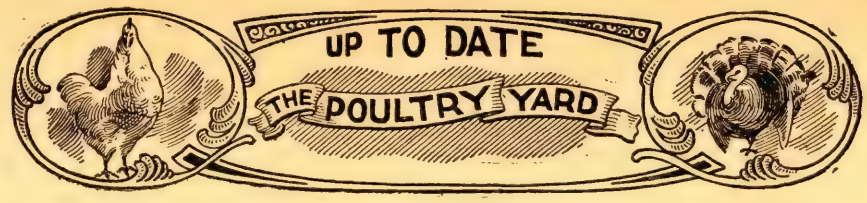
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NEW HOMES IN FLORIDA—For reliable information write, SPAWN & BENEDITTY, Fernandina, Fla.



Must Scratch

Said one little chick with a funny little squirm,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat worm."
Said another little chick with a queer little shrug,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat bug."
Said a third little chick with an odd little squeal,
"I wish I could find some nice, yellow meal."
"Look here," said the mother, from the fresh plowed patch,
"If you want any breakfast you must come here and scratch."

—*Selected.*

THE FEEDING PLACE

Almost as much depends upon the feeding place as upon the feed. In the first place, it should be clean—free from mud, filth and disease breeding germs. If in the summer time, and the fowls have free range, this can easily be secured by keeping the place dry, and frequently scattering lime over it. Changing the feeding place often is a good thing to do. If fed soft feed in vessels or troughs these should be kept clean by washing.

Fowls that run at large do not need much inducement to scratch. They will do that in the regular search for slugs, worms, bugs and beetles. But if confined, no matter how commodious the run, the grain feed should be scattered in litter. The kind of litter does not so much matter, but it must not be allowed to get wet, pack down and rot, which makes it a breeding place for all sorts of harmful germs. If the littered feeding place is out of doors, it should be well shaken up or forked over into another place after each wetting it gets. Litter under a roof should be frequently forked over and renewed so as to prevent filth and germs from finding a lodgment beneath it. Forest leaves make a good litter, as does straw or clover hay, but chaff does not, because in picking the grains the fowls get with it more of the chaff than is good for them.

Do not feed too much at a time, but feed often. Some who feed in litter think that, since the fowls must scratch for their feed, they may be given at once enough for a day or two. But that is not good. Domestic fowls, as well as domestic animals, are supposed to be under the care of intelligent beings, and it is necessary to exercise intelligence in their treatment.

TURKEY EVENTS

One of our exchanges complacently remarks: "The first turkey egg is an event; the first nest of poults is a great discovery; the first poult with plaintive peep and drooping wings is an anxiety; the first death a calamity, and the wiping out of the entire brood a real tragedy."

That is just about the way of it. Our own experience accords with that. Often have we seen a patient but enthusiastic woman arrive at and pass each of those stages. And such will still be turkey farming. Yet there is no line of poultry culture that possesses more of fascination. And few lines more certain of profits.

The field for farm turkey raising is large, and both demand and price are increasing from year to year. Turkeys are hardier and more easily raised than most people think. It is in very early life that they need the greatest care. The little poults cannot run with impunity in the cold dews of morning, nor is it safe for them to be exposed to the dashing rains of spring nor to wade in the tall grass wet by the showers. But after they have feathered pretty well, and their legs have attained a length to keep their bodies above the densest grass, they may be left to largely take care of themselves, not neglecting to feed them regularly, of course. Few things on the farm are more attractive than a large brood of half-grown turkeys, especially of the Mammoth Bronze.

A MOVABLE POULTRY YARD

"This is our last year in the goose business," said Mrs. Williams. "Why, how is that?" asked Mrs. Halstead. "I thought you folks considered geese the best paying branch of the poultry business. What has happened to change your tune?"

"Well, we did," said Mrs. Williams, "but every morning about 4 o'clock our goslings hie away to the flax field and they have destroyed a big patch of it. There are only eight of them, but you would be surprised at the havoc they have made."

"Well," asked Mrs. Halstead, "are not the goslings worth more than what they have destroyed?"

"No," was the reply; "we want the flax seed for our cows, and cannot afford to let the geese destroy it. We kept them shut up for a week thinking they would forget it, but the minute we let them out they made a beeline for the flax, and it keeps the children busy to keep them off."

Now, it does seem too bad to have to give up geese for such a reason, as they are healthy, easily raised fowls, and do pay well. Mr. Williams has said that he would not do without geese if he had to pay 50 cents each for goose eggs to start.

They would not do well if kept shut up all the time on one spot, but a "portable" fence may be made for them, and moved on a fresh spot every few days. This will satisfactorily solve the problem of geese and flax on the same farm.

A permanent enclosure may be made by fastening 18-inch poultry wire to sticks about two inches square and two feet long. These should be placed five feet apart, and the six-inch projection sharpened to drive into the ground. Eighty feet of wire thus braced will make a yard twenty feet square and can be easily moved by simply pulling up the "stakes" to which the wire is permanently fastened and pounding them down in a fresh spot. Thus they may always have something green to pick at.

This kind of a fence is nice for a little chick yard, too. If wanted for larger chickens, wider netting and longer stakes will be needed.

WATER FACILITIES

In summer especially, and at all times, the quantity and quality of water is regulated on most farms by the well and the pumping equipment. Disease and shrinking in weight affects all live stock on the farm when the water is lacking. To provide deep wells with never-failing pure water and to do the pumping, the machinery and equipment of the American Well Works is always adequate. Our readers who are needing such facilities are losing money every week until they are supplied. All who are interested should write to the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., for their large illustrated catalogue, mentioning . UP-TO-DATE FARMING as having advised you to write.

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WE ALSO GIVE ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR APPOINTING ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO WORK FOR US.
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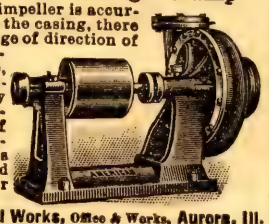
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So strong no beast or animal can break or injure, substantially riveted, clean and sanitary. **Guaranteed to last a lifetime. No expense for repairs. Poultry and pig trough—$1.50 each or 5 for $7.50, we pay the freight. Hog and sheep troughs—$2.25 and $2.75 each, we pay freight on 3 or more.** You can not afford to miss this great bargain. **Write for free descriptive circular. FULTON SUPPLY COMPANY,** n. 1.—584 Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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CHICKS FROM PRIZE EGGS

Have you followed the oft-repeated advice of "those who know" in general, and of the poultry journals in particular, by "sending off" for some high-class eggs for hatching. And after waiting three weeks in almost breathless expectancy for little white balls of fluffy down, have you been astonished to find that the newly hatched "peeps" have striped backs resembling the Leghorns or the Reds? Or it may be that you are strongly inclined to think them closely related to the Andalusians.

Should you have such an excuse do not drown the chicks in your disappointment and disgust. Cherish them tenderly, possessing your soul in patience, and when the feathers appear you will be pleased to find your chickens are as white as one could wish.

Of course even eggs from somebody's "special prize matings" may produce an occasional chick with the wrong comb, or a crooked bill, or perhaps even a cripple, and this is undeniably disappointing. And sometimes we have a poor hatch, and that is discouraging.

But let us consider a little. Even if you should raise only one fine cockerel from your prize eggs you can introduce a strain of new blood into your flock that may immeasurably improve your stock. Very likely the setting of eggs cost you less than the price of the cockerel if you had to buy him, for to buy a cockerel that is better than the finest ones of your own raising costs money.

So even if you have not the best of success with your "boughten" eggs do not be discouraged.

Now suppose that from your "dollar an egg" setting you do have a good hatch and raise a dozen of the chicks, when you find eleven of them are cockerels don't kill them all for the table. Select the best five or six to sell for breeders. Advertise them. Correspond with some poultryman who handles that variety. He may buy them, or you may exchange with him for pullets. Let people know you have them and rest assured you will find a buyer.

THE VALUE OF A HEN

As a rule, the value of a hen is measured by the number of eggs she lays. Occasionally records are reported which almost discourage farm poultry raisers. From 200 to 250 eggs a year is a big record, but it is sometimes made, and possibly on rare occasions exceeded. But 150 eggs a year is a good yield; in fact, it is seldom exceeded in an ordinary farm flock. We do not mean that it is ever an average in the flock, but the highest. In any flock of a hundred hens a majority will fall below that figure.

Careful yearly cullings are necessary to get the best results in egg production. An occasional culling is not sufficient. One may think he is hatching eggs only from the best hens, and he may be doing that, but all the pullets will not be record layers. Besides, some that were good layers as pullets may degenerate into very poor layers as they get into years. It requires vigilance in this regard to maintain a flock of good layers.

And this involves some means of testing the hens. The trap-nest is not so much in use as it should be, and in the absence of the trap-nest, the hens should be watched as closely as practicable. Profit depends upon keeping those that are most valuable—the best layers; and since the hens cannot speak for themselves, cannot tell how many eggs they lay, the ingenuity of the keeper must find out.

There is hardly anything more to add about why every farmer should have a manure spreader. We might print hundreds of letters from pleased owners of these valuable machines, but we haven't room. Those of our readers who do not own spreaders are surely aware of their great value—why not get in line? Write William Galloway Co., 509 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa, for complete free information.

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Don't miss one of them.

It would cost you thousands of dollars and years of time to travel the world over and see the original of these. I offer all to you at home FREE. Just send 10c for 6 months' subscription to my large family and farm paper. I'll send 10 sample cards first *at once*—then the **World Trip, also** FREE if you will do me a small favor.

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A WORD ABOUT THE PICTURE.

The artist, Mr. A. Romes, is a painter of wide note, both in this country and in Europe, having exhibited many of the best figure pieces at the Paris Salon from 1898 to 1902, when he came to America and quickly established himself as one of the leading figure and cattle painters in New York City.

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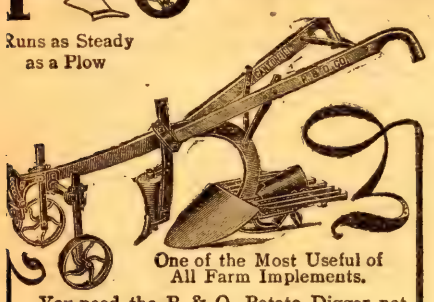
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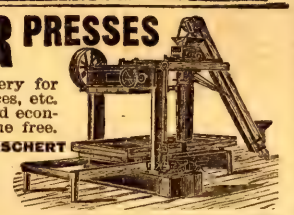
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GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

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If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Bee Keeper and Fruit Grower. This little booklet shows the fruit grower that the bee is his best friend, and that without the bees it is impossible to get a full crop of fruit. It should be in the hands of every fruit grower, as it is accurate and scientifically correct. Free. (A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.)

Transferring Bees. A treatise on the transferring of bees from the old-style box hives to the modern moveable frame ones. It is especially for the beginner who desires to buy up colonies in box hives and transfer them to modern ones. Ten cents. (A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.)

Bee Hunting. This is a valuable book for those living near mountains containing colonies of wild bees, as it tells how to track and capture them. Twenty-five cents. (A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.)

I have been asked to tell how to have fine pansies next spring from seed planted this fall. It is easy if one has a hotbed or cold frame, as every farm home should have, but it is not as easy where these efficient aids are not at hand.

Sow the seed thinly in fine soil, cover lightly, sprinkle and cover with paper or muslin, loosely, until the young seedlings appear, when the cover should be taken off on the morning of a rainy or cloudy day. As soon as the plants get their third leaf, thin them out to four inches apart. If sown in a cold frame, pot them at once in two-inch pots and sink in the soil to the brim and keep well watered. As soon as they fill the pots with roots, which will be by November, shift into four-inch pot and again sink to the brim in ashes, with which the cold frame should be filled to the depth of six inches. Keep the glass off until real cold weather arrives, and thereafter on all mild days give them air during the middle of the day. As soon as the plants are up in the four-inch pot, pinch off the end of all the shoots to make them branch and become stocky. They should be wintered in the four-inch pots, and will be in bud and bloom by the time that it will be safe to plant them in the spring.

If there be no cold frame available they can still be grown over winter in pots. Shift them on as before and when they are in four-inch pots sink them in the soil to the brim on the south side of a building; or, a better way, if you do not mind the trouble, set up boards six inches high, forming an enclosure, in which fill sifted aches, and in these sink the pots to the brim. Across these boards lay strips a foot apart, and as soon as real cold weather arrives, lay long straw or corn fodder on them in order to protect the plants from contact with ice and snow, and they will come out in the spring almost as well as if in cold frames, but will not be in bud as soon.

If it is necessary to transplant them to their permanent places in the border to be carried over winter, do so when they fill the small pots, as told above, and cover them with twiggy brush, over which put straw or corn fodder as soon as real cold weather arrives. When they are wintered out in the open in this manner it is best to cut them back at least one-third when cold weather arrives, as this will bring them out in better condition in the spring. As soon as the snow has finally gone in the spring, take off the straw, but return one-third of it to shade the plants for a week, when all may be taken off and the brush removed. If care is taken that snow does not melt and form ice on the plants at any time during the winter or spring they should come out in fairly good condition, and in a few weeks be ablaze with blooms. Pansies carried over winter should be fed bone meal in the spring unless it was given in the fall. It should be the aim when wintering in the open to give as much light as possible consistent with proper protection.

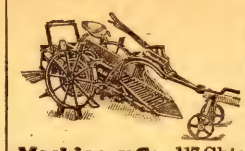
What has the harvest been? Did you practice the Up-to-Date things which have been recommended in this department during the past season, and did they bring you increased crops and make the work of the garden easier? If so, I wish you would sit down and write me your opinion of the value to you as a gardener of this department. Will you? It will be of value to me and of interest to my readers, as I will print a number of the most interesting. Who will be the first among my thousands of readers?

This is the season of the year when there is the most danger of robbing, unless you are in a section of the country in which the bees can have plenty of wild asters and goldenrod on which to work. Be very careful that there are no bits of comb left lying around and no hives left open and unguarded, as the mischief once started is hard to control. Read a good bee book on this.

As the campaign for new subscribers to this paper is still in progress, and they are coming in by the thousands, I again desire to say a word to those who have lately become readers of this department. I want to tell you that great plans are in preparation to make this department larger, more helpful and more comprehensive than ever. It is destined to be the leading garden department in the country. No effort or expense will be spared to make it so, and it is up to me to make good in this respect, as it has been unreservedly placed in my hands by the publishers. I am sure that could they voice themselves those who have been reading this department the past season would tell you what a help it has been to them. Its aim is to help those who need its help; to assist those in doubt on any topic relating to the garden, and I am only too glad to have my readers write me freely and as often as desired their difficulties relating to the garden, flower and vegetable, the orchard and the apiary. If you have run against anything which has puzzled you, and you cannot work it out, put it up to me—that's what I am here for. My experience of many years in solving and working out such problems puts me in a position to enable me to aid you. No charge is made for this service, so you may feel at liberty to write me at any and all times.

To those who have recently become subscribers to this paper, let me urge upon you to renew your subscriptions at once. You cannot afford to be without this great farm paper—the only one which, besides covering every department of the farm usually found in such a paper, is fighting the battle of the farmer and trucker for just and equitable prices for his products. It is not sufficient to tell the farmer how to grow the largest and finest crops if he gets the bottom prices for them. This paper is the only one that takes up the selling end of farm life and is heading a propaganda which will ultimately lead the farmer to the point where he will go to the dealer and say: "Today I am selling potatoes at a dollar a bushel," and not: "What are you paying for potatoes," as has too long been the custom. It is my intention to make this department so valuable to every one on the farm and truck garden that it alone will be worth more than the small subscription charged a year for the paper. Will you not become one of my regular readers by sending in your subscription today?

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During the coming year it is my intention in this department to cover all the best of the books and pamphlets which treat of farm and garden life. Every gardener and farmer should read the best of the books published on his own particular topics, and in order that he may not be misled, the best ones will be reviewed in this department in order that he may decide whether they have in them anything which will be of value to him. This will be better than buying them indiscriminately only to discover that they were intended to benefit the other fellow. Every farm home should have the best books needed, but the farmer does not desire to waste money on technical works which are of no value to the general farmer, but only to the specialist in one line.

There is not enough late lettuce grown on the farm and truck garden. There is an insistent demand for it, and the prices are better in August and September than in the early summer. There is no reason why there should not be a succession of this succulent vegetable, as it can be grown during the hot months in a shady location, or if it must be planted out in the open give it shade with muslin, as they do in the South, where it is grown early in the season under conditions similar to August in the North. The conditions are the same wth regard to spinach, the home-grown supply of which generally stops by the first of August. Grown under partial shade, it can be kept in cultivation from early spring to late fall.

The farm without a berry patch is not on the road to progress, as these, when properly conducted, are great money-makers. It is the small fruits which are the mortgage lifters, and in many cases the line between a profitable and an unprofitable season is drawn at the berry patches, for there should be several. I have already written of the strawberry, and now it is timely to write of the raspberry and the blackberry. The former is long out of season and the good berryman will have trimmed out his bushes as soon as the crop of fruit was all picked, but there is still with us a large class of fruit growers who do not realize the importance of doing this at that time. There is such a great improvement in the succeeding year's fruit that if once done the progressive grower will never go back to the old-fashioned method of cutting them out late in the fall or early in the spring. Let it be known that the berries you will pick next season are borne on the canes which grow this season. This is the reason that the ones which bore this season should be cut out, as their usefulness is forever over, and we desire to throw all the vitality and vigor of the plant into growing thrifty and vigorous canes the remainder of this season, which then will give us large, luscious berries next summer. This applies as well to the blackberry. Both should be cultivated like a crop of potatoes, and given a top dressing of some good, nitrogenous fertilizer at once.

The last thinning of the fruit, where the choicest is desired, must be made at once, and the pear trees should be examined, and if any signs of disease be found, spray with Bordeaux mixture. Go over the grapevines, and if any escaped the spraying and some disease be found, cut out and burn the affected canes and bunches of fruit. It is too late for effective spraying of grapes this season, until after the crop is picked, when Bordeaux may be applied to affected vines, or those open to infection.

In most localities, where the honey crop comes in relays, the bees will have finished their summer's work, and, like all idlers, they will be looking for mischief, and if not carefully watched will plan and execute a campaign of robbing that may disrupt the whole apiary. As soon as the last honey flow fails contract the entrances to a two-bee way, and at the first sign of an attempt to rob line the robbers to their hive and at night take them to a cellar or other secure dark place for forty-eight hours, then move them to another stand, setting a stick in front as a return guide. This is the best known treatment for robbers after the honey flow. If any colonies have been entirely robbed out before you noticed it, "shake" them into a prosperous colony for the winter.

Floral Hints

Are all amateur florists successful, I wonder, in growing geraniums in summer from slips? Some people are more successful than others in all things related to and connected with flower growing.

A friend gives this as her most successful method of rooting geranium cuttings: She fills her flower pots two-thirds full of good garden soil and presses the cutting, or slip, firmly in the soil. She then puts the pots outdoors, where they will get the full benefit of the sun from the time it rises until it sets. She waters them several times a day, as it is necessary to keep them wet. Of course, she uses well drained pots. It takes but a few days to root them. Following this plan she never has a failure.

I am always most successful in rooting my geraniums, salvias and ivies by simply putting the slips in a well prepared seed bed and keeping the soil damp all the time. It is no trouble to pot them when they have started to grow well.

The Shirley poppy is a variety of Papaver Rhoeas, and was developed by Rev. Wilks, of England, by years of careful selection and culture. The flowers are single, of many colors and shades, and one of the noticeable characteristics is the absence of black bloches at the base of the petals. The anthers are also of a light color, and not black, as we often or mostly find in the parent plant. It is a beautiful and showy variety, and much handsomer than the older sort from which it originated.

Green worms on roses are the larvae of an insect. They can be eradicated by syringing with soap suds and kerosene oil, mixing a tablespoonful of oil to a gallon of suds. Even cold water is effectual in removing and destroying the "green worms" or "slugs," if applied with a syringe in such a forcible manner as to wash them off.

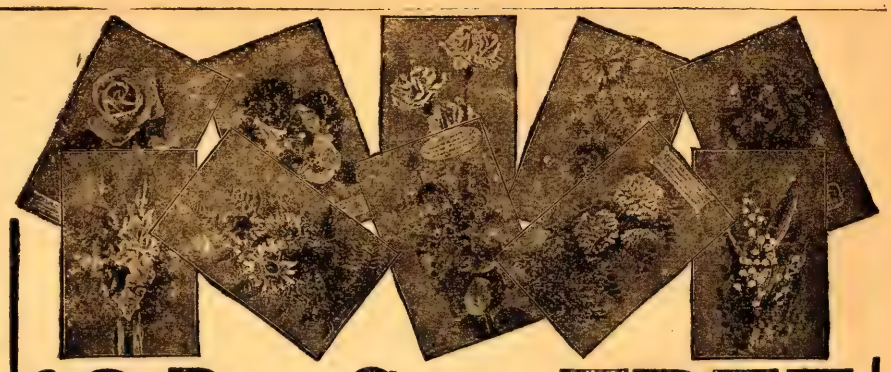
The rose-flowered portulaca is of German origin, and is the result of careful, painstaking cultivation. The parent from which it was produced was introduced from Chili in 1827, and is known specifically as P. grandiflora. The original flowers were single. They were greatly improved, however, in form and color through the efforts of the florists, until, step by step, the perfected rose-like form was attained. The plants are easily propagated, either from seeds or cuttings, and when planted upon a mound or rounded bed, they make a gorgeous display every morning throughout the summer.

To have beautiful pansies in the autumn the plants should be started from seeds in midsummer. Select a shady place in the garden, sow the seeds, water the beds thoroughly, and cover with paper till the young plants appear, which will be about ten days; then remove the paper, keep the soil loose and free from weeds between the rows, and transplant during cloudy weather as soon as the plants are large enough. Plants thus raised will begin blooming in the autumn, and will produce much larger and finer flowers than those of plants which have bloomed continually throughout the seasons, while they are more thrifty and vigorous, and will withstand the cold of winter and bloom freely during the spring months. Do not forget that July is the month in which the seed should be sown.

A very beautiful hedge is made by planting young specimens of Wiegelia floribunda ten or twelve inches apart. The plants are perfectly hardy and branch freely, and during the spring are literally covered with a profusion of showy, delicate flowers. They are easily started from cuttings taken just before the new growth turns brown, and the stock is thus readily increased. Planted in masses or beds they also make a great display during the blooming season, and are greatly admired.

A writer in Gardening Illustrated recommends the use of petroleum or kerosene oil to get rid of ants in the soil. He says: "I sprinkle it about their runs, and find it an unfailing remedy if the application is repeated two or three times. Of course, the liquid must not be used in sufficient quantities to reach the roots of the plants. If I get a nest of ants in a pot in which a plant is growing, I get a saucer and cover the bottom with petroleum, and then stand the plant in the saucer, taking care that the plant is well watered an hour before. This is an effectual remedy."

Weeding and training are still in order here. Coleus in beds should be pinched from time to time to keep the surface firm and even. No one plant or shoot should be allowed to outgrow another. Beds of scarlet geraniums should also be looked over occasionally, decaying flower heads removed and any straggling shoot cut in. The same remarks will apply to other bedding plants, except in cases where seeds are to be saved. Tie up such plants as may need it. All vines or climbing plants grow better, look better and bloom better when they have something to run on or cling to. Wistarias, in particular, can be made exceedingly ornamental and attractive when properly trained and tied in.



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This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. **Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request.** Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. **COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis** **FOR 10 cts.**

FREE Accident and Health Insurance

Giving Monthly Benefits from $20.00 to $80.00 per Month According to Occupation for Either Accident or Sickness

No Medical Examination Required

And in addition our Certificate includes **Accidental Death Benefit of $50 to $600.** This Combination Certificate gives ample protection against loss of income occasioned by **Any Accident.** We pay benefits for twelve months for total disability caused by accident occurring at home, in the office, store, shop, factory, mill or yard, on the street or farm, traveling, driving, bicycling, motoring, boating, fishing, skating, hunting, horseback riding, going to and from work, and in all the ordinary vocations of life.

12 Months Accident Indemnities
6 Months Illness Indemnities

Get a Certificate Now. Don't Delay, Don't Risk It.
DO IT NOW

WORLD ACCIDENT ASS'N

502 W. O. W. BLDG. Dept. F. OMAHA, NEB.

WORLD ACCIDENT ASS'N, Omaha, Neb.

Gentlemen—I herewith acknowledge receipt of your check for $300 in payment of my claim against your Ass'n for the death of my husband, Louis Fellman, who was accidentally killed Jan. 20, proof of death being presented at your office Jan. 22, 4:30 p. m., check received 11:30 this a. m. I desire also to express high appreciation for the promptness with which my claim was paid and can assure you it will be a pleasure to me to recommend your Ass'n to any one needing accident insurance. MRS. SARAH FELLMAN.

Omaha, Neb., 1-23-09.

Mail Coupon Today ☞

—PLEASE USE THIS FREE COUPON—

Name.....
St. No. or R. F. D.....
My occupation is..... Age.....
Town.....
State.....
Please mail me without cost full particulars about free Accident and Sick Benefit Certificate



Satisfaction

You require cotton dress-goods that will wear well and wash without fading.

Simpson-Eddystone Black & White Prints

—the calicoes of well-woven cloth, beautiful designs and absolutely fast color never fail to give solid satisfaction.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

MAGIC FIRE BRICKS

—FIT EVERY STOVE—

because they are plastic and you can press them into any shape. They HARDEN QUICKLY in the FIRE! !

Each brick is 7 x 8 x 1½. Corrugated Paper on face keeps them in shape and burns off in fire. Over 30,000 stoves in Chicago lined with them. Their superiority is well established.

ORDINARY LININGS You WAIT! IN-DEFINITELY! ! They don't fit. You break them trying to fit them. You pay double price, and your stove may burn out while you wait.

Cost Less | **MAGIC FIRE BRICKS** Shipped at once by Frt. or Express **FIT LIKE MAGIC** | Last Longer

Send one dollar for package of four bricks.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
MAGIC STOVE LINING CO. (NOT INC.)
1165 TO 1199 35TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Heiskell's

The most obstinate case of Eczema can be quickly and completely cured by the application of **Heiskell's Ointment.** It also cures Blotchy, Rough and Pimpled Skin, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers, and all other skin diseases. Before applying the ointment, bathe the parts affected, using **Heiskell's Medicated Soap. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills** tone up the liver and purify the blood. Your druggist sells these preparations. Ointment, 50c a box; Soap, 25c a cake; Pills, 25c a bottle. Send postal for a new booklet of general interest.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
540 COMMERCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ointment

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper their Advertisment was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **TO READERS.**



DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES and RANGES

Order from our factory, save $15.00. Hoosier stoves are the latest improved line in the world. Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such wonderfully low prices? FREIGHT PAID and 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL in your own Home. Guaranteed for years. **Write for free catalog**
Hoosier Stove Fac'y, 161 State St. Marion, Ind

E C Z E M A

Guaranteed to stay cured 10 years. Send for free sample of medicine, prepaid.
EDISON REMEDY CO., Lock Box 526, JERSEYVILLE, ILL



NEW IDEA FLY TRAP

Improved and perfected. Catches 60,000 Flies a day. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
Baier Bros. Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Cissna Park, Ill.

DIABETES CURED. FREE trial package DIABTOL, and booklet proves it.
AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box U, Whitney Point, N. Y.

25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan: Roy C. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. 10c



Subscribe to Up-to-Date

To the occasional reader who is yet not a subscriber this little "pome" is respectfully dedicated, just to call his attention,

BY YE OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Wouldst take a paper that's first-rate
Farm problems to elucidate?
Tells how to wrest from each estate
Returns which will the purse inflate,
How best the soil to cultivate
(If need be how to invigorate);
Dispose of crops at highest rate,
Tells when to market, when to wait,
Gets after those who speculate
In farm products, then fix the rate,
While those who raised the stuff just wait,
Accept the terms, then rail at "fate";
Shows how with votes to throw the weight
On questions farmers oft debate
On remedies they agitate,
Yet fail to clinch upon the slate
Of those who go to legislate
And 'minister the affairs of state.
If these things interest you, don't wait—
Subscribe right now for UP-TO-DATE.

(It might seem at a casual glance that the writer of this bit of jingle, being but newly introduced to UP-TO-DATE, *would have no right to write under the nom de plume of "Ye Old Subscriber." Not so. The writer is old, and during her long life has subscribed to many things; therefore "Ye Old Subscriber" is correct and appropriate. Sabe?)*

A TALK ON HANDKERCHIEFS

"Mother likes to carry a pretty handkerchief," said Nora. "She uses a common one at home, but if she is going up street just on an errand she wants a pretty kerchief. I have her good ones all marked with her name ready to embroider, so she has borrowed one of mine for the afternoon." "I like a fine handkerchief, too, if I am going visiting or to church," said Hattie, "but I never carry a nice handkerchief on a shopping expedition, as I am 'dead sure' to lose it. For the same reason I never buy an expensive handkerchief for myself. A five-center is good enough to lose. Of course, I have some nice ones, but they are gifts from my friend and I never carry them on business trips." "Well," said Nora, "I am continually losing mine, too, but as I have my name on every single one of them they usually come traveling back to me. I just write my name in one corner and then outline it with fine white floss. I find that it pays me well. I call it real economy."

After a little Mrs. Nelson returned. At the first opportunity she remarked to Hattie: "I lost Nora's handkerchief. It was such a pretty one, too. I hate to tell her.

Two hours later a little girl rang the bell. Hattie went to the door. "Did Mrs. Nelson lose her handkerchief this afternoon?" "Yes," said Hattie, "I heard her speak of it." "Well," said the little girl, "there were two ladies at our house, and one left the handkerchief. Mamma thought it must be Mrs. Nelson's." When Nora heard of the kerchief's return she said: "I am glad it has come back, but not surprised. You know, I told you my handkerchiefs usually return to me."

FRUITS AS MEDICINE

We are continually told to "eat more fruit and take less medicine." Every paper and all the magazines advise the use of much fruit. From our youth we have heard that on the cook depends to a great extent the health of the family.

While the advice is wise, it is not explicit enough. While fruit is in some cases better than medicine, it is necessary to know what kind of fruit may be substituted for the medicine. Thus if you need a laxative, you would not substitute for the medicine a dish of blackberries, though pie plant, raspberries or figs would serve every purpose and be much more pleasant to take.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Here is a list of fruits and vegetables which will be found beneficial to those suffering from the various ailments mentioned:

Asthma—Carrots.
Biliousness—Tomatoes and onions.
Coughs and Colds—Onions.
Diarrhoea—Blackberries.
Dyspepsia—Tomatoes and turnips.
Constipation—Apples, figs, pieplant, tomatoes, onions, bananas, strawberries, raspberries.
Erysipelas—Cranberries.
Fevers—Lemons.
Gravel—Onions, apples, spinach.
Hay Fever—Onions.
Indigestion—Tomatoes and apples.
Insomnia—Lettuce.
Influenza—Onions.
Kidney Trouble—Apples and asparagus.
Lung Trouble—Asparagus.
Liver Trouble—Onions.
Nervous Disorders—Celery, turnips and onions.
Insufficient Perspiration — Asparagus.
Rheumatism — Celery and rhubarb.

We suggest that this list be pasted in the cook book. Then as occasion may require a dish of this or that vegetable or fruit may be served at the regular meal, and thus slight disorders may often be corrected without the use of drugs, which are at best uncertain and often dangerous.

It will be noticed that in eight of the above ailments onions are recommended. It is well to serve onions often then, and to prepare them in various ways that the family may not tire of them. One mother whose eight children all grew to manhood and womanhood, with few ills, said that she attributed their good health to the fact that regularly once a week they had a dish of onions. A young man of our acquaintance eats regularly half an onion for breakfast, claiming that it aids digestion.

DESSIE'S APRON

"Why, that is an apron, isn't it? I thought it was a shirtwaist suit," said Lillian. "That certainly is fine."



"Yes," said Dessie. "I knew I would want to hold the baby and romp with the children while I am visiting you, so I brought an apron to cover me all up. Then when the weather is hot I can leave off my shirtwaist with its high collar and wear just my apron."

The apron under discussion was similar to the accompanying illustration, but was cut close to the neck and a rolling collar added. This collar was cut over a "Dutch" collar pattern, but was divided or open in the back as well as in front to allow of its being sewed to each side of the neck. Thus the collar is permanently adjusted, and when the apron is buttoned in the back the wearer is "ready for business."

Did you notice the large advertisement of the U. S. Mop Co., 745 Main St., Leipsic, Ohio, in a recent issue? Many agents make a thousand dollars a month selling their wonderful mop. Any one can make big money. All or part time. We advise you to write for their proposition.

How It Was With Bill

Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill, the board bill no longer bored Bill.

$1.00 Special 60-day Offer
To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope



Pat. Applied for.

THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00.

Stevensville, Ont.

Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.
Yours very truly, Enos. Winger.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10.

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order, or Bank Draft, payable to our order.



PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell all our readers of the simple, inexpensive remedy she so successfully used. The remedy can be given secretly. She makes no charge and is anxious to help others, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks to write to her today. Here is her address, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 694 Home Ave., Hillburn, New York.





THE CLIPPER

will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Illinois



Watch, Ring and Chain FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS

Our American made, stem-wind, gold plated, beautifully engraved watch, factory tested, guaranteed 5 years, and gold plated ring set with a brilliant stone are given free to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.



PALACE MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 507, CHICAGO, ILL.



FREE WATCH—RING and CHAIN WE POSITIVELY give FREE to BOYS and GIRLS A BEAUTIFUL, AMERICAN-MADE STEM-WIND and STEM-SET, GOLD PLATED, RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCH, proper size, GUARANTEED 5 years. Also GOLD PLATED ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain free.—Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago



ECZEMA CAN BE CURED!



My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and **FREE SAMPLE** proves it. Stops the itching and cures to stay. **WRITE NOW**—today, or you'll forget it. Address
DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 884 PARK SQUARE, SEDALIA, MO.

Extra Fine Post Cards Free

Send stamp for three samples of our best Gold and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.
Art Post Card Club, 875 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan.

PICNIC TIME

Now when the wheat harvest is over is a good time to have that long talked-of picnic. The question of where to hold it is sometimes hard to decide. If it is just a picnic of grown-ups who only want a pleasant day together for a general visit, the place is not so important—the shady church lawn or a nearby orchard will answer every purpose. But if it is for the children it is better to have it farther away. One reason for this is well exprssed by the mountaineer who hitched his ox team to the big wagon and brought all his children to town once a year. He said, "I don't want 'em to grow up so ignorant." Many children never get any distance from home except as they go with a picnic. We ourselves will never forget our first picnic. Our enthusiasm was stirred by the long row of wagons journeying to the lake some five miles distant. When the little Sunday school organ was placed on the boat and the whole company crossed the lake singing "America" our excitement was great. Later when Mr. Curtiss got a rowboat and took his children and us over to an island a half mile distant, letting us trail our fingers in the water as we watched the steady dip of the oars, our enjoyment was complete.

So, in behalf of the children, who enjoy novelty as the "grown-ups" never can, we plead for the picnic ground to be at a little distance. If the ground itself be no better than what you have at home, the ride to it well be greatly enjoyed. If a regular picnic ground be within easy reach, it is well to go there. Miniature railway and the galloping horses of the merry-go-round will be the talk of the little folks for a year to come.

One year our Sunday school held a picnic at a deer park ten or twelve miles distant, going on hay wagons. Those who attended it still tell how the gray squirrels frollicked about, and of the deer and elks, of which there were great numbers.

If the picnic includes a short ride on train or trolley, that will add greatly to the enjoyment of the young people. Should it be thought that the expense will prevent a full attendance, let the fares of the children under fifteen be paid out of the Sunday school fund, or from a special fund raised by subscription for that purpose.

It will add greatly to the peace of mind of those having charge of the picnic if there is a good, large pavillion or other shelter on the picnic grounds. Then in case of a shower all will keep dry and the fun can still go on.

Bean bags, croquet sets, balls, bats and quoits may be taken along, and will be enjoyed by many.

A lad of our acquaintance tells of taking part in a "doughnut race." A long pole was placed in a horizontal position somewhat higher than the boys' heads. From this the doughnuts were suspended in a row, each doughnut on a separate string. Each boy was to eat a doughnut from the string without touching it with his hands. A prize was given to the boy who swallowed his doughnut the quickest.

Then be sure to go, every one of you. Don't send just the women and children. The boys will enjoy it twice as well if father is along—and so will the boy's mother. We recall one small boy of six holding tightly to his papa's finger as he announced, "Pa and I have tried everything on the grounds." He had surely enjoyed the day, and, let us add, so had papa.

THE SUNDAY DINNER

"Father goes to church, we children go to Sunday school, but mother stays at home and cooks." How true this is of the majority of families.

Many people lie abed late on Sunday mornings, imagining they are resting. When the cool of the morning is over they rise languidly, more than likely with a headache, which they would not have had if they had risen at the usual hour. Many people could trace their regular Sunday headache to their habit of lolling in bed of a Sunday morning. After a little some one looks at the clock. Then it is hurry and scurry to get breakfast over and the children off to Sunday school. Then dishes to wash, the kitchen to sweep and a big dinner to prepare. No wonder that when it is ready to serve at 2 o'clock the overheated housewife has lost her appetite and is obliged to put her head to bed for the rest of the day. Small wonder that she dreads Sunday.

We would do well to remember that the manna was gathered every morning except on the Sabbath, that ordinarily it could not be kept for use the day after it was gathered, but on the day preceding the Sabbath a double portion was gathered, so that no work need be done on the Sabbath, and this could be kept. Is not this a lesson not only applicable to us, but intended for us to obey? Does it not mean that we should provide food on Saturday for our Sunday meals? Would we not feel much better and enjoy our Sabbaths more if we should arise at our usual time, get our breakfast, do our chores, get a good, deep breath of the pure morning air and go to church and Sunday school with husband and children? On our return we can set out a nice lunch of cold meat (prepared the day before), bread, biscuits, lettuce, radishes, beets, butter, milk, iced tea or lemonade. For a change we can have pressed chicken, pies, cake, cookies, fruits of various kinds, sauces, jellies and so on. This can be set out very quickly and there need be no fire unless a hot drink is desired. With lunch served at 2 o'clock (the regular hour) all can enjoy a nice, long afternoon of reading and rest. We will never forget the Sunday afternoons when, as children, we stood at each side of mother's chair while she read to us from interesting books or equally interesting stories from the Bible. When we hear children saying they "don't like Sunday" we feel like whispering to their mothers the way our mother made Sunday such a delightful day to us. We distinctly remember how through the week we used to keep asking our mother when it would be Sunday again.

Another lunch at 5 o'clock and the chores can be done early, leaving time for a twilight chat and a long night's sleep to prepare us for the next day's labor.

This program will give the family their regular three meals a day at or near their regular hours, and at the same time give the cook an equal chance with the rest of the family to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

FORTUNES IN OLD COINS

Also Money in Looking for Used Stamps

A noted New York corporation is paying prices as high as $5,800 for certain old coins; there are many worth hundreds of dollars apiece. A Salem, Mass., man got an old coin in trade and it was recently sold for $3,600. This is but one of many similar experiences. Thousands of coins are being used as ordinary money today which would bring good premiums if people only knew about their values. It is a mistake to think that a coin must be old to be rare and valuable; probably every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has handled nickel 5-cent pieces for 1883, yet certain varieties are now worth $6 each! This is one instance of many.

Used stamps are all worth money, even the commonest kind can be sold in quantities (they are sent abroad) and there are certain 2-cent stamps which look very similar to those in use which, when found, are worth $10 each. A hunt among a lot of old letters in an old desk or box may reveal stamps worth a small fortune.

Even postmarks are valuable, prices ranging to $1 per 100; also trading stamps, Confederate money, etc.

BOOK SENT FREE

Any one who wishes further information can receive free, postpaid, a very important and interesting book which tells all about the business of coins, stamps, etc. It is only necessary to make application by postal or letter to Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., Dept. 427, New York, N. Y. Better cut this notice out, because it will not appear again.



BASEBALL SUITS

We are going to give away thousands of specially made Baseball Suits to boys who help us. We are starting early, so that you will have your suit before the season opens—indications point to an EARLY SEASON. Our specially made Baseball Suits are made from specially woven light gray, dark blue, black or dark red material. You can have any color you prefer. Our suits are made to your special measure and guaranteed to fit perfectly. The outfit consists of pants (full padded), laced front shirt, cap and an extra good belt.

PLAYERS' OUTFIT

We are all ready for the baseball season, have a big stock of outfits on hand so can send them right out. This outfit consists, Chest Protector (heavily padded), Steel Wire Mask, Large Catcher's Mitt, Fielder's Glove, and Baseball. ALL ONE PREMIUM. They are made for us by the largest and best sporting goods house in the world. So you get the best. Act promptly, and have your outfit early. Just think, I will send you free a High Grade Heavily Padded Chest Protector, Steel Wire Mask, Large Catcher's Mitt, Fielder's Glove and Baseball. Surely this fine outfit will make you happy.

BOYS! Sit right down this minute and send me your name and address, that's all, and I will send you, all charges prepaid, 24 Packages of EXQUISITE LASTING PERFUME which you can dispose of in a very short time on my special 10 cent premium offer. Send the $2.40 to me and I will send you either a BASEBALL SUIT—OR A PLAYER'S OUTFIT—just as described. This is a great offer—so send your name to-day. Remember, I trust you. Address, G. M. BETTS, Sec'y, 993 West 43d Street, Dept. 675, New York City.

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

Guaranteed for Years.

OUR OFFER: **One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription at 50 cents. Send it in today.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.



FREE This ELEGANT LADY'S GOLD-INITIAL WATCH

Any Lady or Girl Can Have One if She Writes at Once. This is the handsomest little watch ever offered by any premium house. High-grade American stem wind and stem set, a perfect timepiece, lady's size, fully warranted. Your own initial in gold lettering. A beautiful chain with each watch. All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 12 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Return us the $3.00 and you will receive watch immediately. SEND NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. We trust you with cards until distributed and take them back if they are not taken. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost. You can have men's size watch and chain if you prefer. Address at once WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 863 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KAN.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers | **DON'T FAIL TO MENTION** UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

WANTED AGENTS - SALESMEN - MANAGERS WANTED

STARTLING OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY FAST

At Home or Traveling---All or Spare Time

Experience not necessary. Honesty and willingness to work all we ask. We will give you an appointment worth $50 to $75 every week. You can be independent. Always have money in abundance and pleasant position selling greatest labor saving household invention brought forth in fifty years. LISTEN:—One man's orders $2,650.00 one month (April), profit $1,650.00. Sylvester Baker, of Pa., a boy of 14 made $9.00 in 2½ hours May 11. C. C. Tanner, Ia., 80 years old, averages five sales to seven calls. See what a wonderful opportunity! Room for YOU, no matter what your age or experience, or where you are located—if you are square and will act quick. But don't delay—territory is going fast. Read what others are doing and be influenced by their success. WORK FOR US AND GET RICH.

"I do not see how a better seller could be manufactured," writes Parker J. Townsend, Minn. "Called at twenty homes, made nineteen sales,"—E. A. Martin, Mich. "Most simple, practical, necessary household article I have ever seen" says E. W. Melvin, SanFrancisco, "Took six dozen orders in four days,"—W. R. Hill, Ill. "Went out first morning, took sixteen orders,"—N. H. Torrence, New York. "Started out 10 a. m., sold thirty-five by 4 o'clock,"—J. R. Thomas, Colo. "Sold 131 in two days,"—G. W. Handy, New York. "I have sold goods for years, but frankly, I have never had a seller like this,"—W. P. Spangenberg, N. J. "Canvassed eleven families, took eleven orders,"—E. Randall, Minn. "SOLD EIGHTEEN FIRST 4½ HOURS. Will start one man off today, another Saturday,"—Elmer Menn Wis.

These words are real—they are honest. Every order was delivered, accepted and the money paid in cash. Every letter is right here in our office, and we will give the full postoffice address of any man or woman we have named if you doubt. This is a big, reliable, manufacturing company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and every statement we make is absolutely sincere and true.

YOU CAN MAKE THIS MONEY: You can make

$3000.00 in 3 Months

selling this great invention—The Easy-Wringer Mop—the biggest money maker of the age. Think of it!

TURN CRANK TO WRING — THE NEW EASY WRINGER MOP

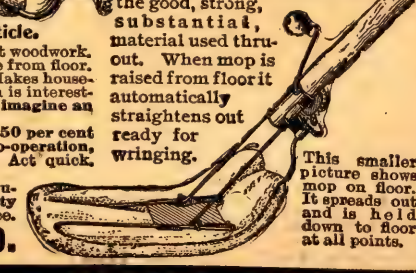


New Low Priced Household Article.

A Self-Wringing Mop. No putting hands into the dirty water. No aching backs. No slopping against woodwork. No soiled clothes. No contracting deadly disease from touching hands to filth and germs that come from floor. Can use scalding water containing strong lye. Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Makes housekeeping a pleasure---makes the day happy. Simple, practical, reliable, it lasts for years. Every woman is interested---and buys. No talking necessary---it sells itself. Simply show it and take the order. Could you imagine an easier, quicker, better way to make money than supplying this demand already created.

We want more agents, salesmen, managers, to fill orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents 150 per cent profit. No investment required. We own patents and give you exclusive territory, protection, co-operation, assistance. You can't fail, because you risk nothing. HUNDREDS ARE GETTING RICH. Act quick. Reserve your county today. WE WANT A HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN.

The above cut shows mop wrung up dry, and pictures the good, strong, substantial, material used thruout. When mop is raised from floor it automatically straightens out ready for wringing.



This smaller picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.

Send no Money: Only your name and address on a postal card for information, offer and valuable booklet FREE. Tomorrow belongs to the one behind---the opportunity is open TODAY. This is the first time this advertisement has appeared in this publication. Write at once.

THE U. S. MOP COMPANY, 745 MAIN ST., LEIPSIC, OHIO.

$1.00 **Special Sale** 60 cts

High Grade Fountain Pens

We have purchased a large quantity of high-grade Fountain Pens from the largest manufacturer in the country. We got a very attractive price and will give our customers advantage of it. These pens will move quickly so do not delay, but order promptly.

These pens have handsomely engraved barrels. Points are 14k gold plated. Feed is excellent insuring perfect flow of ink. Larger than standard size and they do not require frequent filling. Not a toy in any respect but a perfect Fountain Pen. Each pen nicely packed in a box with glass filler. Full directions with each, insuring perfect work and results.

Our $1.00 "safety clip" pen is the latest improved. It is fully guaranteed. Every pen fitted with new patent safety clip insuring its staying in the pocket. Will not roll off the desk. Price post-paid $1.00. High-grade in every respect. Sells in stores at $2 to $4.

This pen is first-class in every way. Two half-inch gold plated bands on it as shown in illustration. It sells in stores at from $1.50 to $2.50. Our special price post-paid only 60 cents. *Money back if not satisfactory.*

COONER & FORTUNE CO
Indianapolis, Ind.



AGENTS!

Your customers cannot afford to be without the C. & F. Fire Extinguisher. It is an absolute daily and hourly necessity in every home, barn, store, meeting house and factory in the land. It is always ready. A child can use it. It is so inexpensive that no one should hesitate to buy.

Those living in rural communities will especially realize the great need for adequate and convenient protection of lives ond property against fire and welcome this low priced C. & F. extinguisher as a long looked for blessing.

It's the first few minutes of a fire that count. The C.&F. is always ready and convenient. Highly endorsed. The only sure and safe insurance is the C. & F. Fire Extinguisher. Write for terms. **Agents Big Profit.**

COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit,* prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory.

Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.*

Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D. 170. **CHICAGO**

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS



Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. **PROF. LONG, 809 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.**

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY



Selling these new PATENTED POSITIVE TENSION SCISSORS. No other house sells them. Can't be bought in stores. V. O. Glebner sold 22 pairs first three hours, made $13.50. You can do it. Write today and let us prove it. We show how to make $3 to $10 daily. Experience unnecessary. OUTFIT FREE.

THOMAS MFG. CO., 1254 Barney Blk., Dayton, O.

MAKES FISH BITE



Like hungry bears. Lightning Fish Lure attracts all fish. Best bait known. One man caught 20 in half hour; another, 42 in 3 hours. Try it—you'll be kept busy hauling them out. Write today. Complete fishing outfit and 2 boxes Free. Agents wanted.

FISHERMAN'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. 28, St. Louis, Mo.

Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

WANTED Representative at every State, District or County Fair to be held in the United States this year. A good opportunity for hustlers to do a good business. Select the fairs you want to control and write for terms to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

A Wise Financier

"A cent is not worth saving,"
And Harold shook his head.
"If 'twere a dime I'd do it—
But not a cent!" he said.
"What does a cent amount to!
'Twould take (let's see) until—
'Twould take al-most forever,
To save a dollar bill!"

But Teddy saved his pennies—
'Tis true just one each day;
But pennies grow to dollars,
He'd heard wise people say!
And when the year was over,
As sure as I'm alive—
He had three shining dollars,
And pennies sixty-five!

—*Adelbert F. Caldwell.*

WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?

The Cost Is the Same

Three beers a day for one year, or—

10 qts. beans,
10 bunches celery,
10 lbs. coffee,
20 lbs. corn starch,
20 lbs. crackers,
5 qts. cranberries,
1 bbl. flour,
4 12-lb. hams,
12 bu. I. potatoes,
10 lbs. mixed nuts,
10 lbs. macaroni,
4 doz. oranges,
10 lbs. prunes,
10 lbs. rice,
10 lbs. raisins,
50 lbs. sugar,
1 bu. S. potatoes,
100 bars soap,
3 12-lb. turkeys,
1 $5 bill,
1 $10 gold piece.

Letter from Julia A Dowell

Irvington, Ky., July 17, 1909.

DEAR EDITOR—I saw in your most valuable paper, UP-TO-DATE, where you ask the boys and girls what they do to help mother. I wash the dishes every day, I make beds, sweep the floor and I have been cooking for two years when mother is not well. I always cook on wash day. I also feed the chickens and turkeys. There are four of us children and I am the only girl, so of course it falls on me to help mother. I go to school when it keeps. It is over a mile up and down hill, or down the railroad, so you know it is not a pleasant walk. If you print this perhaps I will write again. Yours truly,

JULIA A. DOWELL.

Reply by "Cousin Ryla"

Dear Julia—Your letter gave me great pleasure. It is so nice that you can help your mother so much. I am sure you can be a great comfort to her if you try. When I was a little girl, perhaps smaller than you are now, a dear old lady whom we called Aunt Polly said to me, "Now, dear, as your father is sick, you must be your mother's right hand man." So that has been my position ever since.

I hope your mother is well, but you can cook anyway, for it is good practice for you.

What variety of chickens do you keep? Have you good success with them? We should like to have you drive your turkeys on our buckwheat field, as the grasshoppers are numerous and we have no turkeys to eat them.

We used to go a mile to school, by a path up the hill and through the woods. At the top of the hill a tree had fallen right across the path and we had to climb over it gong up. We named it "Giant Despair." Coming down we would take hold of hands and take a running jump up on the trunk and down on the other side. It was fun. We liked the walk in good weather.

Now, Julia, I shall be glad to hear from you and all the other "cousins." Perhaps we cannot print all of the letters, but I shall try to reply to each of you through UP-TO-DATE FARMING. With best wishes, I am, Your "cousin,"

RYLA MANN.

A PARIS MILKMAN

We boys and girls on the farm, on our occasional visits to the city, do miss our drink of good milk, for city people find it impossible to get milk while it is really "new," though every effort is made to keep it fresh as long as possible. In that respect residents of Paris fare better, according to Mr. Park in the Floral Magazine. He says that while walking along the quay he noticed a boy walking in the street playing a monotonous tune on a mouth organ, while following him were a flock of goats. His customers would come out with little vessels for milk. He would milk a goat, receive his pay and pass on. In the meantime the other goats of the flock would search the gutters and alleys for something to eat, and occasionally a green grocer would give them a wilted cabbage. When his customers were supplied the boy would resume his music and trudge on, followed by the goats. He was kind to them and they seemed to love and obey him. Would some of our Up-to-Date boys like to run a dairy on this plan?

LOSING THE KEY

The Browns live some distance from the public road, so it is necessary to keep the mail box locked, as it is quite out of sight from the house.

Now, the key to the mail box seemed possessed with the determination to hide. It was attached to a double cord about six inches long. One day as Mary was going to the mail box twirling the key on her little finger it suddenly slipped off her finger. She stopped to look for it, but could not see it. Fearing the carrier would be gone without the letters she wished to send, she went on to the box, slipped the letters in, put up the signal and returned to search for the key. Knowing just where she dropped it, she felt sure of finding it, but after a fifteen-minute careful search she began to think it was really lost, and that she would not be able to get the mail the carrier would leave in the box. Accordingly she went back to the box and waited for the carrier. On the way in she spent another five minutes in looking for the key without success.

Bringing in the mail, she reported the loss of the key. "Well," said her mother, "if you know where you dropped it you surely can find it. I'll go along out and help hunt." So Mary and her mother went out, followed by the dog, two ducklings and three goslings. Mary was in a fidget for fear the goslings would find it and swallow it, but her mother thought not. After a long search even Mrs. Brown began to think the key was a" goner," when she noticed the dog sniffing around a stone and went to investigate, and here Bouncer had found the key!

Three days later Ruby was going to the mail box, but when she reached for the key it was not on its accustomed nail behind the door. "Calvin brought in the mail yesterday," said Mary, "perhaps he knows about the key." But Calvin did not know. He could not remember hanging up the key. He thought he might have it in his pocket. Investigation brought to light not the key, but a hole in the pocket.

Now it was necessary to use the duplicate key, and if it should be lost they would be without a key entirely. So Calvin has cut a pasteboard about four inches wide and nine inches long and tied it to the key. He thinks now if one loses the key he can surely find the pasteboard.

The Humane Horse Collar will be exhibited at the leading fairs. Be sure to look up the exhibit and learn how valuable these collars are. In the meantime you can write to the company and get their catalogue. Address Humane Horse Collar Co., 649 Lowe St., Chicago Heights, Ill., or 998 S. Thirteenth St., Omaha, Neb. Look for the exhibit at these fairs: Des Moines, Columbus, Minneapolis, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Huron, Syracuse, Oklahoma, La Crosse, Springfield, Sedalia, Indianapolis.

Fix your old stove yourself. Magic stove lining will do it. Now is the time to get your stove in condition. Write to the Magic Stove Lining Co., 1165 to 1199 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago. Information free.

Where would manufacturing be today—where would the world be—if things were made by hand as they used to be? The most successful factories use the latest improved machinery. Farmers are learning fast that they, too, must use power—the power of engines and machinery. A gasoline engine is necessary on your farm. The Ideal Motor Co., Lansing, Mich., makes an engine for every farmer's needs. Write them and they will recommend the style best fitted for you.



10 Beautiful Post Cards FREE
While They Last

Delicate and Refined Goldbacked Language of Flower Cards

We have a lot of the most beautiful floral post cards we have ever seen. We will give you ten of these handsome cards (all different) **absolutely free,** except that we ask you to send us two stamps to cover postage and handling and do us a little favor as soon as you receive them. We are making a very special offer in connection with these cards and we want you to have a sample set so that you may understand how exceptional our offer really is. With the ten cards we send you a letter telling how you may secure a set of **fifty more beautiful cards by simply showing your ten cards to a few of your friends and neighbors.**

These are NOT the cheap quality of cards that are frequently sold at cut rates or used as premiums. They are strictly high-class in every respect. Artistically lithographed in gold and natural colors. Don't let this opportunity go by if you are interested in post cards. We know you will be delighted with the exquisite cards we offer.

Send us four cents in stamps today (one cent stamps preferred) and say you want the ten cards. We will send them to you by return mail and also tell YOU how you may quickly secure the extra fifty cards FREE. Please use this coupon.

VICK'S MAGAZINE
521 Vick Block, Chicago, Ill.

VICK'S MAGAZINE, 521 Vick Block, Chicago, Ill.
I enclose 4 cents in stamps. Send me 10 beautiful post cards FREE and tell me how to get 60 more without cost.
Name _____
P. O. _____
St. or R. F. D. _____
State _____

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity
(INCORPORATED)
Headquarters
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

POTATO GROWERS!

See the call for the Michigan meeting as printed on this page.

It is now up to New York, Maine, Wisconsin and Minnesota to follow Michigan's lead.

As the Farmers' Society of Equity has no State union in these States any union, unions or individuals can express themselves as to time and place and this paper will do the balance.

No, it is not too late in the season to hold such a meeting. There is plenty of time yet to get in a position to have something to say, if not all to say, about the price of this year's crop of potatoes.

For instance, who will claim that one county in Michigan canont be organized and the potato crop pledged by the middle to the last of October if a few live men in the county undertook the job? You must admit that it can be done. Then it follows that if one county can be organized all the counties where potatoes are grown heavily can be organized. And if this can be done in Michigan it can be done in the other States if the conditions are right.

The purpose of the meeting is to produce the right conditions. There must be growers at the meeting from every county—men who are deeply interested in the success of the movement. This is not to be a "thank you" job, either. The people who work to get the profitable prices will be paid, and the buyers will pay the bill, so prepare to go to Traverse City on September 8th and help to block the wheels of declining prices and hold them up where they will be fair to both producers and consumers.

Now let us hear from our readers in all other counties that produce a surplus of potatoes.

Remember, there are hundreds of good houses in every city in the country ready to throw open their doors to receive your potatoes at your prices, providing you will get together and decide on the price and ask it. See page 7 of August 1st number.

We print the blank again. See it at the foot of this page. Fill it out and send at once. We will do the rest.

Also clip out the call on this page and hand it to the editor of your local paper.

Chicago potato market report, August 10th:

Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday 80		63	60
Tuesday 47		20	28
Total, 2 days.127		83	88

Prices were unchanged, but the undertone of the market was inclined to be easy. Trade was fair, choice to fancy stock being in moderate request, and comomn of all kinds dull. Receipts were good.

Sales reported were: Minnesota—1 car poor at 40c, 1 car fair at 50c, 3 cars good at 53c, 1 car good at 54c, 5 cars at 55c. Missouris—5 cars at 55c, 2 cars at 57c.

Per bushel, Missourl, Early Ohios, choice ..... 55@57c
Minnesota, good ..... 53@55c
Off stock, poor, heated, very dirty. 40@50c
Illinois, small and scabby..... 50c

The reader should be impressed with the great increase in receipts over a year ago and the fact that the prices now range from 50c to 55c for fair to good stock. From this must come freight and handlers' profit to make the grower's price.

Resolution

We, members of the Farmers' Society of Equity of Metcalf county, Kentucky, being aware of the great injustice the farming class has suffered when doing business with strong corporations, particularly in selling our crops, and having seen the benefits of co-operation among farmers in selling their crops, therefore be it resolved:

1. That we endorse the plan of the Farmers' Society of Equity to sell crops as taught by UP-TO-DATE FARMING, following which we will become free and independent from speculators and exploiters in pricing our crops.
2. We recognize the great benefit secured to the farmers of this district through the Burley Tobacco Society in the past and having the utmost confidence in its president, Clarence Lebus, and his associates in office, we hereby endorse their work.
3. And be it further resolved, That the members of the Metcalf County Union of the Farmers' Society of Equity pool their 1909 crops of tobacco with the Burley Tobacco Society.
4. That we give our thanks to Clarence Le Bus for invitations to attend meetings of the Burley society.
5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the Edmonton News and Glasgow Times.

J. A. PULLIAM,
C. H. FORREST,
A. E. BALL,
Committee.

Call For Michigan Meeting

Potato Growers to Meet at Traverse City, September 8th

To All the Potato Growers in Michigan:

The prospect now is that Michigan will raise the largest crop of potatoes she ever produced.

Reports from other parts of the country, covering the whole 1909 crop, beginning with the early crop in Florida, show large yields and excellent prospects. The indications are that the crop in the United States will break all former records.

So large have been the yields in southern producing sections that prices in some markets have already reached an unprofitable level. This condition is not assuring for the large Michigan crop, which will soon be seeking a market.

The gravity of the situation is fully apparent to thoughtful potato growers, many of whom I have consulted with as to our course.

The consensus of opinion, as far as I have been able to gather it, is that a mass meeting of the potato growers of Michigan should be held at as early a date as is practicable. The purpose of the meeting will be to acquaint growers in all parts of the State with the exact situation and the necessity for prompt and definite action to secure profitable prices.

Therefore I call such meeting to convene at Traverse City, Mich., on September 8th next and to continue until all business that comes before the meeting is transacted.

While Traverse City is not central in the State, this city was selected because it is my home, and also of the secretary of the State union, and we can do much more to promote the meeting here and arrange for the care of the people attending than if it were called for any other place.

As probably three-fourths of the farmers in Michigan are vitally interested in the price of potatoes, this call should bring representatives from all parts of the State.

Michigan papers please copy this call.

W. E. GREILICK, President,
CHARLES EMMERSON, Secretary,
Michigan State Union Farmers' Society of Equity.
Traverse City, Mich.

A Picnic

The third annual picnic of the Charleroix county farmers will be held at the J. H. Lanway Grove, near East Jordan, August 26, 1909. W. H. Beeman, of Empire, and other good speakers will be there; also a good program will be given under the management of the Equity Society. Farmers, come with your families and friends, bring your baskets and enjoy the day. By order of committee.

Meetings

Echo Local Union No. 4601 met at Frank Kidder's home July 17, 1909. It was a rainy night, but we mustered enough of our number for a quorum. After general discussion for the good of the order we adjourned.

July 31st we met again at the home of Frank Kidder. After a lively discussion for the good of the order, during which there seemed to be a firm determination to carry on the good work for Equity. Mrs. Minnie Hostler gave a recitation entitled "Grand Equity." Also a prophetic recitation on the building up of Traverse City by L. G. Button. We then adjourned and a luncheon was generously served by Mrs. Della Kidder.

L. G. BUTTON.

Worth Fifty Dollars

There is no joking about it. UP-TO-DATE FARMING was worth $50 to me last year in the single item of how to seed timothy. I made the test by seeding some the old way and some according to UP-TO-DATE.—*An Iowa Farmer.* (Address if desired.)

Has Always Read Farm Papers

I have read farm papers all my life, but I have never found one so helpful as UP-TO-DATE. The main reason is that it treats subjects that others do not. It teaches how to get the most money for the crops, and if I can get what the crops are worth I'll risk the production of them. I am only a trial subscriber, but I shall sure renew.—*Berry Severn, Adrian Co., Mo.*

Knows Better Now

Before I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING I thought prices of farm products were made by some natural process that men had little or nothing to do with; but I see it very different now, and understand why prices are sometimes high and sometimes low without any possible change in supply or demand. Henceforth I am for farm price-making and UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—*Sylvester Gene, Illinois.*

For your own use use Mendets to fix leaks in all tin, granite, brass and copperware, etc. Inexpensive, quick, absolutely holds. Save your old pans. Money for agents. Write Collette Mfg. Co., Box 683, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—Potatoes are grown in this county for shipping. I give you the four largest growers of my acquaintance, their addresses and about the number of acres each is growing this year, as follows:

Name.....	Name.....	Name.....	Name.....
Address.....	Address.....	Address.....	Address.....
Acres.....	Acres.....	Acres.....	Acres.....

Report sent by.....Address.....



BOVEE FURNACES
At Manufacturers' Prices

Save one-half of the cost and more than one-third of the fuel. Send for catalog and plans.
BOVEE FURNACE WORKS, 78 Cedar St., Waterloo, Ia

GOOD FARMERS

The Farm Home, Springfield, Illinois, wants the names and addresses of progressive farmers and land owners located anywhere in the United States. The publisher desires to interest farmers in the paper, which is acknowledged to be one of the best of farm journals for the live stock breeder, the dairyman, the poultryman, fruit grower, gardener, or the general farmer. The subscription price is fifty (50) cents per year, but to any one who will send names (with P. O. addresses) of five or more farmers living on farms, and 10 cents in stamps or silver, the publisher will credit the sender as a subscriber fully paid, for a whole year. Any farmer, wideawake boy or girl can make money getting subscribers for The Farm Home, now in its 30th volume. Subscription agents wanted on salary or commission. Address
THE FARM HOME CO., 95 Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.

6c Brings to You 10 Postcards

Ten of the most beautiful solid gold background, natural color, flower cards ever printed. Mailed you same day 6 cents received by us. Also tell you how your friends can get same cards through you and you will get 50 European post cards free of any cost. M. Bartmess, Mgr.
Omaha Postcard Exchange, Omaha, Neb.

The Third Power

"It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.
Should be read by all farmers.
English Edition, 25c postpaid.
German Edition, 50c postpaid.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.



FREE

Tea Spoons

Do you want a dozen?

These Spoons are very beautiful. Each spoon is nicely embossed with the above design. They are made of a metal called silveroid that looks like *pure* silver, & it carries its high finish indefinitely. These are very good and serviceable spoons and on our offer are a rare bargain.

OUR OFFER: We will give one dozen of these teaspoons as a reward for a new or renewal subscription at 50c.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Elizabeth Martin died at her home in Sherwood, Branch county, Mich., on July 11, 1909.

Mrs. Martin was the first vice-president of the Ladies' Society of Equity. The society will miss her encouraging words. The local unions have passed resolutions of sympathy in their meetings.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Golden Rod and Forget-Me-Not Locals, L. S. of E.:

WHEREAS, For the first time death has entered the ranks of the Michigan State Union of the Ladies' Society of Equity and our former vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, a faithful and earnest worker for Equity, has passed to her heavenly home; therefore,

Resolved, That we, though mindful that we must bow in submission to the Divine Will, are no less conscious of the great loss we have sustained, and hereby express our deep sorrow in the death of our beloved sister; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her husband, sisters and children in their loss;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and that they be printed in our official papers—the Charleroix County Herald and UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Also a copy be spread on the minutes of our union as an enduring expression of our sorrow.

MRS. JAMES HOWEY.
MRS. ALICE SHEPARD.
MRS. NELLIE THOMPSON.
MRS. ROSE BARTHOLOMEW.
MRS. ISABELL THOMAS.

A Lesson on Courage and Hope

MORNING.

Courage! my brave beasts, courage! The cold of the morning stings you and causes your breath to come in jets of white steam, but warmth will come with labor. Courage!

We depart before the tide and it is hard to cross the fields under the pale sky from which the last stars are not yet effaced, but there is always the coming day when eastern skies will flame with gold and suddenly the sun appears to revive us with its golden rays. Courage! my brave beasts.

Work is necessary. It is life. Whether we are sad or gay, happy or unhappy, we must work. If we are happy, work increases our happiness by adding to our sense of usefulness. If we are sad, work distracts and consoles us. The most unhappy people in the world are those who have nothing to do but count their tears. Work is necessary. It is the law of life, and all work profits some one.

The field which we lay out now is the cradle of the next crop and the results of our labor will nourish the coming man and the famished ravens which follow us and seem to say, "It is for us that the plow has uncovered all these insects. Man has again furnished us a dainty meal." In peace and in war man works for the ravens. He must work. He must prepare the fields a long time in advance. The grain must sleep in the earth where the rains from heaven and the rays of the sun will nourish its germ of life.

Work then the fields, my brave beasts, and soon the housewife after having fed her children will send them to school where the lessons of the day will be learned, will strengthen and enable them the better to perform the tasks which shall be required of them in the world. Work then the fields and God will give a good harvest to the master as well as to the worker.

EVENING.

Courage, again, my brave beasts! You are weary, I know. You follow slowly the furrow which holds the grain, but have patience. We are at the end of our task. The sun is setting in a blaze of crimson glory and the earth is filled with shafts of light as from a ball of fire. It sinks, it disappears, and the after-glow envelopes the sky, and the rising moon shining white and clear in the heavens announces the coming of night and of repose. We will wait, you and I. We have not lost our day.

Beyond is the village. There are the friends, parents, and neighbors who have gathered to recount their little tales of the day's doings, and from the open door of the house can be heard the clear voices of the workers. My children have returned from school. Their mother gives them their simple meal and listens to their childish tale. My heart is warm and my tired senses refreshed when with my chair by the fire, my children about my knee, my soup steaming on the table, the good wife welcomes my return.

The church clock strikes three—one for God, one for the living, and one for the dead. We turn to thoughts of Him who has given us strength to earn our share of bread for the day, to thoughts of those who will follow us in life and thank Him that man is not alone, and to thoughts of those who preceded us on the earth and that have gone as we shall go, praying that the evening of our lives may resemble this, and that we may seek ours beds with tired bodies and a pure conscience. The bad only fear the night.

So, after all, what is life but a long day of work performed for others, and the evening the welcome benediction.—*Exchange.* (Translated from the French.)

If you are troubled by any skin disease Heiskell's Ointment will cure it. Send for free booklet to Johnston, Holloway & Co., 540 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—Handy Hame Fastener. Every horse owner buys at sight. 200 per cent. profit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the "Ideal." The best Incandescent Kerosene Burner in the market. Fully guaranteed. Write for full particulars. American Electric Co., 6418 State St., Chicago.

Dogs

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. Best breeding. W. H. Corzine, Jerseyville, Illinois.

Farm Lands

ALABAMA—Baldwin County: best farms $15 per acre. Delightful climate, pure water, earliest truck, strawberries and citrus fruits. Write the owner, D. R. Peteet, Foley, Ala.

A TRACT OF LAND WANTED—I am in position to sell a large tract of land to settlers. Large selling organization. Will deal with owner only. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

FARMS FOR SALE in Catholic community; $25 per acre and up. Ed George, St. Paul, Kans.

FOR SALE—A new corn land and New Paradise. Louisiana leaps into the corn States; estimated will ship 60,000,000 bushels this season; price always 10 to 12 cents higher than Chicago; and it is grown for less money per acre or bushel than in Illinois or Indiana. Perfectly drained bottom land, not subject to overflow, cheap and on terms. Go and see the crops growing. Corn is now 16 feet high. Round trip free to purchasers. For full particulars address W. L. Harris, 936 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

IOWA FARMS FOR SALE—120 acres, 3 miles from a good town. Has a good 5-room house, one of the best barns in the neighborhood, good double crib, good machine shed, 2 good wells and windmill, 25 acres fenced hog tight. Price $130 per acre. 160 acres, 3 miles from good town. Good house, good barn, new double crib, large orchard and vineyard, and all good farm land. Price only $130 per acre. S. C. Carl's Real Estate Agency, Lone Tree (Johnson Co.), Iowa.

LEARN THE FACTS about the balmy, delightful Gulf Coast Country and its opportunities in business, farming, dairying, tobacco, truck, etc., by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Baldwin County, Ala., for three months' trial subscription. It tells what's actually going on. Sample free.

RENT MONEY YOU NEVER SEE AGAIN—The same money paid on easy installments on the right kind of land will soon pay for a home of your OWN. Better arrange to do this NOW. Write Skidmore Land Co., Box 93-A, Marinette, Wis., for booklet and map.

WANTED—Farms and business everywhere. Don't pay agents' commission. We find you cash buyers direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 554 20th Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG TRACT on Ginseng Culture free. Golden Seal for summer planting. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Live Stock

FOR SALE—Coon dogs, rabbit and fox-hounds and other breeds and pups; also pigeons, rabbits, ferrets, poultry, cattle, sheep and swine. Descriptive illustrated catalogue, 10 cents. C. L. B. Landis, Reading, Pa.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL. You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

"PATENTS THAT PAY"—Protect your idea! 2 books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent," and 61-page Guide. Free report as to patentability. E. E. Vrooman, 1138 F St., Washington, D. C.

Tobacco Cures

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

Miscellaneous

BINDER TWINE—Highest grade Standard, 7 1-3 cents lb. Special prices to farmer agents, clubs and granges. Send for free samples. Central Supply Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.

FARMERS OR ANYBODY—For only $6.90 I will send you a 17-jewel adjusted Waltham 18 size watch, with 3-ounce heavy screw case; will never change; postage paid. If desired I can give reference. Jewelers' price $12 to $15. Ernest Harbour, Rockford, N. C.

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SAVE THE LIFE OF YOUR HORSE by using the Earl Remedies for Worms, Colic, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 12 powders by mail $1. The only guaranteed remedy for animals on the market. Send for pamphlet. Earl Veterinary Co., 2815 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCK FOOD—We desire a representative in every locality to carry stock and solicit business. This is not a catch-penny affair, and only those financially responsible will be considered. Address Fenimore & Co., Trenton, N. J.

Farmers Market Place

The Business Exchange is a national farmers market place. Here farmers in every part of the country can supply their wants and sell their surplus crops, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc. Or perhaps it is a farm you want to buy or one to sell—The Business Exchange again.

We will be glad to explain all about advertising here to anyone interested. Send for booklet "This Puts It Right Up to You." Hundreds of farmers yearly use the Business Exchange with good results. So can thousands more--you, reader, are included.

No matter what it is—if it is used by farmers and their families—to buy or sell advertise in the

Business Exchange

Sad, Sweet Dreams

BY JOHN P. STELLE.

I do not have to sleep to dream
Of boyhood's morn, of manhood's day;
Of those who gathered round me then,
And scattered flowers on my way;
The darling girl that lent her smile,
When things to cheer me were so few,
And pledged her love in days of hope,
But when life real neither knew.

The united lives, the struggles fierce,
That each engaged in, jointly won;
Each victory bringing its reward,
And adding pleasures one by one.
The living pledges growing up
To man's and woman's proud estate;
Then vacant chairs, till none were filled,
But just the two in which we sate.

So like the early days of love,
Except that then hope shone before,
But now the shadows fall behind,
Still flecked with sungleams as of yore.
Then came a day that veiled it all,
The glance, the smile, the word of cheer—
All went, and I was left alone!

But still a dream, a sad, sweet dream,
Glides through the chambers of the soul;
When all is o'er, in thornless fields,
Will loved ones ramble as of old?
Will there the glance, the smile, the word,
Be mine again as 'twas in this?
Then welcome what the world calls death,
That sad, sweet dreams may end in bliss.

Sincerity

No coward ever led a host to honor and to glory,
No shirker ever gave the world an all-enduring story.
No cheating builder ever reared a temple to the ages,
No self-deceived man ever wrote his name on history's pages.
It isn't what you do that counts, it's how you go about it;
You can't expect the world to take your measure if you doubt it.
It isn't brain alone, or brawn, or power of arrival,
Beyond them all, pre-eminent, is power of survival.
The don't fear man, the sincere man achieves where others falter,
A doubter never laid a wreath upon success' altar.

—*From Cleveland Leader.*

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart—that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pity us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down; poor, heart-broken brother,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
And mightier, far, for woe and for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye, in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain—
Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

—*Joaquin Miller.*

More Than a Dream

They say I only dreamed it,
But I know it is all true;
That pretty cards came free to me,
And so they'll come to you.
A nickel sent to UP-TO-DATE,
With name and post address,
Will bring the cards, real beauties, too,
Just from the printing press.
Then get some subs. for UP-TO-DATE,
And cards galore you'll have,
To send to uncles, cousins, aunts,
And all the beaux you have.
(See post card offer in this paper, and send at once; you'll get the cards.)

Suppose you worked in summer with gloves on your hands. You would sweat! The moisture would soften your hands, the acid would injure them and you would stand that sort of thing about as long as—you know. Well, it's the same principle with your horses and sweat pads. Have mercy on them. Don't give them sore shoulders. Send to Johnson-Slocum Co., 207 State St., Caro, Mich., who will tell you about a collar that is right, cheap and indestructable.

A stove from the factory. No one between you and good service—good stoves and one profit. This is the plan of the Hoosier Stove Co., 161 State St., Marion, Ind. Send for their catalogue, which shows dollars saved if you buy from them.



Let Me Give You This Full Set—15—Beautiful, Embossed "PLEDGES OF FRIENDSHIP" Post Cards, With One Simple Little Condition, FREE

THIS is an entirely new set of Souvenir Post Cards, surpassing in beauty any others ever produced. Each card is a gorgeous reproduction of a charming flower, true to nature and rivaling nature's colors. They are also **EMBOSSED**, which process causes the flowers to stand out and look like real flowers. You can see them and feel them, and if they had the perfume they might be called real flowers. Each card also contains the true language of the flower and a verse in keeping with it. They rival nature in their lovely coloring. Nothing can be more appropriate to mail to friends or keep, and some can be selected for any time or person. They are rightly named **"PLEDGES OF FRIENDSHIP."** (Please don't confuse these with "Beauties of Friendship," which do not begin to approach these new cards.)

MY GREAT OFFER

I want to give a set of these royally beautiful new post cards to each family receiving this paper, and that has not got them now. **THE ONE SIMPLE LITTLE CONDITION** I make is that **you will show the cards and Up-to-Date Farming to at least five of your neighbors or friends in conformity with OUR GREAT FREE OFFER, when each of them can get cards like yours, and you can get 50 or 100 more as beautiful and absolutely free.**

The **"PLEDGES OF FRIENDSHIP"** cards are new. They were produced for our exclusive use, and they cannot be obtained elsewhere. They are very expensive and we positively cannot afford to give them on these terms unless the condition I make is agreed to in good faith. Yet this condition does not carry any obligation except to show the cards. This act will result in all I seek. I want to say that every one who receives them is surprised at their beauty and value and astonished at the liberality of this offer. It is a pleasure to show them.

You had better not miss this. Try to be the first one in your neighborhood to be the proud possessor of the **New "Pledges of Friendship"** post cards, which outshine all others. **Fill out the coupon right away and send, then you will get the full set of 15 by return mail.**

J. A. EVERITT,
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana

——— CUT OFF HERE—THIS IS THE COUPON ———

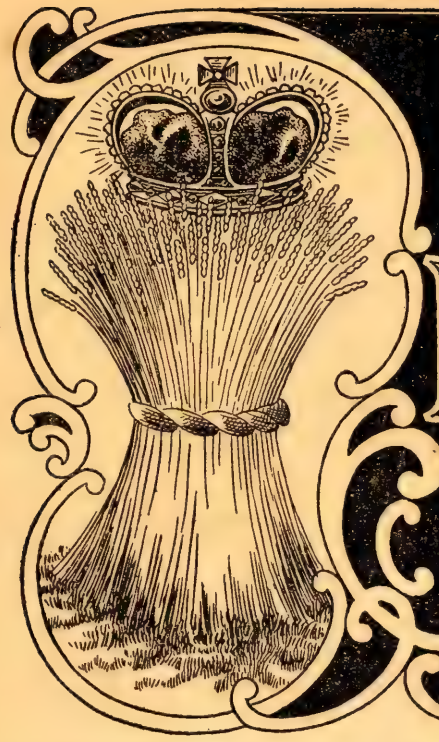
Mr. J. A. Everitt, Editor,
Indianapolis, Indiana:

Please send me the 15 **"PLEDGES OF FRIENDSHIP" POST CARDS** as offered. I hereby agree to the one condition that you make, viz., that I will show them to at least five of my neighbors or friends in conformity with your GREAT FREE OFFER. As evidence of good faith and sincerity I enclose five (5) cents (if you send stamps send 6 cents) for postage and packing. Send to—

Name.....

R. R.... P. O..... State.....

☞ Write perfectly plain. Please don't send for more than one set to the family. They are too expensive to duplicate, but each family is entitled to one set.



HARVEST KING WHEAT

A REAL MONARCH of the WHEAT FIELD

THIS FAMOUS WHEAT HAS A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Although we have sold the Harvest King Wheat for several years, the demand continues to come each season in undiminished volume, and it continues to give the same satisfaction that was originally responsible for its great popularity. The Harvest King Wheat is one of the most reliable varieties of smooth-headed wheats. In the past it has surprised growers by its hardiness, vigor and all-round reliability. The testimonials printed below will speak for the variety in this respect. It is one of the earliest varieties, hence one of the surest to mature sound, plump grain. The straw is strong, heads very long and filled with very large, red grains. Chaff red, heads beardless. The grain weighs very heavy and for milling it is all that millers desire.

It pays to change seed. It may pay you handsomely to sow a field of Harvest King Wheat if you are not already growing it. We have had thousands of reports for this fine variety speaking of its good qualities . We can print only a few of them here.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

The Harvest King Wheat is superior to any other in this locality. The season was the worst in years, and the wheat is only half a crop or less. The H. K. has a plump, fine berry. I will try Fultzo-Mediterranean this year.

T. H. G. L., Jefferson Co., Mo.

Away Beyond Expectations

Last year we purchased two bushels of Harvest King and sowed it on 1½ acres, and threshed 38 bushels; and it weighed out to 40 bushels, 5 pounds. We will sow 33 acres of Harvest King this fall. In the spring this 1½ acres of H. K. looked as though there would be no wheat, as the ground looked bare as the floor, but oh! my. It began to grow and the result was away beyond by expectations. It is truly a remarkable wheat and a first-class yielder. We could have sold all of this H. K. for seed, as the people driving along the road to town kept watching it, and wondering what kind of wheat it was and where I got it.

M. P., Marshall Co., Ind.

37½ Bushels Per Acre

The wheat I purchased of you, 2½ bushels Harvest King and 2½ bushels Fultzo-Mediterranean, I sowed 1¼ bushels to the acre, giving it a fair test with Fultz, all sowed the same day. Harvest King yielded 37½ bushels per acre, and Fultz 17½ bushels per acre. S. P. M., Howard Co., Mich.

64 Pounds Per Bushel

The Harvest King Wheat you sent me last year weighed 62 pounds per struck bushel, but I have beat you, as my wheat just threshed tests 64 pounds and a perfect sample. Yield very good—34 bushels per acre—which is 9 bushels more than our next best variety, the Early Red Clawson. R. H. S., Calhoun Co., Mich.



A FIELD OF HARVEST KING WHEAT

"A finer sight cannot be imagined than a good field of this noble Wheat, with its long, bright straw bending from the weight of the large heads loaded with golden grains. "As heavy as lead" is a common expression when referring to the heads.

50 Bushels, Others 10 to 12 Bushels

Harvest King Wheat was far ahead of all other kinds in the whole neighborhood in every way. It yielded 50 bushels per acre, while other wheat by the side of it yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre. My wheat this spring is the finest in the neighborhood. Harvest King pleases me better than any other wheat I have ever raised.

Wm. M., Clarke Co., Ind.

Well Pleased

The Harvest King Wheat is promising indeed. It stood the winter well, and I think it is the most thrifty looking wheat I ever saw. I am well pleased.

E. R., Lawrence Co., Ind.

All We Claimed

The Harvest King wheat is all you claim for it. I have it sown between other varieties. It is much stronger than either, and I have every reason to believe it will make a fine yield.

O. E. V., Holmes Co., Ohio.

Can Sell 1,000 Bushels More

I sowed 15 bushels of your Harvest King Wheat, and I cannot praise it high enough. There is not another field in my neighborhood that bears any favorable comparison to Harvest King. I sent to Ohio and got 40 bushels of Fultz, but it is not near as good as H. K. I can sell all I raise at a good price, and judging by the interest taken in it by my neighbors, can sell 1,000 bushels more.

Wm. W., Sangamon Co., Ill.

2,083 Bushels on 53 Acres

J. A. W., of Rush County, Indiana, believes he has the largest yield of wheat so far reported. He planted 53 acres (Harvest King variety), 25 in "fallow ground," which yielded 43 bushels per acre; 28 in "stock ground," which yielded 36 bushels per acre.—Indianapolis News.

Natural to the Soil

I write to inform you that the wheat you sent to this county is fine and every one is well pleased, and your trade here will be large in the future. A remarkable thing about your wheat is, they don't need any acclimating, but succeed as though natural to this soil. Last year many bushels of a variety of wheat were sent here from Ohio, which was an entire failure. Quite different with yours. Every person I have seen praises them and says they are as fine as silk.

J. S. M., Christian Co., Ky.

PRICE Small introductory lots by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu., 75c; 1 bu., $2.25; 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres), $5.50; 5 bu. (2 bags for 4 acres), $10.00; 10 bu. (4 bags for 8 acres), $18.00; 25 bu. (10 bags for 20 acres), at $1.75 per bushel. All bags furnished free.

HOW TO ORDER Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties payable on arrival and subject to examination, if $1.00 is sent to guarantee good faith, and a letter of recommendation from banker or freight agent. Remit by money order or send cash in registered letter. Give full address, including county and shipping station if different from postoffice.

The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house. Every reader of this paper can, with care and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Send us your order for wheat and harvest a big crop next year. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. All wheat thoroughly cleaned and graded, ready to sow. Circulars free.

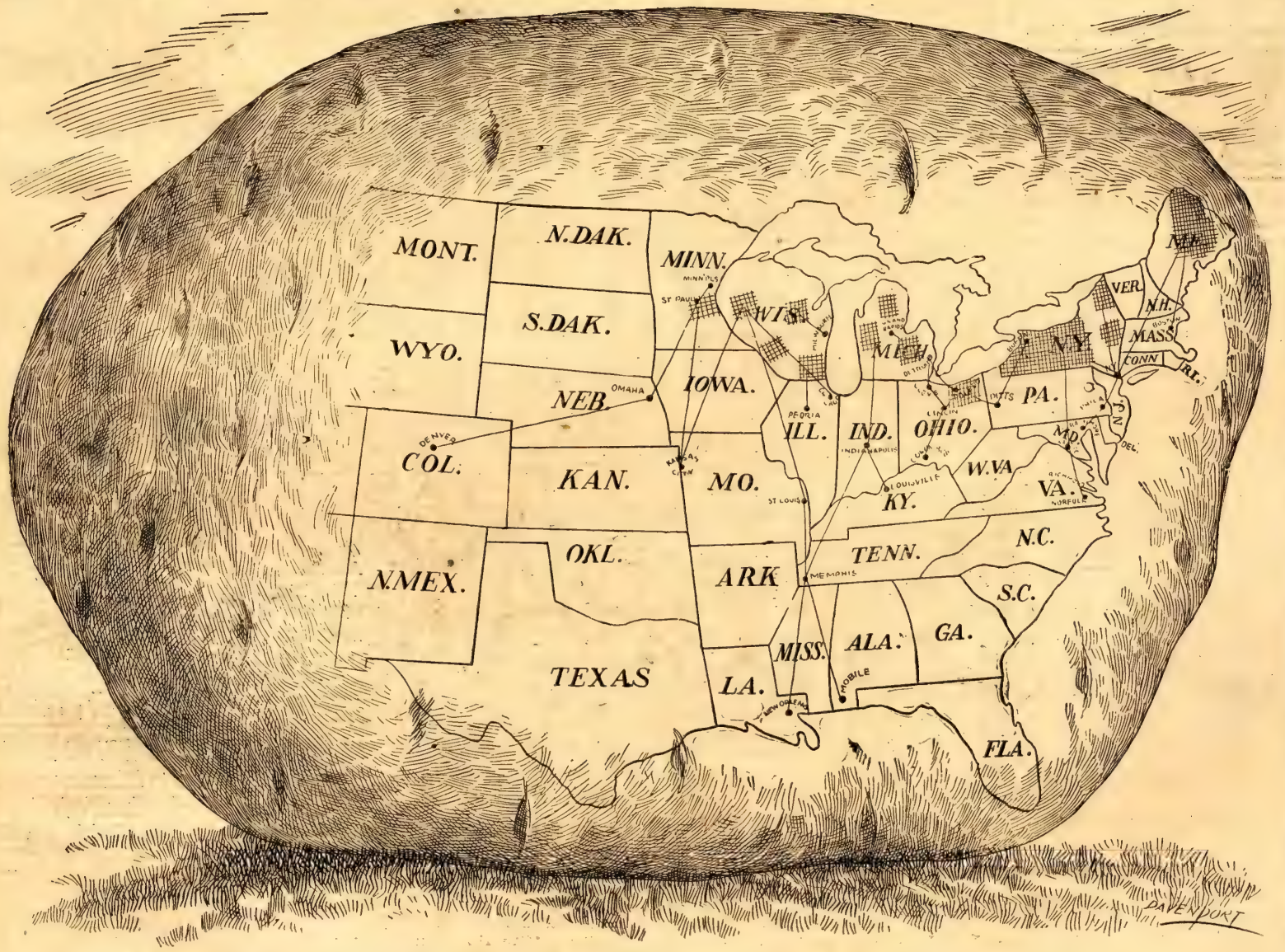
O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA SEPTEMBER 1, 1909 | Number 17

A Marketing Problem and How it Will be Solved



This map shows the heavy potato producing sections of the country, the shaded portions, and the cities where the National League of Commission Merchants has members. This league is ready to co-operate with growers to market the 1909 potato crop. The important question with the growers now is, will they combine to set their price? Other cities will be brought into the system when necessary.

In this paper for August 1st, also the 15th, we referred to the willingness of the National League of Commission Merchants to co-operate with farmers to establish a better system of marketing farm crops.

This was expressed in a letter we received from the business manager of the league, and later, in many letters received from other members, the manager's posi-

(Continued on Page 17.)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

Subscription Price. 50 Cents Per Year.
Foreign Subscriptions, Including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Changes. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old as well as new.

Important. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

Advertisers. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid-in-advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot go without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

By this plan all the markets will get their proportion of the supply, none will be glutted and all the crops will bring profitable prices.

We believe this is the only practical system for marketing farm crops to guarantee steady and profitable prices. To market all the crops by this system will require less people than are employed by some of the great railroad systems.

6c Brings to You 10 Postcards

Ten of the most beautiful solid gold background, natural color, flower cards ever printed. Mailed you same day 6 cents received by us. Also tell you how your friends can get same cards through you and you will get 50 European post cards free of any cost. M. Bartmess, Mgr.

Omaha Postcard Exchange, Omaha, Neb.

POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to six of your friends. NEW IDEAS Post Cards Exchange, P. O. Box 3693, K-10, Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

Fortune Post Cards



FREE SEND MONTH of your BIRTH

And two-cent stamp to pay postage and we will send you free and prepaid one of 12 latest Fortune Telling Post Cards, giving your own astrological sign and complete character reading by the stars. It will explain what you should avoid TO GAIN SUCCESS in life; for what you are best suited; whom to marry and many other things you should know. With your card we will also tell you how you can get FREE the full set of twelve, or FIFTY other post cards FREE. These fortune cards are the latest style gloss finish; printed in many colors. Send two cents and name of your birth month for one or 25 cts. for 12, all different.

Address **Fortune Card Man, Dept. 812, TOPEKA, KAN.**

FLOWER POST CARDS FREE—Three of our prettiest cards, all different, beautiful rich colored Forget-me-nots, Violets, Roses, Pansies, etc. Send 2c stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 804 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.



Every Farmer Should Have a Seed Microscope

Every farmer and any person having to do with seeds should have this powerful little microscope. Every student who examines insects and botanical matter needs it. Can tell if seed will germinate. Don't guess! Don't run risks! Know! Examine your seed. A grain of wheat under this powerful glass looks nearly as large as a bakers roll. It will make any farmer money. Price post-paid only 50 cents.

People's Wholesale Store
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know is what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

SPEED LIKE THE WIND ON A MOTORCYCLE

A good Motorcycle is an ideal Farmers machine. It affords enjoyment and returns a profit from its usefulness.

A trip to town or a distant neighbors is a matter of a few pleasant minutes if you ride an N. S. U. where it is now a matter of hours. Figure what this means to you oftentimes. Then there are Sunday visits or a trip of say fifty miles. It is nothing at all if you ride an N. S. U. Long runs can be made in an evening after work and before dark.

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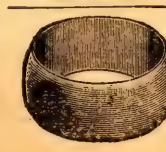
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP

Sure and Steady Prices Will Bring the Wheat

Prof. John Hamilton, of the National Association of Farm Institute Workers, gives the Kansas Farmer an exhaustive article on wheat production in the United States, and makes it appear that the demand is outgrowing the supply. The demand may be outgrowing the present, or even the present prospective, supply; but we cannot agree that it is outgrowing the possible supply. The inefficient and half-teaching of agricultural educators is responsible for the apparent failure to meet the growing demand.

During the past ten years the annual wheat crop of the United States has ranged from 522,229,505 to 735,260,970 bushels. The average annual production for the ten years from 1897 to 1906 was 631,181,626 bushels. The average yield per acre during the same time was a little than 13 bushels —12.69 bushels. The average yield for 35 years, by periods, was: 1871 to 1876, 11.70 bushels; 1877 to 1886, 12.51; 1887 to 1896, 12.66; 1897 to 1906, 12.69. The average yield per acre for the entire period from 1871 to 1906 is given at 12.39 bushels.

This shows that during the 36 years covered, in spite of all the work done by the schools, the institutes and the experiment stations, and of the claims that have been made by these institutions, there has been no perceptible increase in the acreage yield of wheat. The reason may be found in other figures given. The average value per acre of the wheat grown between 1897 and 1906 was $9.48; the average value per acre during the entire 36 years from 1871 to 1906 was $10.28. It is the most absurd kind of folly to try to teach farmers to produce more per acre of any crop when the value per acre of that crop is constantly diminishing. We wish we could impress this fact upon agricultural teachers.

But how about wheat as to profits? The figures we use are largely from the Department of Agriculture, and they are those used by Professor Hamilton. In the eastern part of the United States it costs about $12.50 per acre to produce wheat. Note the value of that wheat after production, the average value as figured out by the department—$9.48!

While the cost of producing an acre of wheat upon the new lands of the great West, says Professor Hamilton, where wheat is grown as practically the only crop, is at present much less than in the older wheat districts of the East, nevertheless the fact, he admits, that the entire wheat acreage of the country averaged but $9.48 per acre for the last decade, shows that the margin of profit even under the most favorable conditions is comparatively small.

We are not writing this article as a plea for higher prices, but to show that our marketing system is bad, that if high prices were paid for bread the wheat growers did not get the money, that our whole theory of farm education is fatally defective, and that it must be changed if the bread supply of our people continues.

The average consumption of wheat in the United States, taking all the years between 1871 and 1906, was 5.26 bushels per capita per year. During that time we produced an average of 7.31 bushels per capita, making a surplus in the country of 2.06 bushels per capita. In spite of the conditions the farmers did their part and fed the people, though, notwithstanding the big figures of the department, they did so practically at a loss to themselves.

What went with that surplus, which was about 28 per cent. of the crop? From 1871 to 1876 we exported 23.78 per cent. of the crop; from 1877 to 1886, 29.94 per cent.; from 1887 to 1896, 29.92 per cent.; from 1897 to 1906, 28.58 per cent.; while the average exports for the entire period of 36 years was 28.05 per cent. Thus it will be seen that we exported more than the two bushels surplus, the exports holding well up during the later periods, though our population had grown from 39,555,000 in 1871 to 84,154,000 in 1906, as given by Professor Hamilton. No wonder breadstuff became scarce and high in this country.

But our wheat acreage increased with our population, though that does not affect the percentages we have given. Our wheat acreage in 1871 was 19,943,893; in 1906 it was 47,305,829. In other words, 27,361,936 additional acres had to be put to wheat since 1871 to feed our increased population up to 1906, and still maintain our export trade.

This sets figurers to work on the problem of the future. If the present wheat acreage were to remain the same, and the production per acre as it has during the last 36 years, our per capita consumption continuing to be 5.25 bushels per year, in 15 years our own people would require every grain of wheat produced in this country.

Mr. J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and one of the country's closest thinkers, says it is fair to reckon the increase of population by the excess of births over deaths at 15 per cent. on the average for each decade. The additions by immigration are not so certain, though indications are that they will increase. Only in periods of severe depression, Mr. Hill says, has immigration fallen below the half million mark during the last 25 years. In good or fairly good times it has gone greatly above that. In the two years before 1906 it exceeded 800,000 annually, while for each of the last two years it has exceeded a million. Mr. Hill, therefore, adds to our population from immigration 750,000 a year, and on these bases gives us a population in 1910 of 92,248,895; in 1920, 117,036,229; in 1930, 142,091,663; in 1940, 170,091,663, and in 1950, 204,041,223.

If these figures are correct, or if they are approximately correct, it readly appears, says Professor Hamilton, that by the middle of this century we will need more than a billion bushels of wheat a year to supply our people with bread. To produce that at our current production per acre will require 31,000,000 acres more than we had in wheat in 1906, or nearly 70 per cent. more than we are growing to wheat now.

We haven't the land. We will have the population, and we will need the wheat. We must get it from an increased yield per acre. The schools must change their cirriculums, and the teachers must adopt a different policy. When they teach farmers how to produce more stuff, they must teach them how to obtain the means to apply the instruction. Thirty-six years of imperceptible increase of yield is long enough. This long-drawn failure does not prove that the instruction is futile, or that the high limit of production has been reached. There have been too many special cases where 25 and 30 bushels have been produced. The production of nine dollars' worth of wheat at a cost of twelve dollars, as in the East, and throughout the whole country at a margin of profit "comparatively small," tells the whole story. The average farmer cannot avail himself of the instruction given. He cannot treat his ground as he would like to treat it. He cannot obtain the fertilizers he knows he needs. He must content himself with his less than thirteen bushels, and that he must pour into the hopper of speculation, where the price is up today and down tomorrow—down when the farmer is selling and up when the hungry are buying bread.

These are the conditions to which the benevolent solvers of problems should direct their attention. Wheat need not be made higher to accomplish the purpose. As Secretary Wilson said, give the farmers assurance of steady and remunerative prices, prices they can depend upon from season to season, and they will feed the people by the hundred millions or twice that number. And they will produce the food on the land that God has given us. The thirteen bushels of wheat will easily grow to twenty-five when the farmers dare to take risks, and then there need be no puzzling over the number of acres.

FARMING AND INDIVIDUALISM

Of all human industries none is more individualized than farming. All through the ages, it seems, each farmer has considered his business his own, and he has worked entirely independent not only of his neighbors, but of all who pursue the same calling.

On the other hand, those of other pursuits have been more sociable, have mingled together, considered with each other, and have studied the problems of their business together. Thus have they cultivated greater sociability, and together they have developed their business to such a degree as to leave farming far behind. While combination and uniform progress has done so much for the professions and the trades, individual efforts on the farms have led into the ruts that the years have worn deeper and deeper.

Coupled with this narrow individualism, the one-sided teaching that has prevailed in the agricultural schools and the farm press has placed a still greater stumbling block in the way of real farm progress. Soil cultivation and production seem to have been considered enough for farmers to know or to do; and hence all teaching has been directed along these lines. It seems to have been forgotten that the most bountiful crops are worthless to the farmer beyond his own requirements until they are disposed of at a profitable price. The strange lack of progress in marketing, the strange absence of teaching in that line, has held farming and farmers back more than all other influences combined. But the future is not without hope. Farm organization is proving to be the leaven that may eventually "leaven the whole lump." The schools are still stubborn, slow as schools always are, to change their methods of instruction, but the press is taking up the selling side of farm life to an extent that is encouraging; not yet as they should do it, but there is a growing interest in that direction. Farm organization has compelled it. The press responds to the demands of the people; the schools attempt to control the people.

In a well written editorial in the Lexington (Ky.) Herald we find the following timely paragraph:

> While the farm retains much of its ancient individuality, the improvement is to be attributed mainly to the greater intelligence of the farmers and the greater facilities for doing his work which have come through the general advance of civilization. The organization of farmers for scientific as well as for economic purposes is becoming a factor of increasing importance. The farmers' organizations have produced more intelligent farmers and they have improved the method of carrying on this industry. *They are now going further and uniting the farmers into powerful organizations for advantage in the sale of their crops* and in the purchase of their necessary supplies.

Whatever helps to shake off the ultra-individualism of the farm, and to stimulate the increasing sociability among farmers and their families, is an aid to farm progress that ought to be encouraged. And whatever induces a study of selling as well as producing is outstripping the schools and bringing farming up to a level with the professions.



SEPT. '09 **Look at the address which was on this paper. If the date is "Sept. '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than Sept. '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you value the paper like Mrs. Wethington does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. She wrote as follows:**

All people who don't take UP-TO-DATE FARMING certainly never heard of it or can't read. My husband would not do without such a valuable and interesting paper.—*Mrs. W. I. Wethington, Handyville, Ky.*

Look at the address. DO IT NOW, PLEASE.

To Monopolize Great Public Interests

As we write this article the great Irrigation Congress is in session at Spokane, Wash. By the time the article reaches the reader the congress will no doubt have adjourned, and its work will be history. Some things will doubtless merit public approval; some may not. Certain extravagant schemes are being discussed, to which we have previously paid our respects, and should they meet the approval of the congress, we do not think the public can afford to join in that approval.

But one thing is at this writing before the meeting, charges made but the other side not yet heard, that ought to have the widest possible publicity, even at the risk of a different face being put upon the matter when a full hearing shall be had. The tendency of the time is so much toward monopoly, concentrated wealth and power are proving so great in the absorption of public interests, not only in these but in all the affairs of life, that the hope of equity and fairness, and the retention by the public of what belongs to the public, depends upon the information reaching the public at the earliest possible day, in order that prompt and proper protest may be made.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not care to discuss controverted questions. Questions that are for individuals, or even for parties, are not our questions. But when it comes to a question of public right and private control, we recognize but one side to the question, and that is the side of the public.

We refer in this article to the alleged absorption and monopolizing by private concerns of certain great public interests in the West, notably the great water powers, growing so rapidly into unmeasured importance, and whose monopolistic control would be almost as great a factor in making the people of the country helpless tribute payers as would like control of the money circulation of the country, now, it must be confessed, so nearly accomplished.

On this subject, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, United States forester under President Roosevelt, and chairman of the conservation commission, in an address before the irrigation congress, said:

"There could be no better illustration of the eager, rapid, unwearied absorption by capital of the rights which belong to all the people than the water power trust, not yet formed but in rapid process of formation. This statement is true, but not unchallenged. We are met at every turn by the indignant denial of the water power interests. They tell us that there is no community of interest among them, and yet they appear year after year at these congresses by their paid attorneys, asking for your influence to help them remove the few remaining obstacles to their perpetual and complete absorption of the remaining water powers. They tell us it has no significance that the General Electric interests are acquiring great groups of water powers in various parts of the United States, and dominating the power market in the region of each group. And whoever dominates power, dominates all industry. Have you ever seen a few drops of oil scattered on the water spreading until they formed a continuous film, which put an end at once to all agitation of the surface? The time for us to agitate this question is now, before the separate circles of centralized control spread into the uniform, unbroken, nation-wide covering of a single gigantic trust. There will be little chance for mere agitation after that. No man at all familiar with the situation can doubt that the time for effective protest is very short. If we do not use it to protect ourselves now, we may be very sure that the trust will give hereafter small consideration to the welfare of the average citizen when in conflict with its own."

Following this, it is only proper that we give in full an article which appeared in the western press simultaneously with the meeting of, and that was brought before, the irrigation congress, and was freely promulgated in the presence of the parties accused:

HELENA, MONT., August 10.—This is the true story of how the birthright of a great State has been taken to round out the greatest American trust. The State is Montana. The trust is the water power monopoly, the youngest and destined to be the greatest of all the brood of American monopolies. There is proof at hand that one of the first official acts of President Taft's Secretary of the Interior, Richard Achilles Ballinger, was to knowingly turn over to the water power monopoly millions of dollars' worth of power sites along Montana rivers.

Water power will succeed steam, and "white coal," as the water power is called, will run the railroads of the future. Not only that, the electric power created by the mountain torrents will be sent across the plains to operate the mills and factories of many sites of the nation, and most important of all this wonderful new power will pump endless floods of water upon millions of acres of arid lands and so make new homes for millions of Americans.

By this the water power trust will be in a position to exact tribute from every settler and from his children forever. It was in the closing days of his administration that President Roosevelt learned of the wholesale seizing of water powers by the then forming trust. The grab was at its height. Roosevelt had Secretary Garfield end it by resuming Government control of public lands containing power sites. It was generally supposed that Garfield was to remain in Taft's Cabinet, but on February 15th he was asked by Taft to resign on March 4th. Not knowing who the new Secretary would be, President Roosevelt and Secretary Garfield decided to lock all doors, so that the new administration would find everything snug, and the last thing President Roosevelt did at midnight March 4th was to withdraw more land to the extent of 186,000,000 acres from the land grabbers. The first thing Ballinger did after he was sworn into Taft's Cabinet on March 5th was to begin to turn that land over to the half entrenched trust. The throwing open of these lands had progressed for a month when a rising tide of popular protest was heard at the White House, and, the clamor increasing, Taft called Ballinger in to explain. Ballinger secured delay and, meantime, kept throwing land open to entry and was again called to the White House. This time the public was given to understand that the public lands had again been withdrawn.

But it was too late—the trust had had warning and had had time. The power sites, scores of them, were grabbed, and it was after President Taft had ordered Ballinger to withdraw certain Montana lands, which he had quietly reopened a few weeks before, that the Amalgamated Copper Company, owned by Senator Guggenheim and brothers, together with the General Electric Company, had swallowed thousands of acres of these important Montana lands, holding power sites of untold wealth.

The relation of the dates of the various transactions in which the Government and the trusts' agents figure are being urged as a proper matter for an official investigation. Here in Montana—in fact, wherever power sites and grabs are talked of in this western country, it is agreed that Tom Carter and Jerry Collins are "smart" men. Opinions differ about Ballinger; one is that he has been fooled. Carter is a Republican United States Senator from Montana. Collins was the United States registrator of lands at Helena under Grover Cleveland. He is now the power trust's man.

It remains to be seen whether Ballinger deliberately attempted to destroy Roosevelt's work and did reopen Montana lands in the especial interest of his friends—Carter, Collins and others—or whether he simply did not realize the importance of his acts, or was betrayed by his friends.

The Amalgamated Copper Company, with power sites secured since Roosevelt left office, is now in absolute possession of the Missouri river from Three Forks, in southwestern Montana, to the alkali plains west of Great Falls. This river holds probably the most valuable water power sites in the nation. These, all in the hands of the trust, give to it complete power to shut out competition for all time and force every home, farm and factory within an area of 4,000 square miles to pay tribute to former Senator William H. Clark, the Guggenheims and their associates.

On June 11th last there was filed at the United States land office at Bozeman, Mont., an entry on the 15,868 acres of land that cinched the monopoly. The entry was made for the United Missouri River Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at $10,250,000. This corporation was promoted by ex-Senator Clark, of Montana, and his associate, H. T. Hauser, No. 49 Wall street, New York, who are the leading spirits in Amalgamated Copper. Like all New Jersey corporations, it has eternal life. It was organized as a merger of the Missouri River Power Company and the Helena Power Transmission Company.

It may be merely a coincidence that this merger company was incorporated in New Jersey just at the time that the retirement of Garfield indicated a possibility of the breaking down of the Roosevelt conservation policy in Montana. These entries were made by Jeremiah Collins, land agent for the power trust, with offices in Washington and Helena. The other branch of the power trust in Montana is the group centering in the General Electric Company. The General Electric controls all the power sites in Montana in the Jefferson, Gallatin and Madison rivers. By agreement the General Electric took this and left the headwaters of the Missouri for the Amalgamated crowd. Together they form the power trust.

What Helena people want to know is why it was that, though President Taft warned Ballinger oh April 30th, some of the Montana lands were not withdrawn until as late as June 26th, and Collins got what the trust needed on June 11th.

We wish the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and the public generally, to know these things as they are freely declared and discussed in the West. It is much easier to jerk the hand out of the fetters before the key is turned than afterwards.

Several days later, Mr. Ballinger does not seem to have denied the above allegations, but rather justifies his acts by declaring himself opposed to "Government interfering with private enterprise," the monopolist's excuse everywhere.

WHY DO BANKS OPPOSE THE GUARANTY LAW

The public could not be otherwise than astonished at the fierce opposition of the banks during the last national campaign to the proposition requiring a guaranty of bank deposits. The banks are very careful of the security on which they make loans. It would be unbusiness-like to be otherwise. They could not exist if they were not so. So doubtful is the return of money entrusted to another that it must be secured or the probabilities are that it will be lost. The public understands that, and not only asquiesces in but approves the system of rigid notes and unquestioned security when the banks make loans, or deposit money with the people.

Why is it not just as fair, just as reasonable and just as necessary to safety to require the banks to give at least some form of guaranty when people deposit money in a bank to be used by the institution as its own? Losses in the past prove that it is necessary to safety.

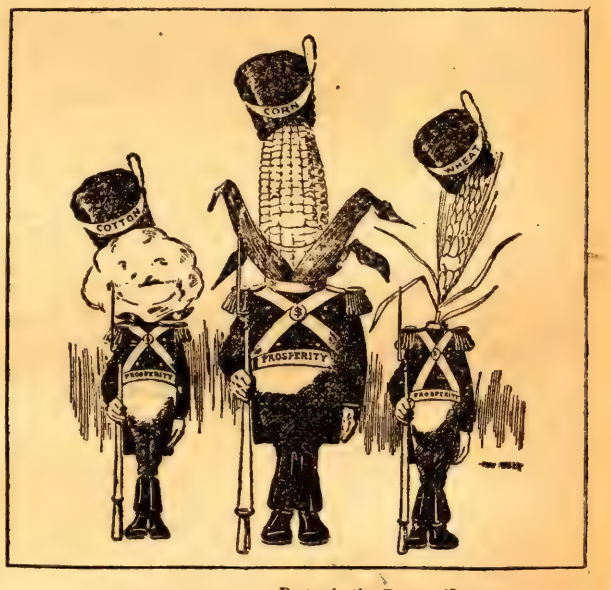
But the banks oppose the proposition. Those who are accustomed to require the most infallible security, but who take money without any security at all, revolt when it is proposed that they give security also. And they propose to push their opposition. A few States have adopted bank deposit guaranty laws, and in those States the banks are taking their opposition into the courts, determined, if possible, to overthrow the law itself.

In this the banks are very inconsistent, and such action cannot but impair the public confidence in the general honesty of banking institutions. No good reason has yet been given why banks should not guaranty their deposits. It is conceded that they must exact security when they make loans. The ownership of money by depositors is just as sacred, and its protection from loss is just as necessary to general prosperity and public welfare.

Where suits have been begun to defeat the will of the people expressed by the State Legislatures, their withdrawal would do much to restore confidence. The banks insist that surplus money should be put in the banks in order to keep it in circulation, but they refuse to give any guaranty that it will be safely handled and honestly returned. Any old stump in the field could do no less than that.



Bringing in the Sheaves.



THE OLD GUARD · Porter in the Boston *Traveler*

THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG



Farmer—"It certainly pays to feed this bird."

THOUGHT AS A CHILD

"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child." Thus spake the Great Apostle in giving a life lesson to the Corinthians. We are reminded of the expression by a circular we have received from a neighboring State in which it is proposed that the farmers of a certain locality shall take up all lines of business, and do all sorts of marvelous things. And the whole thing is done in the name of a farm organization.

It reminds us very much of the graduating essay of an eighth grade school pupil. At that age the young person sees through eyes that age and experience will greatly modify. Having passed the prescribed studies, however superficially, he sees the world at his feet, and believes it is only necessary to say the word to right all the wrongs, wipe out old fogyism, level up the ruts in which humanity struggles, and bring in the life of which poets have vaguely sung and for which philosophers have sighed, but which the years had failed to bring for no other reason except for lack of him. The young student has learned something and thinks he knows it all.

It is thus with some farmers who are smacking their lips at their first taste of organization. They realize that farmers need something, but they cannot realize what. They are like the subject of the miracle who at first "saw men as trees walking." They have so little experience and knowledge, in fact, that they know nothing of the failures that have preceded them, and if they have such knowledge they attribute the failures to the fact that they were not there. Having received the plaudits of a few neighbors, and been followed by them into a local organization perhaps, they conclude success in any line is theirs for the asking.

And one of the most unfortunate facts of farm organization is, that in the early experiences of organization farmers are too prone to follow these misguided leaders. Often money is put into enterprises that do not at all pertain to farming, and whose success would add nothing to the success of farming, as they must inevitably drift into whatever the line of business is, and leave the farmer exactly where it found him, except that he is burdened with discouragement and disappointment, to which must be added the loss of his money.

The circular before us proposes for the farmers first to establish a printing plant, which will require but one dollar each to do. The newly awakened leader is sure to become infested with the editorial microbe, and henceforth the world's great publications must dwindle into insignificance, and their feeble light will go out in the blaze of genius that is to glow in the new enterprise. Then is to follow, we are told, a cigar factory, a plugging factory, a flour mill, a canning factory, a fire insurance company, a life insurance company, a wholesale merchandise company, a packing company, a banking company, "and some others that may suggest themselves as we get along with the work of establishing business."

Not a single thought on farming, not an agricultural uplift, not a suggestion of better marketing, not a hint of saving farm profits for those that do the work on the farms. Farm organization is necessary, and such organization cannot prosper without intelligent leadership; but the organization that will benefit farmers must be an organization that will put agriculture on a paying basis.

We wish farmers would stick to their business and learn all sides of it; would learn to produce enough but not too much; would learn to save to themselves the profits they create, lift their own calling to the level of other business, and take the independent position the world would gladly accord them if they would only assume it, not by doing other things better or worse than now, but by doing their own business better than it has been done before.

How unfortunate the work of these "young graduate" leaders! Their mistaken efforts and inevitable failures retard the true work. If their early enthusiasm could be devoted to bringing up the neglected side of farming, how much more glorious would be the results. But it seems they will "think as a child, understand as a child, speak as a child," and work as a child. It is to be hoped, however, that, after a while, they will "put away childish things."

STRAWBERRIES — BETTER DISTRIBUTION — RAILROADS AIDING

The secret of successful marketing of fruits, particularly of small fruits and perishable products, is thorough distribution. It is questionable if there is ever enough of these products to supply the demand, provided the demand could be reasonably reached with the supply. Yet, every year great quantities of these articles go to waste to the great loss and discouragement of the growers, and to the forcing of prices too often below the margin of profit. And this is all because the bulk of the crops are poured into the glutted central markets, whence they are but poorly distributed to points where they are actually in demand.

We are glad the transportation companies are taking this matter in hand, and when they do so generally the problem of distribution may be easily solved. The present year has not been an ideal one for strawberries in the East because of excessive rains, yet shipments have been unusually large, and returns have been more than ordinarily good, because the railroad entrusted with the shipments has given due attention to the distribution. At the request of Up-to-Date Farming, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports that up to June 19th they had shipped over their lines 16,676,406 quarts of strawberries. These had come from the Delaware-Maryland peninsula, and had been brought by the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, one of the Pennsylvania lines. During the same period last year there was shipped over this road only 13,094,689 quarts.

It was formerly the custom of the farmers on the peninsula, the company tells us, to send their berries to only a few of the larger cities in the East; but since the railroad company, by acquainting growers and shippers in different sections of the country, these shipments have been diverted to other markets, where better prices and quicker sales have been found. Cars are now sent to all the principal markets east of the Mississippi river. For instance, on one day during the present season 124 cars, about four solid trainloads of strawberries, were delivered by the Pennsylvania to the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to be taken to New England markets, instead of dumping them on nearer markets that were already satisfied.

These lines have also established a "preference" freight service, the trains of which, running on fast schedules, put the berries even at their distant destinations in good condition. Thus securing wider demands, hungrier markets and better prices, is inducing farmers to increase their yields without reducing their incomes, as is so often the case when feeding glutted markets. This, added to the refrigerator cars now supplied, makes these shipments ideal.

Thus one by one are the nearly seven years' teachings of Up-to-Date Farming dropping into practice. The railroads can materially help in this way. Often cars may be dropped long before reaching the central market, and find beter demand and prices than would be found at the destination. We wish the railroad companies and the farmers would act in harmony everywhere. Few classes have better reason to be friends if not partners in business. But for the farmers the railroads would have little to haul, and but for the railroads the farmers could market but little produce, and that at beggarly prices. Both working together the very best markets can be found, the most general distribution secured, the best prices and greatest profits realized, and a heretofore partially supplied demand would be supplied to the full.

The railroads' gain comes in increased business. The better prices and increased demand will very surely lead to increased production, and that makes increased freight, both out and in, for it is always true that when farmers sell better they buy better. We cannot understand farm organizations that are narrowed down to their own shells. No people that attend to their own business have any excuse to not be friends.

THE BURLEY TOBACCO CROP

The Department of Agriculture reports the Burley tobacco acreage to be more than five times greater than it was a year ago, the crop this year being 530 per cent. of that of last year.

One who does not understand the situation must feel a doubt of the correctness of the report. Such an increase in any crop, unless conditions are exceptional, is unreasonable — almost unbelievable. But in this case no Burley grower should either be incredulous or alarmed. No official report ever before so undisputably proved the power of organization. Last year the Burley growers' organization decided to "cut out" the Burley crop—to raise no more Burley tobacco until the stock on hand had been sold. Of course, the wise ones said they couldn't do it, that farmers would farm just the same and that Burley tobacco would be grown regardless of what the society might order or do. The order was made, Burley tobacco ceased to be planted, and the crop for 1908 was practically eliminated. The stocks on hand in the hands of manufacturers, and the crops of previous years in the hands of farmers or their society, were sold at better prices than had previously been paid or offered. Every grower knows that he made money by obeying the society.

Having accomplished its purpose and proven its efficiency, the society removed the restriction, and again Burley tobacco grows in the Burley district, 530 per cent. or more than five times as much as the few stubborn planters grew last year. In other words, according to the department's report, four-fifths of the growers of Burley tobacco faithfully followed the lead of their society, even to the control of the crop as well as of the marketing. No one need longer say, "The farmers can't do it." We have the documentary evidence from the United States Department of Agriculture to prove it.

But there will evidently be a large crop of tobacco this year. The department reports a slightly increased acreage in almost all the tobacco growing sections, the only exceptions being the cigar types in New England, New York, Wisconsin, Georgia and Florida; the Paducah dark district, the Clarksville and Hopkinsville district and the Virginia dark district. In all these there is a reduced acreage, but all others, as we have said, show a slight increase.

Conditions are also reported good, which is "bearish" in its influence; but we insist that growers stand firm. Eliminate every possible cause of quarrel or disagreement. You know what organization can do. You have proven it, and now the official reports of the Government sustain you. You are entitled, every one of you, to remuneration for your labor. You know you can get it by organization, by standing by the organization and maintaining it.

Oh, that farmers could keep the truth before them; could understand what they themselves are doing and have accomplished, and realize the importance to them of the future. Then they would be able to strike down dissension wherever it might show itself, as they would strike the head of a serpent that might appear in the midst of their families. If farm organization fails it must fail from the inside. No outside power can overthrow it. It is too strong, too powerful, to be reached from without. But nothing is strong enough to withstand severe attacks from within. Even Caesar was unable to escape the knife of Brutus. If we could only put Up-to-Date Farming in the hands of every tobacco grower we believe other things would come as the crops respond to the warm sunshine and refreshing rains of summer.

BURLEY WAR SEEMS TO BE OVER

We have often expressed sincere regret that there could be any division of forces or even of opinion among the tobacco growers in their struggle for the common business rights of free people in this commercial age. That there was such a division, amounting in bitterness to an open quarrel, among the growers of Burley tobacco our readers need not be told.

We understand the trouble has been settled, at least temporarily, and we are glad to announce the fact to our readers.

The terms of settlement does not so much concern us. Peace and a united effort are the things essential. If we understand them, however, the so-called equity part (not the F. S. E.) of the organization has been very unreasonable in its demands upon the Burley people, and not only unreasonable, but that it has gone beyond the spirit of the Equity Society, and violated its laws and oft-repeated declarations, in making them.

Organizations must be supported, and society laws provide for that support in fees and dues. The Society of Equity is no exception. It was never a part of the policy of that society to fatten upon the misfortunes of its members, or to exact toll upon what may be saved to farmers in the marketing of their stuff. Hence we and the public generally must regard the financial concession made by the Burley Society to the others as the purchase price of peace—a fee, may we not almost say a bribe, to induce them to remove their obstructions out of the way of the success of the Burley movement. And the fact that the leaders accept the financial consideration justifies the conclusion that it was the money they were fighting for rather than the simple welfare of the farmers.

But we are glad a settlement has been reached. Peace is necessary. Without a united effort the struggle is a hopeless one. The men on the farms are sincere and honest. We wish them to be successful, even though that success must be reached along a somewhat devious road.

We confess, however, that our chief regrets regarding the financial concessions is, that it sets a dangerous precedent which may be taken advantage of in future by any charlatan who may consider himself in position to extort money from an effective society.

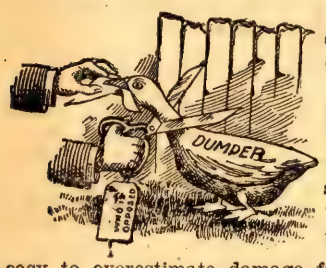
PTOMAINE POISONING

The frequency in recent years of ptomaine poisoning has made that a thing to be dreaded by humans, and especially in families. Ptomaines develop in decaying flesh, and no meats should be eaten that are not positively known to be free from even the slightest beginning of decay. Oysters and fish are perhaps the most dangerous, as they decay so readily, and are so often treated in such a way as to hide the ordinarily understood evidences of decay.

Of course, decaying vegetables, as well as decaying meats, should not be used as foods; but ptomaines do not develop in decaying vegetables. Bacteria develop in decaying vegetables, but bacilli in decaying meats. To arrest the development of these microbes harmful chemicals are frequently used, both as meat and vegetable preservatives, to prevent which is the object of the pure food laws; but the safest rule is to use none but fresh foods. In this farmers have an advantage over all other classes. Most of their food comes directly from their gardens and fields, and from the home-cured meat in their smoke houses, or from the chicken yard. We hail farmers as the happiest of the world's workers. They lack only the development of the marketing of their stuff to make them the most independent, if not the most wealthy.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



Crop failure—the nubbin crop. August has brought some deterioration in the corn crop in the southwest, resulting from hot, dry weather. It is, however, easy to overestimate damage from such a cause after an abundance of rain. Frequently dry weather in the latter part of the season is advantageous, hastening maturity and insuring sound grain. With the increased acreage we still look for the corn crop to break all former records.

Spring wheat is all cut in the Northwestern States and a large crop has been secured. Harvesting will also soon be over in the Canadian Northwest. The crop is good and quality good.

In some parts of the cotton belt there is complaint of excessive rains, while in others excessive dry. Taken altogether the prospect is below normal.

Apple prospects are still for a larger crop than last year.

Potato prospects have deteriorated some since last report because of dry weather in some sections. This may be a blessing, as continued wet would doubtless have brought disease.

Reliable foreign reports credit Russia with an excellent wheat crop. Roumania good crop of good quality. In England, Germany and France etremely late, with danger of damage. In Hungary and Italy the crops are disappointing. The United States, Russia and Roumania are the great exporting countries of the northern hemisphere. A summary of the European crop seems to indicate that it will be about 70,000,000 bushels—5 per cent. larger than last year, and about the same as the crops of 1904-05-06 averaged.

The world's visible supply of wheat on August 1st was 57,000,000 bushels. A year before it was 70,000,000 bushels; two years before, 124,000,000 bushels, which was not exceeded since 1895, when it was 129,000,000 bushels; 1894, 150,000,000 bushels, and 1893, 156,000,000 bushels on August 1st.

There is no reason to believe that a world's surplus crop of wheat exists, but all will be needed at a fair price. Therefore, if European growers should rush their crops to market and break the price down it will rise to any reasonable and fair level the United States farmers may hold for. This is the problem: All the wheat grown will be needed. Those who will rush their crops to market will take the prices offered, but those who wait until the market is hungry can get the price asked.

An extreme drought in Argentina has caused the acreage of wheat to be reduced. The drought has been broken in most parts of the country, but too late to put in a full crop.

The high price for wheat in our country has stimulated marketing, with the result that the visible supply reached 14,810,000 bushels on August 14th. (The low point was 8,732,000 bushels, August 24th.)

The visible supply of corn on August 14th was 4,124,000 bushels; of oats, 4,950,000 bushels; of barley, 504,000 bushels.

A year before the visibles were: Wheat, 24,313,000 bushels; corn, 4,058,000 bushels; oats, 4,615,000 bushels; barley, 1,281,000 bushels.

The changes since our last report (two weeks) were: Wheat, increase 2,800,000 bushels; corn, decrease 700,000 bushels; oats, decrease 400,000 bushels; barley, decrease 300,000 bushels.

Cash No. 2 Red Wheat—At Chicago, August 23d, $1.03½@1.07½, two weeks before $1.03@1.04; at St. Louis, $1.04@1.06, two weeks before $1.05@1.07; at Kansas City, $1.06, two weeks before $1.04@1.06; at Cincinnati, $1.07@1.09, two weeks before $1.05@1.08; at Indianapolis, $1.00, two weeks before $1.02; at New York, $1.08; at Minneapolis, No. 2 hard (new), $1.04@1.10, No. 1 Northern (new) 98c@$1.02, two weeksbefore $1.27@1.25, respectively.

August 23d 445 cars of wheat were received at Minneapolis, and when this became known on the Board of Trade the price broke 25 cents a bushel from the opening price. This is said to be the greatest one-day decline on record. It is the strongest argument there possibly could be for a power to control supply and prevent violent fluctuations.

Chicago futures for wheat are now all under a dollar. September closed August 23d at 98½c, December at 94⅜c, May at 96c.

Cash No. 2 Corn—At Chicago, August 23d, 69@72c, two weeks before 67@73c; at St. Louis, 67c, two weeks before 66c; at Kansas City, 63@66c, two weeks before 64c; at Cincinnati, 70@71c, two weeks before 71c; at Indianapolis, no sales, two weeks before; at New York, no sales, two weeks before 79c.

Cash No. 2 White Oats—At Chicago, August 23d, 37c, two weeks before, 39@44c; at St. Louis, 35@36c, two weeks before 37c; at Kansas City, 43c, two weeks before 40@43c; at Cincinnati, 36@36½c, two weeks before 38@39c; at New York, —c, two weeks before 49@53c.

Cotton—New York cash market, August 23d, middling upland $12.75, middling gulf $13.00; two weeks before $12.70 and $12.95, respectively.

Tobacco—Cutting is under way. The crop is not as heavy as was expected, although the large acreage will probably bring it to the greatest weight of any crop raised. Good prices seem to be assured.

The Government crop report, issued August 9th, as of August 1st, indicates a winter wheat yield of 432,900,000 bushels, against 437,908,000 bushels last year. The average acre yield is 15.5 bushels. The condition of potatoes was 85.8 per cent., against 82.9 a year ago and 86.7 the ten-year average. (The acreage of potatoes is larger this year than last.)

We observe in the fruit and produce papers the reports of an unusual number of failures in houses handling such produce. This indicates that the handlers need a better system of marketing as badly as the producers do.

The Indiana Statistician, in his last report, says that Indiana farmers are buying automobiles at the rate of twenty daily.

Reports from Colorado are to the effect that the agricultural products this year will be worth $150,000,000, which is much greater than ever before and five times the value of her production of precious metals. Also, Montana's crops far surpass any raised heretofore.

A dispatch from New York reads: "Hardly had the ink dried upon the signature of the President to the tariff bill, which admitted cigars from the Philippines free, when the United Cigar Stores Company placed advertisements all over the country announcing that they had millions of Manila hand-made cigars in the ports of New York, San Francisco and Seattle."

Germany has raised her duty on tobacco imports from $9.12 per pound to $20 per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The new duty on cigars has been raised from 100 marks per 100 kilos to 270 marks per 100 kilos, and 40 per cent. ad valorem besides. Germany has been a heavy exporter from the United States and the United States Tobacco Reporter, commenting on the new tariff, says: "It is averred, and the prophesy is made, that this fall there will be tobacco to burn in this country."

Produce—Nearly all kinds of seasonable fruit and vegetables have been in large supply in all markets and much complaint has been heard from both producers and handlers of gluts and low prices. So plentiful have muskmelons been that in some parts of Indiana two large ones could be bought for a nickel.

Potatoes are between seasons now, the early crops being about exhausted and the late main crop not coming forward much as yet. Prices improved some.

Apples—The Apple Shippers' Association, recently assembled at Buffalo, gave out the following percentages of crop for the New England States:

	Per Cent.
Maine	165
New Hampshire	95
Vermont	100
Massachusetts	135
Connecticut	125
Rhode Island	100

Commenting on them Mr. E. Cyrus Miller, a grower of Massachusetts, says: "These figures, in my opinion, are so eminently absurd that I wonder if these dealers can believe that intelligent growers can be deceived into taking them seriously." Reports have come from Michigan that buyers are purchasing apples on the trees at prices ranging from $1.65 to $1.75 per barrel. An Oregon expert who traveled through the East said: "The apple crop is shorter this year than last and last year was not a heavy crop. The average is about 60 per cent. of a normal crop." The Boston Chamber of Commerce has estimated the 1909 crop of apples as follows, based on last year: New England, slightly more than last year; Hudson river section, decidedly more; Michigan, 50 per cent. more; Middle West, 30 to 40 per cent. more; Virginia section, 15 to 25 per cent. more; far West, 25 to 30 per cent. more; Canada, 50 per cent. more; Nova Scotia, about the same as last year. Europe—Great Britain, fully as large as last year; Holland, large; Germany, very moderate crop; France, fair crop." Growers should remember that the natural demand for apples is two or three times the past consumption. All that will be required to find the demand is the system of marketing that this paper is establishing.

During eleven months ending May 31st the United States imported 8,240,720 bushels of potatoes. The year before imports were 333,005 bushels.

Potatoes in Aroostock county (Maine) have recovered the late unfavorable prospect and now promise a record crop.

Utah has a law that forbids selling or disposing of any fruit in the State which is or has been infected with San Jose scale or any other scale or the larvae of the codling moth. The fact that fruit bears the mark of any scale or is worm eaten by the larvae of the codling moth will be deemed conclusive evidence that such fruit is infected.

A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., tells of a new fruit called the raspberry-strawberry. The bush, it is claimed, grows three feet high, covered with thorns, and bears fruit of better flavor than either raspberries or strawberries.

Charles Backes, of Belgrade, Mont., sold the strawberries from four acres of ground for $1,000, according to the Belgrade Journal.

The Irrigation Congress recently held at Spokane adopted a resolution to memorialize Congress seeking an annual appropriation of $10,000,000 a year for five years to use on the provisions of the reclamation act.

W. K. Kellogg, the manufacturer of breakfast food, offers a $1,000 gold and silver trophy cup to the farmer exhibiting the best ear of corn at the National Corn Exposition to be held at Omaha next December.

The following named bulletins and publications have been received since our last publication. Usually they can be obtained free on application:

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Circular No. 1, "American Association of Economical Entomologists"; Bulletin No. 368, "The Eradication of Binder Weed or Wild Morning Glory"; Bulletin No. 367, "Lightning and Lightning Conductors"; "Monthly List of Publications" (July); "Goats as Trail Makers"; "Quarantine Because of Lip and Leg Disease of Sheep in Wyoming"; "Federal Quarantine Because of Sheep Scab in Kentucky"; "The Yellow Pines of the South"; "Controlling Black-Rot of the Grape"; "The Farmers' Year Book, 1908" (this latter must be applied for through Senators, Representatives and Delegates to Congress). Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.—Bulletin No. 133, "Weeds, Their Eradication and Control"; "Abstracts of Feeding Experiments"; "Analyses of Commercial Feeding Stuffs." State Board of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.—"The Zoological Bulletin," August 10th. University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.—Circular, "Books on Agriculture for Schools"; "Minnesota Potatoes"; "An Improved Variety of Rye." Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.—Bulletin 160, "Cow Peas"; Circular No. 2, "Preparing Land for Wheat"; Bulletin No. 1, "Feeding Stuffs." University of Idaho, Moscow—"Bulletin No. 66, "Alfalfa"; "Better Dairy Methods." Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.—"School of Agriculture" (any person desiring to attend a school of agriculture should send for this bulletin). Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.—Bulletin No. 136, "Whipped Cream"; "Butter Making in Maryland." University of Wisconsin, Madison—"Farm Crop Report," August 1st; "Press Bulletin," August 23d. Farmers' National Congress, proceedings of 1908 convention, George M. Whitaker, secretary, 404 Howard St. N. W., Washington, D. C. "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm," the Atlas-Portland Cement Co., 30 Broad St., New York.

Important meetings relating to agriculture:

Colorado National Apple Exposition, Denver, Colo., January 3 to 9, 1910. C. R. Root, president, Denver, Colo.



(We have two big factories like this—the above at Chicago Heights, Ill., and the other at Omaha, Neb.)

Meet Us at the FAIR—Sure

Meet us at your State Fair **Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6-10** and at all the State Fairs. We've got a lot to show you—and many souvenirs for you.

Every horse owner owes it to himself to thoroughly investigate Whipple Humane Horse Collars—why about 100,000 are in successful use curing horses everywhere **while** they work—sold by over 4,500 leading harness dealers everywhere on satisfaction, in fifteen days' trial, or your money back. Be sure not to overlook our big exhibits.

Demand for these collars from farmers and horse owners the past three years has been the sensation of the harness and horse-collar world—also with the veterinarians, farm papers, agricultural stations. Their sale has been so large that we had to double our capacity and establish two big factories in place of one. See nearest factory below and write for books, prices, etc., if your dealer hasn't got Whipple Collars yet.

Whipple Humane Horse Collars

Big Demonstrations Daily, Showing Horse's Anatomy, Etc.

We will have horses wearing Whipple Collars at the Fair to show the proper adjustment—showing the anatomy of the horse's shoulder—showing why your sore horses get well while working, and why a well horse can't get sore if collar is properly adjusted—why any horse can pull bigger loads much easier with Whipple Collars. Also charts and everything to show what all horse owners should know about the anatomy of a horse's shoulders. No cruel sweat-pads needed at all.

We want to meet, face to face, and man to man every horse owner in America.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial, Satisfaction or Money Back—by Over 4,500 Harness Dealers, or Direct

Free Souvenirs Free Booklets Welcome to You Daily

For three years our State Fair Demonstrations from Dakota to Texas and from Colorado to the Atlantic (this year) have been one of the best attended exhibits given. It will pay you to call at our exhibit, which you can easily find. If your dealer doesn't as yet carry Whipple Collars, write us for prices and book direct, and we will supply you—freight prepaid—at regular prices, on 15 Days' Trial. Satisfaction or money back.

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Production and Marketing

Laugh It Off

Are you worsted in a fight?
Laugh it off.
Are you cheated by your right?
Laugh it off.
Don't make tragedy of trifles,
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—
Laugh it off.

Does your work get into kinks?
Laugh it off.
Are you near all sorts of brinks?
Laugh it off.
If it's happiness you're after,
Drown your troubles all in laughter—
Laugh 'em off.

SOIL AND HUMUS

Humus in soil is decayed organic matter, and it tends to keep the soil light and porous, and acts as a sponge to hold moisture. Constant and long continued cultivation will work out the humus, and then the soil runs together, is either very wet or very dry and hard, and in poor condition for plant growth. Soil that will crust after being wet cannot stand drouth; or, rather, plants trying to grow in such soil cannot stand drouth. The general theory is that crusted soil opens connected capillaries that carry off the moisture. It may also be so, and that looks equally plausible, that the crusted surface prevents free aeration, and thus keeps from the roots of the plants the air elements and sun influence so necessary to their growth. At all events, restoration of humus is the remedy.

The legumes are the best restorers of humus. Their usually large root systems, in addition to the nitrogen gathering nodules, afford a great deal of organic matter when they decay. The completion of the process is the plowing under of growths above the surface. One or two treatments of this character change the nature of the soil and bring back to it the productivity that characterized its earlier years.

GOOD FARMING

The St. Paul Farmer, answering its own question, tells what good farming is under three heads—a rotation of crops that will keep the land clean, and balance up the crops in proportion to the condition of the soil; a rotation that includes a period of grass, preferably clover or alfalfa, a period of cultivation, and a period of grain production. Next is what is called factory farming—treating the products as raw material and live stock as machines to convert the material into milk, beef, pork, mutton or wool. The third step in good farming is to take care of the manure so that the fertility in it be not lost but restored to the soil whence it came.

To these three elements we would add a fourth. Prosperity marks the successful farmer and is the measure of good farming. Unless he make money he cannot rank in the successful class. He may do these three things and still but little money come to his share; in fact, not one of them includes money getting. Money comes to farming only through the sale of products, and prosperity only from the profitable sale of products.

The fourth element of good farming, therefore, is the profitable sale of products, whether in the form of the raw material or after being converted into milk, beef, pork, etc. Without the fourth element there can be no good farming; at least, no successful farming. There may be good cultivation, successful production, and the maintenance of fertility, but there can be no financial success or real prosperity.

Why do so many writers ignore this element? Products will not sell themselves. They may change hands at the behest of some one that deserves them, but that can scarcely be called a sale. The buyer is never a safe price-maker, and the farmer who looks to nothing else, who expects nothing else, and who hopes for nothing else, may be a good man, but he cannot be a good or successful farmer.

PHOSPHATE ROCK AND MANURE

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman gives his experience with a combination of phosphate rock and dairy barn manure. He obtained a carload of the ground rock, and used it in the stable gutters, a pint or so a day to each cow, and also sprinkled it about in the same proportion in the manure piles. This manure was hauled out during the winter on land that was planted to corn the following spring. The result was pronounced next thing to marvelous. Land similarly treated was also sown to barley, with equally gratifying results.

There is no question of the value of that treatment. An addition of lime to the phosphate would make it still more ideal. Acidity is a great hindrance to productivity in many of our soils. Neutralizing that acidity while adding ammonia or nitrogen and humus from the manure, and phophorus from the rock, must lead to results that could scarcely be counted on.

CORN AND WHEAT

The Department of Agriculture reports a winter wheat yield for the harvest of 1909 to average 15.5 bushels to the acre, and to total 432,920,000 bushels. The yield last year was 14.4 bushels per acre, but a larger acreage gave a total of 437,908,000 bushels. The yield of spring wheat of course is not yet obtainable, but the condition is very slightly better than it was at the same time last year.

The condition of the corn crop is reported to have fallen almost five points during July, but still remains above the ten-year average for August 1st.

PEANUTS AS A HOG FATTENER

Word comes from Texas, where the peanut is a crop of vastly increasing importance, that more attention than heretofore is being given to hog raising, and the peanut is responsible for it. Seventy bushels of peanuts are grown to the acre, it is said, and a bushel of peanuts are equal to three bushels of corn as a feed for fattening hogs. If this report proves to be correct, or approximately so, the same thing will be done elsewhere as well as in Texas, and it may result in both a hog and a peanut boom.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BUYS TELEPHONES

An American telephone system, with American instruments, switchboards, cable and appliances, is soon to serve the city of Pekin. The Chinese Empire, though absolutely lacking in any such improvement up to today, has at last awakened to the need of a modern system of communication. In the face of the most bitter competition with manufacturers from all parts of the world, the Western Electric Company, four million of whose instruments are in use in the United States, has secured the contract.

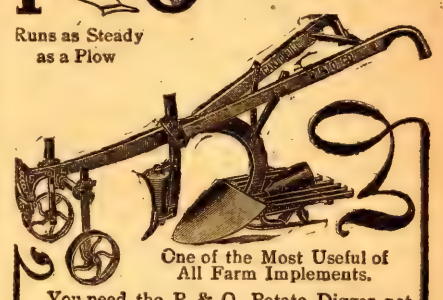
Heretofore almost nothing in the way of telephone development has been accomplished in China. There have been telephones in only a few of the cities, and these largely in the foreign quarters. China has an estimated population of 400,000,000. Our own country, with a population but one-fifth as large, has about six and a half million telephones and more than 1,000 telephone exchanges larger than the two intended for Pekin, besides fully 15,000 smaller switchboards installed in the smaller cities and towns. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the field system to be opened in the far East.

Begin Now

You cannot run away from your difficulties. You must some time fight it out or go under. That being so, why not now, right where you are?—*S. F.*

P & O POTATO DIGGER

Runs as Steady as a Plow



One of the Most Useful of All Farm Implements.

You need the P. & O. Potato Digger not only as a matter of **economy**, but for **results.** The potato digging season comes when help is scarce and expensive, at a time when they leave the farm for the winter's work in the towns. Then is when you need labor-saving implements. At such times the **P. & O. Potato Digger,** on a fair-sized potato patch,

Will Pay for Itself In a Single Day.

One man with a team and this Digger will plow up **more potatoes** than a **dozen men with hoes,** and do it better, cleaner and more thoroughly. As this digger plows deep, it goes **right under the hill,** and turns up all the potatoes **without cutting, bruising or loss.**

The **truck** in front is adjustable either way, and holds the digger in line. The **revolving fender** prevents vines from clogging the beam. The **shaker** under the grate causes a continuous vibration that thoroughly sifts the potatoes from the soil, leaving them all exposed on the surface. The **runners** under the shaker carry the digger along evenly and smoothly, and prevents the jerking so common on other diggers, and makes them so hard to control. The P. & O. Potato Digger is the only one made with these runners. And last but not least, it is strong enough to **last a lifetime.**

It is a **low-priced** digger within the reach of every farmer, and you cannot afford to be without one. Now is the time to see about it. Ask you dealer for the **P. & O. Potato Digger,** and **insist on getting it.**

Write for **Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlet No. 41,** of interest to every farmer, and a **P. & O. Catalog,** which will be **Mailed Free.**

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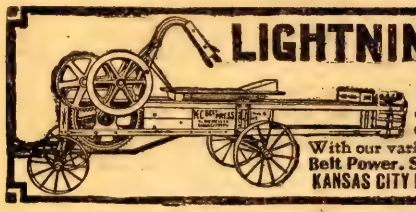


"Cyclone" three stroke self feed hay press is latest, most powerful and most efficient. Each circle of team presses three charges. **Self feed** automatically puts hay down. Wonderfully increased capacity. Write now for "Baler Book" and special low prices. Best press, cost least. Five days free trial. **GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.** Established 1867.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price $15. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.
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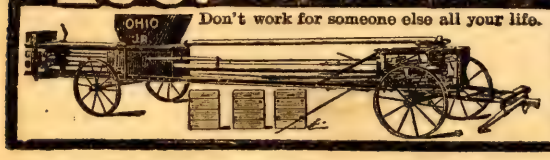
Dear Sirs:—I would like to get prices of your Corn Harvester in shipments of five, ten or fifteen lot as I have one of your Corn Harvesters and want another but my neighbors saw it work and are all well pleased with it.
Melvill T. Anderson, Roanoke, Ind., R. No. 3.

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Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to try a Chatham, anyhow. Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by **selling dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. **Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

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CHATHAM **Fanning Mill, Seed Grader and Cleaner**
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250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. Write for full particulars—Prices and New Catalog Free—Address me at nearest city to you—**MANSON CAMPBELL, President**
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40 Legs Imagine a man with 40 legs, 40 feet to wash, 40 shoes to repair, and yet unable to travel as fast or as far as a two-legged man. Wouldn't have much excuse for those bothersome, extra 38 legs, would he?

Same way, exactly, with cream separators. Common disk, or "bucket bowl" machines are full of parts. Some have 40 to 60 disks inside.



Yet they can't skim as fast or as clean, can't run as lightly, can't be washed as quickly, can't wear as long as the simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular that has nothing inside but the single little piece on the thumb. No excuse for disks. Get a Tubular with the can that never moves. World's biggest separator factory. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog No. 136

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
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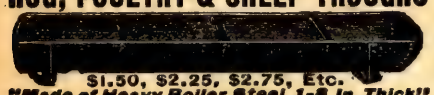
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Pays for itself first summer in healthier and fatter stock, saving in feed, saving of labor, etc. One filling supplies 50 hogs 2 days. No valves to clog. Never overflows. Always lets down water as needed. Galvanized steel. Lasts for years. Write today for booklet giving construction, letters from owners and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

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CATTLE INSTRUMENTS are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet. G. F. PILLING & SON CO., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Booklet Horse Troubles



DEATH TO HEAVES Newton's Heave, Cough & Distemper Cure Guaranteed or Money Back. $1.00 per can, at dealers, or Express Paid, 18 Yrs' Sale. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio.

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Our course given at home. Diploma issued on graduation. Small expense. Endorsed by the National Association of Live Stock Breeders and Exhibitors. Booklet sent FREE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE VETERINARY SCIENCE, D8, CHICAGO

UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

OWNERS TO PRICE THE MILK

There is forming in the East what is called The Dairymen's League. To become a member the dairy farmer signs his name and the number of cows in his herd, and pays 25 cents per cow, 10 cents at the time of signing and the remainder "when the various branches have enough cows pledged to assure them the control of the New York milk market."

The league, it is said, will then enable the farmer to make his price for the milk he produces, "according to its value and the cost of production, giving him a fair return for his labor, and sufficient income to make needed improvements and increase his business if he choose, instead of accepting the price fixed by the company which buys his milk, and which is getting richer on its share of the profits and the share belonging to the farmer as well."

That sounds very much like the teachings of Equity. We are glad the little leaven is so rapidly leavening the whole lump. Such doctrine would have created open-eyed astonishment only a few years ago. Now it is heard from Maine to California, and many efforts are being made to crystallize the idea into effective work. We bid every attempt in that direction Godspeed. But we deprecate mistakes. Would it not be better to crystallize the movement into a great national organization, covering all products at the same time, with the same machinery applying to all? There is an intimate relationship between all branches of farming. Producers are largely dependent upon each other. In many cases they are consumers and users of each other's products. There should, therefore, be an equitable adjustment of all prices, and at once make productive farming, no matter in what line, independent of the speculating or exploiting side of the business world, and at the same time entirely just to the consumers of all products.

This is no dream or fancy picture. A national organization with the above purpose in view and applying to all crops, could not fail to bring about that very result. And it would do it for all at little more than the cost of a single branch.

Precisely such a movement is embodied in the Society of Equity, which spread so rapidly throughout the country and won so many signal triumphs, until selfish ambition on the part of a few created dissension that retarded its growth and even robbed it of some of its victories. But so great a truth cannot be smothered, and so practical a movement, fraught with so much good, cannot long be held back. We shall see farmers controlling their markets and pricing their products.

OLEOMARGARINE LEGISLATION

We have the following self-explanatory letter from Mr. John M. Stahl, legislative agent for the Farmers' National Congress of the United States:

As you have doubtless read in the daily papers, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has recommended that the internal revenue tax on all oleomargarine, etc., colored or uncolored, be made two cents a pound.

To make the tax on colored oleomargarine two cents a pound would undo the so-called oleomargarine legislation that dairymen and farmers worked so hard for years to secure. It would be a very hard blow to the dairy industry.

For some time before Secretary MacVeagh made his recommendation I have had information that at the next session of Congress a most determined and adroit effort would be made to reduce the tax on colored oleomargarine to two cents a pound.

There are "millions" in such a reduction to certain people in Chicago alone. They will spend money lavishly, but very skillfully, to accomplish their purpose. They can command the support of most daily papers and a large majority of the Washington correspondents, and it is said that they have already had the House committee on agriculture so constituted as to aid them.

You will recall that the opposition to the oleomargarine legislation was led by Congressman Lorimer. Those behind the scenes know that one very powerful influence in having him recently elected to the Senate came from the millionaire corporations and the powerful politicians that have a direct financial interest in securing the reduction of the tax on colored oleomargarine to two cents a pound.

The only reason given by Secretary MacVeagh for this reduction is the impotency and inefficiency of his department! He would repeal the present law because he finds that it has been troublesome to enforce it. In fact, he confesses that he is content and his predecessors have been content to have subordinates that are incompetent and indifferent. If a law is to be repealed because incompetent officials fail to enforce it, what law will remain on our statute books?

The danger is great and imminent. I know that I am correct in saying this. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury will be made into law before a year if the farm and dairy papers, and other friends of agricultural interests, are not alert and active.

Please make the recommendation of Secretary MacVeagh the basis of an editorial—of several editorials. Please stir up your subscribers to protest to Congressmen and Senators against the reduction of the tax on colored oleomargarine to two cents a pound.

And will you please send me the editorials you may write about this proposed reduction of the tax on colored oleomargarine? Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. STAHL.

A home in Michigan is ideal. Delightful summer climate. And the winters are made temperate by the great bodies of water on three sides. Do you want a Michigan farm? There are some good ones for sale by J. E. Merritt, Manistee, Mich. Write him and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

HOW CAN WE?

Referring to an article urging the maintenance of fertility by the applivation of fertilizers, a writer in Hoard's Dairyman has the following truthful and sensible article:

How can we spend a part of our income for phosphate, ground limestone and potash, as you advise (articles that every farmer knows his soil must contain in quantities sufficient for the use of the crops or that his crops will become smaller with each succeeding year) when it requires every cent we are able to derive from the output of our farms to support our families and pay debts and taxes?

If we could get more of the dollar the consumer pays for the products of our farms we would be in a position, even with the "knowledge" we now possess, to better keep up the fertility of the farm and prevent the waste deplored by all discerning people—the waste which every farmer knows is going on, but is powerless to prevent under the present system of robbery practiced by those who handle our product before it reaches the consumer.

If you want the real reason for the high prices of food products here is the place to look for that reason, instead of in the lessened product per acre. The so-called middlemen combine and keep them up to the consumer on all products passing through their hands.

Improved conditions or added fertility of our farms will come quickly when we get a just price for the products of our farms and the labor of our hands in their production.

At present the farmer is not paid enough for his products to enable him to support his family and invest in commercial fertilizers for the improvement of the fertility of the farm. His family must be supported and he must have buildings, even if poor ones, and tools to work with, and often these are poor ones, but never from choice; and he must have money for taxes. This last named article must be good if all the others are poor. All of the above named expenses must be met first and if the proceeds of the farm do not exceed the expenses required for the purposes above stated, nothing remains to invest in the purchase of fertility, no matter how much the farmer desires it or how much the farm stands in need of it.

The greatest handicap of the farmer today is lack of capital, and not lack of knowledge, I believe, for "the destruction of the poor (farmers) is their poverty," notwithstanding the riches forced upon them

The Passing of the Milk Factories
has been caused by
The Universal Adoption of Cream Gathering

The Vermont Farm Machine Company are the pioneers in the cream gathering system. This cannot be successfully denied.

The farm or dairy size of the United States Cream Separators made such headway that the proprietors of milk factories, against their will, had to change. **The farmers demanded it.**

Not **10 per cent.** of the whole milk factories of nine years ago are running today, as such. They have either closed up or changed to cream gathering, the more economical plan. Our "would-be-competitors," who are always "claiming the earth," cannot deny this fact.

These "would-be-competitors" had been supporting the whole milk scheme and fighting the progressive cream gathering system. When they saw that their efforts were futile—that the change was bound to come—they tried to save what they could outof the wreck.

If you have read their big blustering advertisements containing testimonials from creamerymen, you have noticed that nearly all admit they changed from the whole milk and took agency for farm separators of this particular "would-be-competitor" because of the **large commission allowed to the creamery on the sale of their Separators.** The creamerymen made more money out of them than they did on the cream. Some went so far as to refuse to take cream from any separator which they do not sell and get the commission on.

This worked for a time, but the farmers were too intelligent to be bulldozed in this way. They insisted on having the BEST separator. All these creameries tacitly admit that they had to give up their exclusive agencies and take cream from the United States Separators.

Several events forced them to it. Their pet separator was beaten in the greatest International skimming test ever held, in endurance tests running over thirty days.

The **United States Separator also beat this pet separator** in the county where its factory is located; and in that county, for ten years the United States has averaged more than three separators to every one of this "would-be-competitor's."

Figuring on the same basis as our "would-be-competitors" figure their profits, it puts **seventy-five dollars a year into the farmer's pocket** if he uses a United States Separator instead of this "would-be-competitor's" separator.

A United States Separator catalogue, which can be had for the asking, explains all these things fully.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
Bellows Falls, Vermont

by the extravagant estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture. Given our rightful share of the consumer's dollar, we will take care of the farm's fertility.

The above article is editorially referred to at some length in Hoard's Dairyman, but not once is price or marketing mentioned. The importance of increased production is argued, and the necessity for fertilizing is urged, but not a single word as to the revenue derived from the crop, or as to whether the present marketing system is good or bad. No hope is held out to the farmer or stockman as to whether he will ever get his share of the wealth he creates, or as to whether he is entitled to any more than he already receives.

Parrots talk only what they have been taught to say, and some men are like them to the extent that there are subjects they cannot, or will not, or dare not discuss.

The writer of the above extract raises some important questions. If they are true, they deserve consideration; if they are not, farmers should be disabused concerning them. Silence will not dismiss them, nor will it convey any information. Farm products, including live stock, are grown or produced to satisfy the needs of those who eat and wear, and the consumers and users are expected to pay a price for them. If the producers and growers do not receive a fair share of that price, something is wrong. Somebody does not get what he ought to have, or somebody is made to pay more than he should pay. Is not that subject worth considering?

THE WATER PROBLEM

The water problem is again up before all stockmen. In many places water has been quite plentiful all this summer, but by and by it got dry.

Pure, clean water in abundant supply is worth a great deal to stock in hot, dry weather. Even hogs, which seem to delight in a mud bath, are better off with clean water. Look to the supply, and try to arrange so that not an animal will suffer for water.

SELLING PIGS AT WEANING

At this writing hogs are making a high price record, and the probability is that they will continue high for some time. This high price, however, coupled with the bumper corn crop promised for this year, will no doubt stimulate hog production, particularly in the corn belt. If everybody should go to raising hogs for market, and those who already raise hogs should increase their production, as they are likely to do, it is quite probable that the price may be turned downward. Still there is not much immediate danger of an overproduction.

Some very successful farmers who prefer not to finish, do a good business in raising pigs to sell as feeders, and a great many feeders would rather buy the pigs than raise them. This, therefore, is beginning to be a thriving industry, and one that offers some opportunity for expansion. We know one farmer in Illinois who keeps 35 brood sows and sells all the pigs as feeders. He keeps his pigs as nearly uniform as possible, both in age, size and color. To this end he breeds his sows to farrow as nearly at the same time as possible. Then should small litters appear he consolidates them, breeding at once the sows left without pigs, or putting them in the feed lot to fatten.

The sows permitted to retain pigs are given extra good care, the pigs being pushed forward as rapidly as possible from birth. In two, or three, or four months they are ready for sale, are eagerly sought by feeders, who, to get a fine lot of uniform pigs of 75 to 100, or even 150 pounds, are always willing to spring the market.

This kind of breeding might be taken up with excellent promise in many portions of the country.

AZOTURA

This is a disease that mainly affects work horses and mules. It is sometimes called Monday morning sickness. A horse or a mule that has worked hard and steady all the week can take care of any reasonable quantity of proper feed, but when he enters upon the Saturday night and Sunday rest, the wear and tear upon his muscles and his entire system so suddenly stops that heavy feeding at that time is likely to injure him.

Saturday evening the not overthoughtful farmer is likely to give the team its heaviest feed. Too often he follows this with heavy feeds Sunday morning, and perhaps Sunday noon and night. His idea is to give the team the very best chance to rest and recuperate; abundant feed to be converted into muscle while the animals have little else to do.

When led out to work Monday the horse, or horses and mules, may start out all right, but may suddenly seem to tire, break out in sweat, may even show lameness in the hind parts, tremble and seem to be in great pain.

Fortunately the ailment is not very common. It results from having too much feed when not at work. While the animals rest is not a good time for heavy feed; that is, when they have a brief interval of rest between periods of hard work. Too much protein feed at such times is harmful. The idea of the owner or attendant is creditable, but it is a mistaken one. When the animal is resting briefly after severe labor, it is not so able to digest and assimilate strong feed in unusual quantities. Feed and water the resting team well, but not excessively. Let the stomach and the entire digestive apparatus, and the alimentary canal, have a chance to rest too. Excessive feeding at such times prevents the very accomplishment the keeper desires to bring about, and may be followed by serious results.

PASTURING THE YOUNG CLOVER

Clover sowed in the spring, either on fall sown wheat or with spring sown oats, ought to make a good growth and put up some heads in August. This may be actually benefited by light pasturing in September. We would not pasture it too close, but sheep, hogs or cattle may nip it down so as to make it much more even, and the nipping will tend to cause a strengthening of the root systems and a stronger and more spreading growth on the surface. Farmers need not be told of the value to the plant of both of these tendencies during the following winter. But that is not all. Most of the weed growths, being annuals, will be bitten back and largely destroyed. Besides, the pasturage will be of great value to the stock that is permitted to have it.

THE BACON HOG

The bacon hog may be described as an animal with small bone, straight lines on the back and also below, short snout, short legs, wide across the shoulders, full in the hams, long sides, and it should present a square appearance when viewed either from the side or rear. Such hog should mature at an early age, and be brought into market at the least possible cost.

The bacon hog is becoming more and more popular, and it does not take all corn to make it. The legumes as pasturage perform their full part, and when running in pastures, rich in clover, very little grain is needed. Peanuts are an ideal fat producing feed for hogs, and where these grow well they are rapidly coming into that use. Sweet potatoes are valuable also, and of these crops the hogs do their own harvesting.

Would you lose a valuable cow just because you haven't an "Easy to Use" Cattle Instrument Case, costing $10? You wouldn't willingly do it. But you might do so unwillingly and very suddenly, too, some day—or night. Be prepared. One of these cases will last forever and may save many valuable cows. Simple instructions for use sent with each. Write G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Coming Universal Use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The same economical considerations which have already brought about the practically universal use of creamery and factory sizes of DE LAVAL Cream Separators are absolutely certain to accomplish the same result in the use of farm and dairy sizes of such machines within the next five years. This is no mere advertising claim but the simple statement of a conclusion based on the logic of facts as positive as to outcome as the solution of a mathematical problem.

The same considerations of greater capacity; closer separation, particularly under hard conditions; better quality of cream and butter; more economical operation, and greater durability are bound to ultimately accomplish the same result in the use of small as of large sizes of cream separators.

But naturally it requires longer and is vastly more of an undertaking to educate the 2,500,000 present and prospective American users of farm sizes of separators as to the importance of separator differences than the 12,000 users of creamery separators. Naturally it is more difficult to make a user appreciate a difference of $50 a year in results than a difference of $1,500, even though the difference of $50 may relatively mean more to the user than the difference of $1,500.

Again, the users of factory or creamery sizes of separators have so much better sources of information. The use of the separator is a business with them. The results are known from day to day and year to year, and what one user accomplishes is readily comparable with the results of another. On the other hand, the great majority of users of farm and dairy sizes of separators know little of separators and cannot easily determine whether their results are as good as they should be or might be better under other circumstances. But the problem is bound to finally work out in the same way.

The DE LAVAL factory separator was invented 31 years ago and commenced to come into creamery use 28 years ago. Within a few years the original patents began to expire. 15 years ago there were a dozen makes of power cream separators on the market. Today the use of DE LAVAL factory machines exceeds 98 per cent. and is almost literally universal. It has been so for five years. No effort is longer made to sell any other make of power separator.

The DE LAVAL hand separator was invented 23 years ago and commenced to come into farm use about 20 years ago. As the earlier patents expired there were more than 30 makes of such machines on the market five years ago. Today there are less than a dozen and not more than five which have a sale worth counting at all. Each year the number decreases and their sales become fewer and more difficult.

What is true in America in this way is true in even greater degree elsewhere throughout the world. In many countries the sale of DE LAVAL machines is now almost universal. Dollars-and-cents differences in product mean more there than to American farmers. The sale of cheap "mail order" separators has not been attempted elsewhere, and would-be competing manufacturers and dealers have never been so unscrupulous in making the unjustified "claims" that so many American buyers have accepted as facts.

It makes an AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR whether the farm user of a separator uses the DE LAVAL or some other kind. It will make that difference this year and go on making it until a DE LAVAL is used. A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to explain this and is to be had for the asking, as well as an Improved DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices: 165 Broadway NEW YORK

173-177 William Street MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG
107 First Street PORTLAND, OREG.

Get My Price

This Ad Saves Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profits

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



Nobody Can Beat It

Fits Your Own Wagon

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6 Sizes

GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-bu size.

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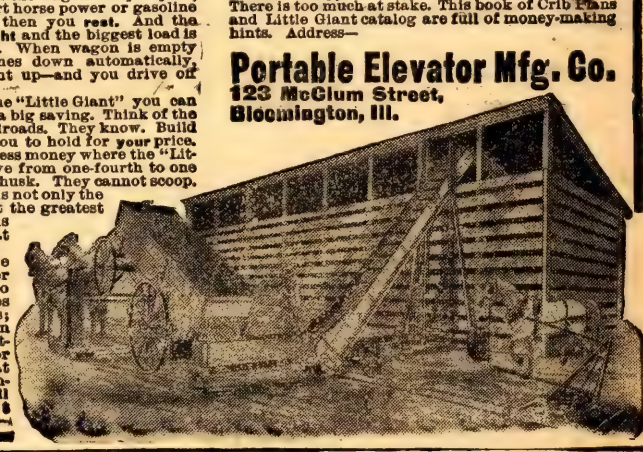
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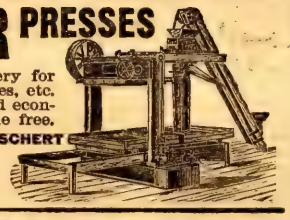
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GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

The attention of my thousands of readers is called to the publications which from time to time are reviewed in this department. They can depend fully upon the value of these reviews, as they are not paid for as advertisements, but are given to advise our readers as to the value of the books and publications of which they treat. We reserve the right to review only those which have genuine merit. Their value has lately been attested by one of the largest commercial growers of flowers in the country. My readers are using the information they contain for their benefit.

Now that the flowering season for the present year outdoors is nearly over, flower lovers will be turning their attention to the house plants for the coming winter's season indoors. In anticipation of this I am offering the most liberal premiums ever offered by a responsible publication for new or renewal subscriptions. Every home should have flowers blooming in winter in it, and they should be started in the fall from fresh young plants for the best effects. Do not carry over the old plants which did duty in the house last winter and which have been exhausting their vitality all summer, but get some of these young and vigorous plants and secure a profusion of bloom this winter free. We are determined to get another hundred thousand subscribers this fall, and we give you these premiums for just a few minutes' work for us. One new or one renewal subscription will bet any one of the collections. This is also the time to plant outdoors the hardy stuff which will bloom fully next season. That which I am offering is that which is best planted in the fall. It can be planted any time until the ground freezes, but should be mulched over winter. Watch the paper for the offers.

When September arrives the average farmer is apt to feel that the work of the garden season is over, but this is not the case. There is much to be done this month, and, above all things, if you have allowed the weeds to run riot the latter part of the month, go at them, cut them down and burn them, as this will destroy most all the seeds, as many of them do not cast their seeds out until the hard frost comes. The winter celery needs attention, especially if you grow it by the old-fashioned method of trenching.

I was taught to grow celery by planting it in the bottom of a deep trench, which system was imported into this country early in the eighteenth century by the German gardeners who came over to find new homes in this country. But this has been superseded by the modern "flat" method. It is against nature to grow any green-colored plant underground, and this applies as well to celery as any other. In the celery districts of New York, where I have seen it grown to the highest perfection by hundreds of acres, it is grown to maturity as would be any other plant, and this is the reason that the South Lima celery takes the highest price in the market. When it is grown to maturity—and not before—it is banked up with boards and soil, and in a short time is bleached to perfection. This method gives the plant full opportunity to develop, and by no other method can this be accomplished. It stands to reason that this method is the common-sense one, as the banking is intended for bleaching only, which should not be done until the maturity of the plant has been reached. Visitors to the celery section frequently ask if they use a special seed, but this is not the case. They buy it from reliable seedsmen—you can get the same—but they produce the finest celery in the world by growing it by the proper method. Try it next season.

Do you know that it is still time, unless you live in Canada, to grow a crop of "cutting" lettuce? Sow the seed in very finely pulverized soil. Soak it well and cover with a burlap until the tiny plants appear, keeping the burlap wet as needed. If the nights are cool, cover the wet burlap with a dry one over night. This lettuce can be enjoyed until the hard frost kills it, and it is much relished at this season of the year. If you have a cold frame, or hotbed, use them instead, and it will come into use a week or ten days sooner.

It is not too late to sow some of the early breakfast radishes and get them on the table this fall. Keep the soil wet constantly until they appear, and thereafter as often as needed to prevent them drying out. Radishes, to be good, require to be kept moist and be grown quickly.

The following from a contemporary is one of the best short essays on birds I have ever seen. Every farmer and gardener should read and profit by it:

It was John Ruskin who said: "I will not hurt or kill a living creature needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing, but will strive to save and comfort all gentleness and guard and protect all natural beauty on earth." Why not make this declaration our own and follow it in letter and spirit in its application to bird life, our friends of the air?

A careful study of birds and their uses should lead farmers to look to the birds as their friends. Our National Government has done much in the last few years to show the value of birds as weed seed and insect destroyers, but it remains for the busy farmer to study the problem a little more closely to see the economic value of birds in the agricultural world.

An eternal warfare is being constantly waged by birds against weeds. Each fall and winter myriads of birds flock to agricultural districts to feed on weed seeds. Experiments show that birds found among ripening grain and fruits derive most of their food from insect pests that are feeding on fruit and grain.

Some Orchard Notes

In an address before the Peninsula Horticultural Society, Wilmington, Del., in January, Mr. Orlando Harrison made the following statements: "In recommending the growing of winter apples, I want to assure you that if you will grow and pack only good fruit, it can be sold in Europe. We should form an apple league of some kind and introduce our apples there, putting the price so the people would buy them. I am told that the demand for bananas was increased many times over what it was some years ago by a man sending a cargo there and selling them at a very low price, and after that he gradually increased the demand and the price as well. The price of apples should be in reach of every European working man. By doing this, many times the quantity of fruit would be consumed. The Europeans are not fruit eaters like the Americans and it is up to us to cultivate that trade."

J. H. Hale, the famous peach grower of Connecticut, has this to say about New England varieties: "The white-fleshed peach is coming to be in great demand wherever quality is sought for, and as it is more hardy than the yellow-fleshed, it is better for the grower in a cold climate. Greensboro is the earliest good peach; Waddell requires rich feeding and severe thinning; Carman, a handsome peach, of the finest quality, a great money maker; Hiley, high feeding and thinning; Champion, the most delicious flavored peach we have, requires severe thinning; Belle of Georgia, good quality, handsome; Elberta, handsome, of inferior quality, but the best seller and a sure money maker; Crosby, yellow-fleshed, but hardy, can get good-sized fruit by high feeding and excessive thinning, has extra small pit, fine-flavored flesh; Hill's Chili, late, but a fine keeper, needs excessive feeding and thinning."

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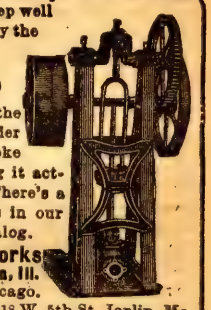
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LESSONS FROM A PEACH ORCHARD

There has been an unusual amount of work in the peach orchard the present spring, owing to the injury done to the trees by reason of some unusual weather conditions during the winter of 1907-1908, followed by a most severe drouth the following summer; consequently all my peach trees had to be thoroughly pruned, while a large number were dead and had to be removed altogether.

In working among these trees the past month, I received many lessons which will, I am sure, be of benefit to the trees, at least through the enlightenment of the owner.

One lesson learned from my trees is the need for thorough cultivation and enough nitrogen to keep the trees growing. One little tree in a block of seventy-five grew finely last year, the leaves being dark green and the whole tree of healthy appearance; the other seventy-four trees scarcely grew at all, what foliage there was being light green in color. The ground had been plowed and harrowed and sowed to crimson clover early in the summer, but the one thrifty tree had tomato vines growing around it, the cultivation of the tomatoes also cultivated the tree at the same time, hence the difference in appearance of this tree.

Most of my orchard showed lack of cultivation and nitrogen, though it had been plowed, harrowed and sowed to vetch early in the summer.

One of the most important things to learn about the peach tree—especially if it be grown in a cold climate—is the difference in the vigor of wood and longevity of the different varieties of peaches.

For example, the Crosby grows weak, small limbs and branches on hard, gravelly soil, but on deep, sandy loam the growth is excellent. Fitzgerald, too, seems to be ill-adapted to poor soil; in fact, I lost most of my trees of this variety on such soil last year. One can often pick out Fitzgerald trees from those of other varieties by reason of the spotted appearance of the bark, which seems to me to indicate a not over-healthy condition of the wood.

One of the best varieties in point of vigor, large, spreading trees, as well as long life, is the Mountain Rose. Many of my trees of this variety have borne almost constantly for twenty years, and still bear some of the finest peaches I raise. Of course, in very severe winters, the buds of all peach trees will be killed, however.

The healthiest, largest and longest-lived peach trees I ever saw are those of the Stump variety. In cutting down old trees of this variety, I found the wood sound, even to the heart, where other varieties were rotten at the heart.

The most valuable lesson of all for me is the absolute necessity of watching carefully every year for the appearance of San Jose scale. Where I found only scattered trees affected with the past last year, I found the whole orchard infested the present spring. This no doubt is due to the fact that few scales died during the warm winter of 1907-08 and I fear the condition will be the same the present year. Care must be exercised in spraying for this pest, since the peach is a tender tree. I am satisfied that I injured trees by the use of a soluble oil last year.

HOW TO KEEP SWEET POTATOES

If you want to make sweet potatoes a profitable crop, select a variety that will keep as well as sell. If you have a variety that will keep and not sell, or a variety that will sell but won't keep, you are in the wrong either way.

If you are raising sweet potatoes for the home use, you naturally know more about the conditions peculiar to your own markets than the writer; you know what your neighbor wants, and give it to him. We have learned from experience that the best keeper and the best traveler, as well as the best seller, is the Vineless or Bunch Yam. There may be other varieties equally adapted to the requirements of the Northern markets, but we are not acquainted with them.

The very best way that we have found to keep sweets, without the expense of a house, is to select a well-drained spot, and put fine, dry hay on the spot selected, so that the layer of hay will be several inches thick when packed down, gather the potatoes as carefully as possible without cutting or bruising, pile them about five feet wide at the base and not over four feet high, and then as long as may be necessary to hold the crop. Hay should then be packed over them, same as under them, and then corn stalks should be stacked around them so that the tops will extend a foot or more above the top of the pile. Allow these stalks to cross over each other, the idea not being so much for protection against frost as to afford a vent for the escape of heat that develops rapidly when sweets are confined in a tight space. When the banking has proceeded this far, the dirt should be banked up a little over half way and lightly at that. No more dirt should be put on the bank after that until freezing weather arrives, at which time the dirt should be banked about three or four inches thick all over the bank except at the top where the stalks "criss-cross" each other; this must be left uncovered for ventilation. The covering of hay and fodder will be all the protection required against frost. A few inch boards, lapped over each other at the top, will prevent winter rains from driving in at the unprotected vent.

By following the above advice, sweets that are well matured and carefully gathered will keep until the first of April.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD NOTES

It is a great mistake to leave the house plants in the ground until immediate danger of frost, unless you are an expert. You may know if you are. If your plants drop their leaves and send out a few imperfect blooms at the ends of leafless stalks during the winter you are not. There is no reason why the ordinary house plant should not give an abundance of bloom during the winter months and bear at the same time luxuriant foliage. There is a method for late lifting which will insure success, but better for the ordinary mortal is to lift as soon as thrifty growth is well under way, to pots of medium size, and leave outdoors until frost threatens, giving them good care meanwhile.

This is my plan in keeping apples and potatoes fresh and nice until the next crop ripens: Pick apples when seed turns brown, nearly black. Handle carefully and not bruise; put in cold place. At the approach of cold weather bury in ground, dig trench about 10 inches deep, 3 feet wide, any length required. Put about two inches of straw on bottom and sides. Pile apples about three and a half feet in the middle and cover with straw. I use crop grass. It is fine to keep the dirt from sifting through. Put about four inches of dirt on top. Wait until ground freezes the dirt to the apples—in fact, until a few apples on top freeze—then cover with straw or like material 10 or more inches. By this method I keep apples until the next year's early varieties ripen.

For storing potatoes dig trench as for apples, but four inches deeper, no straw on bottom and sides. Put six inches of earth on top. After ground freezes about half through this dirt put on straw or like material as described for apples. Frost being kept in the ground longer will prevent potatoes from sprouting and getting watery. If I want to keep them only during winter and for early planting, I put a strawy manure on for the top cover. After apples and potatoes are covered with dirt, pat down with back of shovel so pile will turn water. In case potatoes have to be dug early before cold weather they should be kept in a cold place until the approach of cold weather, then bury. We seldom dig before frost. Having no machine to harvest potatoes, I plow a furrow from the row on each side, leaving about four inches to be dug with a four-pronged potato digger.

The small family celery crop can be stored in the place it grew by drawing a little more dirt about the plants and when danger of freezing approaches cover with straw or leaves and cornstalks or boards to keep straw in place. Another way is to take up the plants and reset them in boxes and set away in a dark cellar. Water often enough to keep them from wilting, but never let water get on the plants. They will rot or rest if it does. In resetting put the plants close together after removing all dead or injured stems.

The question is often asked, "Which is the best winter blooming house plant for amateur cultivation?" To all such inquiries we answer, "The Chinese primrose." We now of no plant which will grow and bloom under adverse circumstances better than this flower. It is not injured by a slight frost, it does not need sunshine to thrive, it will endure changes of temperature, a dry atmosphere and general neglect better than any other blooming house plant with which we are acquainted. It blooms continuously and freely throughout the winter months.

Answered His Question

"Do you stammer all the time?" asked the doctor whom he had consulted.

"N-n-n-no," he spluttered, "I only st-st-st-st-stammer when I t-t-t-talk."

INTELLIGENT SPRAYING

The Rural New-Yorker stated editorially, Sept. 19th, 1908:—"The Rural Grounds now appear to be free from scale for the first time in 12 years. * * * It has been a long fight, excessively discouraging until the soluble oils came to the rescue three years ago. The prospect brightened at the first trial of these handy preparations, and repeated use seems to have resulted in victory." Spraying was omitted this year.

"SCALECIDE"

alone did more in three years than Lime-Sulphur and other "dopes" did in nine. Are you still in the Lime-Sulphur ranks?
PRICES:—In barrels and half barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gallon cans, $6.00; 5 gallon cans, $3.25; 1 gallon cans, $1.00.
Send for Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."
If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of anything else.
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D. W. Beach

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It would cost you thousands of dollars and years of time to travel the world over and see the original of these. I offer all to you at home FREE. Just send 10c for 6 months' subscription to my large family and farm paper. I'll send 10 sample cards first *at once*—then the World Trip, also FREE if you will do me a small favor.

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D. W. Beach, Editor, Agricultural Epitomist, Box C26, Spencer, Indiana

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WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 878 Jackson St., Topeka, Ks.

A CART LOAD OF FUN

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog." "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel." "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts.**



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will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives. If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

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Our American made, stem-wind, gold plated, beautifully engraved watch, factory tested, guaranteed 5 years, and gold plated ring set with a brilliant stone are given free to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.



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25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan. Roy O. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. **10c**

THE HOME ON THE FARM

Laugh

Don't worry, don't kick; it makes people sick,
And your bad luck is certain as fate;
Just laugh and grow fat wherever you're at,
And smile as you read UP-TO-DATE.

THE GLORY OF THE SUNSET

As mother came in from milking she would often call to me, the dishwasher, "Come and see the pretty clouds." Though the trees hid the horizon from our view, we would watch the changing hues of the clouds at sunset with many exclamations of delight at the beautiful sight.

When my sister's husband bought a farm in the neighborhood we were glad, of course, to have them so near us, but we thought of the bleak winds of winter and the dark, cheerless kitchen and the back of the barn, and sighed for those who would live there.

But this summer it has been our privilege to spend several weeks on that self-same farm. They have built a splendid barn, and removing the panels from the upper part of the kitchen door, have inserted a large glass instead. The dark, scaly paint on the ceiling has been covered with a nice light paper, and the woodwork finished in imitation oak. The sister of the former owner, on seeing the kitchen in its present dress, remarked, "I never dreamed you could make this kitchen look so nice."

But the beauty of the place is in its location. High on a hill, there is a beautiful view in any direction you choose to look. To the west in the distance is the Bald Eagle mountain, while nearer are undulating hills partly covered with forest and showing great variety of color in the different fields, according to whether they are planted to corn, potatoes or clover, or whether they show only the stubble of the harvest crops, while dotted here and there are the farm houses.

To the south the road winds in and out among the hills to the school house on a distant hill. To the east the hills in the distance rise still higher, while a short walk to the mail box reveals a beautiful view of the valley to the north.

To the lover of beauty the view of the surrounding landscape adds dollars in value to the farm.

But the sunset! How shall I describe the sunset as seen from this point of vantage? It is never twice the same. Last evening just where the sun dropped behind the mountain there seemed to be a bed of glowing coals, while the clouds around and above showed every imaginable hue and seemed to make a picture of the fearful waves of an angry sea. Sometimes the picture is of a boat on a quiet sea, with islands dotted here and there, and again the delicate glow of the clouds at sunset brings to mind a vision of the Holy City.

Beautiful sunset! Free to the poorest of mankind. Grandeur that riches cannot buy.

"MOTHER SAID SO"

"My mother says it's so, and if my mother says it's so, it's so, even if 'taint so." Wonderful confidence of childhood. And yet not wonderful after all. For when a child has never known his mother to speak an untruth why should he not have unbounded confidence in her? And what a beautiful thing it is. Worth while striving for, is it not?

But the child who is admonished not to go outside the door for fear "the bogies will catch you," never seeing the 'bogies," soon learns to take no stock in such a warning. The baby who is told that "Auntie will whip" if he does so and so soon learns that "auntie" would not touch him for the world, other than to hug and kiss him, and romp with him, and his confidence in his mother's word is shaken.

Then how often a child is given a chicken or a calf and later the chicken is killed or the calf is sold without the child's consent or even his knowledge. If he still believes in his parents' word he is of a trusting nature indeed.

We have all seen mothers who are continually threatening severe punishment if the child repeats his naughty pranks, but as the child never receives the punishment what wonder that he thinks, "Mother says so, but she does not mean it."

How many children hear their parents utter falsehoods "just to fool" some one. The child is not slow to "catch on" and soon shows occasional signs of unbelief. We recall one little chap still in dresses who was told that papa, just returning from town, had forgotten to buy him any candy. We supposed it was true. Not so the boy. Child that he was, he had been fooled before, and he set up a howl. Then his father produced the candy. We refrain from expressing our indignation at the needless teasing, but would ask what confidence that boy can ever have in his father.

"My mother says so, and if my mother says it's so, it's so, even if 'tain't so." Come to think of it, while we admire the wonderful confidence of the child, we must appreciate still more highly the consistent truth of the mother, for his confidence is founded on her integrity.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

SCHOOL SONG

A thousand doors in this great land that have been closed for a season, are now opened to a million children who see but dimly the possibilities of the future, and cannot read what the years have in store for them. One thing is certain, those children have the love and sympathy and prayers of all who entered the doors ahead of them, and have stepped outward across the threshold to return no more. Such thoughts revive the old school "Love Song." The sentiment is old though the words are new, and are said to have been written by a nine-year-old girl, Olive Watkins:

I love my school in the autumn
When the leaves are bright and red,
And the wind is softly sighing
For the summer that is fled.

I love my school in winter
When the snow heaps high and white,
And we children on the playground
Have a jolly snowball fight.

I love my school in the springtime
When the flowers begin to bloom,
And all the air about us
Is filled with sweet perfume.

I love my school in the summer
When vacation days are dear,
But I long through many a moment
For school-time to draw near.

Banking by Mail

It is altogether a safe and very satisfactory arrangement to bank by mail, as tens of thousands, even millions, of people know. The most remote postoffice is a branch for The First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Co., 1010 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. This company pays 33 1-3 per cent. more than ordinary institutions. Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is president. Send for free booklet.

The manufacturers of the famous U. S. Separators will prove to you without expense that one of these separators will make more money for any farmer having three or more cows. You owe it to yourself to get such proof. Be up-to-date. Send for catalogue No. 187 and full information. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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We will teach you to your own satisfaction. SAVE MONEY by doing your own sewing, by drafting your own patterns. These Lessons will enable you to dress far better at much less than the usual cost.

What are These Lessons Worth?

Our Students Say: "I would not exchange the knowledge I have gained for double its cost." "I would not sell my lessons for $25." "I would not take $50 for what I have learned." "I have made 25 waists (six silk one)—all perfect fits." "My lessons have paid for themselves many times over." "I have saved $85.00 on my sewing." "I do all our home sewing now, the children's and all." "I have saved enough from what I used to pay for patterns to buy me a new suit." "The knowledge gained from these lessons is enabling me to help my husband pay for our new home."

A WOMAN Can Earn $5000 a Year

Many women nowadays are earning $100 a week—$5000 a year—by dressmaking. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive **$10,000** a year. Salaries of **$25** to **$50** a week are common. **We teach you by mail and equip you** to command a good income, or you can **start in business for yourself.** We teach you how to **Design, Draft, Cut, Fit, Make, Drape and Trim** any garment, including children's clothing.

This college is endorsed by leading authorities and high-grade Fashion Magazines—McCall's, Pictorial Review, Harper's Bazar, Paris Modes, etc., etc.

The book illustrated above will be sent to you free. At an expense of thousands of dollars this college has published **100,000** of these **copyrighted** books to advertise the **American System of Dressmaking,** and will send you one **FREE** while they last. **Write for it today. One copy only to each woman.**

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Gold finished, brilliant, natural colors, usually retail 2 for 5 cents. Just think, 25 cents worth for THREE 2-CENT STAMPS; also tell you how to get FIFTY WONDERS OF EUROPE cards absolutely FREE. Our supply is limited, so write today.

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If you will write for our **Free Offer,** enclosing 3 cents for postage, we will mail you, postpaid, **six Handsome American Girl Post Cards** (no two alike). They are the loveliest ever. Printed in many beautiful colors. A true type of the lovely American Girl as she appears today, dressed in the very latest style. We want to tell you how you can get hundreds of beautiful post cards FREE and will send you full particulars and six of these handsome "American Girls" (all different). on receipt of but 3 cts postage. Address

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We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send to us with 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. Charles Alvin, Box 3693, K-58, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Three choicest artistic Souvenir Post Cards, beautiful colors, absolutely free, if you send stamp for postage. W. H. Gates, 177 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

—25 Envelopes 30c—

Send 30c for 25 fine white envelopes—full size—with your name and address in corner. Guaranteed best work. Sure to please or money back.

EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, Indiana

SCHOOL TIME AGAIN

It does not seem possible, does it? It really seems only last week that John came in like a whirlwind, slammed his books on the table, flung his cap in a corner and, turning a handspring, shouted: "School's out!" Now vacation, with its work and fun, is over, and John is just as delighted to begin school as he was to welcome the close of the last term.

Now, we want to ask all of our Up-to-Date mothers and fathers to be sure that every one of the children starts to school on the very first day. There is inspiration in being able to say, "I haven't missed a day this term."

Now, papa, be sure that those new shoes are ready so John can go the first day. And, mamma, if Gertie's new dress isn't ready, let her wear an old one. Be sure not to let her miss the inspiration of the magic first day. And don't let them miss any other days if you can possibly avoid it. Little children of six and eight lose a great deal more in a day out of school than their day's work is worth. And if your John, aged twelve, and your neighbor's George, also aged twelve, are having it "nip and tuck" to keep up to each other and ahead of all the rest of the class, it is very discouraging to John to have to stay out of school to help gather apples or pick potatoes.

And, mamma, we know you need Ida's help with the wash, but could you not plan to do the washing at the end of the week instead of the beginning? Of course we understand the inconvenience of such a twisting of the week's work, but remember Ida's education is at stake, and possibly her ambition, too. One would need a tremendous amount of ambition to withstand the effect of missing a half day out of every week of school. So let us try putting the white clothes to soak Friday morning. When Ida comes home from school they can be washed. Let them stand over night in the rinsing water. Starch and hang up next morning and wash the colored clothes. It will not take long, and Ida will always remember with gratitude how you planned your work in order that she might go every day to school.

Let us remember that what cultivation is to corn and potatoes, so is an education to the children, and keep in mind that "our children constitute our most important crop."

SALERATUS IN COOKING

"How nice and tender your string beans are. You use a little saleratus or soda in cooking them, do you not?" asked Miss Arnot. "Yes," said Mother, "just a tiny pinch put in when they begin to boil." "I thought so," replied Miss Arnot. "I never knew that wrinkle till I went to England. Over there they put in a pinch of soda when cooking beans or cabbage or anything that is inclined to be tough, and it makes everything so nice and tender."

"Well, I could have told you that and you would not have needed to go all that distance for the information," laughed Mother.

"Well, it does make a great difference," said Maggie. "I used to never eat beans or cabbage away from home. I always thought they were not cooked done, but after a while I discovered that what they lacked was the pinch of soda."

"Is that it?" exclaimed Rose. "Well, I always thought it was the variety. I never dreamed that a small speck of soda would make all that difference."

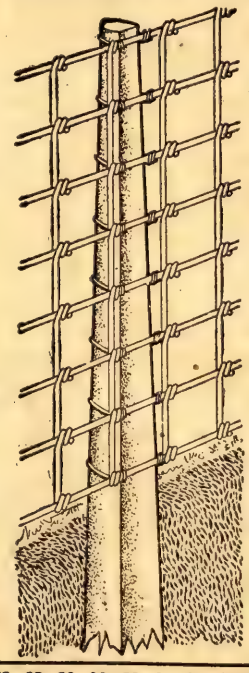
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Don't think of putting up any more wooden fence posts till you've had and read our new free Booklet that tells you how easy and cheap you can make solid, reinforced cement posts that can never *rot*, *burn* or *break*.

You can make over 100 posts a day and the material (cement and sand and wire) will cost considerably *less* than wooden posts.



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The Mandt machine scientifically made of the best steel and iron, lasts a man a lifetime. No experience needed to operate it. We tell you how. Machine far more than pays in a short time for the reasonable price asked. We *guarantee* it successful or cash refunded.

Write us today for *Complete Information* on the interesting subject of cement posts. Learn the advantage and cheapness of durable posts with half-round backs and no holes in them and hundreds of other vital points. Big 150-page treatise on Cement Work, worth $3.00, goes free with each Mandt Post Machine. Get your name in at once, so as to be posted on fence posts when the time comes to build new fence. Address today the

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$5,000 A YEAR

A Fortune To Be Made Each Year Growing Sumatra Cigar Wrapper Tobacco

If you were sure that a small investment would make you independent for life, would you make it? I claim that such an investment will make it possible for you to make $5,000 a year. All I ask is the chance to *prove it* to your satisfaction.

Any sensible man or woman would invest $250, if sure it would return $5,000 *per year*, and *every year*, as long as he or she lived.

The whole question between us then, as seller and buyer, is, *Can we prove what we claim?*

Do You Want to Make $5,000 a Year?

Any man can work a tract with little or no help at all, when the crop is tobacco, which will *grow to maturity* in 60 days.

It has recently been found through a series of tests by Government and private authorities that in a certain section of Baldwin County, Ala., the land contains the proper soil to grow the finest grade of *Shade and Sun-grown Cuban and Sumatra Cigar Wrapper Tobacco*—equal to the best imported, which is in steady demand at from $1.50 to $4 a pound.

In support of the above statements *we show the actual tobacco*, grown there last season.

The yield was 1,800 pounds to the acre. We produce affidavits from the men who grew the tobacco. In other words, *we show the goods*. We don't ask you to buy this land on faith.

What the Land Will Produce

In Gadsden County, Fla., the only other section where this kind of tobacco can be grown, tobacco growers *have grown rich* in the past *five years*.

A few years ago this land could have been bought for $5 an acre. Today *you can't buy it at all*, unless at a very high price. *Some of it returns over $1,000 to the acre* yearly.

Our land is *even better* than theirs and our tobacco is of a finer quality.

Cost to Grow

The first year the land can be shaded, barns built, all labor hired, if desired, and yet the tobacco will cost less than 40 cents a pound to produce. Following years the cost is 10 cents to 12 cents a pound. Sells for 75 cnts to $1 a pound *from the grower*. Can you equal this anywhere else?

A Wonderful Opportunity

You have the whole story.

What will you do about this great chance to gain independence?

Sieze the opportunity, or let it go by? Work hard, up North, for a bare living, or go down into God's country and live like a king?

An Ideal Place to Live

In Alabama the climate is delightful. You can be out of doors every day in the year. You will be near salt water—lakes, bays and rivers on all sides, where you can fish, boat and swim. It's a Paradise, a white man's country. Soil will grow everything—tobacco, fruit and early vegetables. *Something producing money the year round.* Good society, schools, churches.

$100,000 Warehouse

Work has begun on one fine, modern $100,000 tobacco warehouse and curing plant. This company will buy your tobacco just as it comes from your farm—no market to hunt.

Now Is the Time to Buy

Some day you will have to pay *ten times* what we ask now. You are asked to come in on the ground floor, *and that's the time to get into any new enterprise, if it looks as good as this does.*

Understand, we don't ask you to spend a dollar with us until you are *satisfied* that our proposition is right in every particular.

All we *do* ask is a chance to *prove up*, and to do this we want to send you full particulars. That's all.

A letter, or a card, will bring the literature to you. The number of tracts to be sold on special easy terms is limited. Warranty deed and abstract of title with every tract.

No Matter What You Think

Perhaps you think $5,000 a year is a humbug. It makes no difference what you think. We are going to *prove* this thing to you if you let us. We will tell you why we *need your help.* We will not ask you to give us a cent—you can remit direct to a National Bank. Ten dollars down and balance easy payments if desired.

We are putting this *right up to you.* We want to send full information. You should write us a letter today if you want to make thousands from a $250 investment.

CHAS. H. LEE, Sales Manager

1304 Heyworth Building -:- CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Just a Bit of Money and a Vast Amount of Courage

Is about the way I started colonizing lands. When I first came to Cadillac, Michigan, without so much as a letter of introduction in my pocket—and very little else—I had a large acquaintance with lands themselves—soils, climates, facilities and all conditions surrounding them. This I had gained from a practical familiarity in many corners of our country—from the rock-bound coast of Maine, where all my people hail from, to the sands of Florida, where I owned and operated two plantations for nine years—from the Middle Atlantic States to Colorado, where I had a ranch for over ten years—also have I today lands in Texas and a splendid grove of oranges and grape fruit in Cuba—yet, in the light of all my experience, with all the integrity of my reputation do I say to you, basing my statement on the law of averages, there is no other opportunity quite so good as that presented by these lands I own in Michigan. There is nothing phenomenal in my part of Michigan; seldom do we have what in many other parts of the country is termed "bumper" crops, but there are few places where averages are as high and in other favored spots the prices are higher than the averages. Oh, yes, somewhat! We never have total failures in my part of Michigan; no years of lean and years of fat, but we pound along with the most satisfying averages. Take the past year, for example, when we sustained an unparalleled season of drought, we still got over 1½ tons of clover where with usual crop conditions we should have had nearly three, and we got 156 bushels of potatoes, although ordinarily we get over 250 bushels to the acre; but the prices more than compensated for the short crop, with clover at $12 to $15 per ton, and potatoes at $1 the bushel.

Fortified with a wide general knowledge and reinforced by a five-year experience in selling lands in other counties in this part of Michigan, I came to Cadillac, Michigan, about six years ago for a look around. What I saw in my imagination has been and is being confirmed by most substantial reality. With a bit of money and a lot of courage and the judgment that I was securing the best proposition in the State, I bought on contract and secured by long-time option approximately 29,000 acres of land, made myself master of the situation at this point—in short, I christened this area, which has since become so widely known, "THE CADILLAC TRACT," and at the same time took for my motto this phrase, "The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity." I haven't changed either of 'em since. In buying these lands and entering into all my plans for the development, have been, and still are, two purposes, and these two underlie my every action—the one, to make money, much money, and as rapidly as became consistent with the improved conditions which I would bring about; the other, to benefit my fellow man. "Now, laugh, d—n it, laugh!" "A real estate man trying to help his fellow man!" Now, all together, "Ha, ha, ha, ha!" But, with all your laughter, with all your disbelief, brother, you cannot take away from me the satisfaction I have had in putting my hand in that of many of the worthy settlers I have brought to THE CADILLAC TRACT and hearing them tell me how grateful they are to me for all I have done for them. And I really did so little for them, in truth, for their success is due to their own industry and thrift, coupled together with the invariable responsiveness of the land itself and the advantageous conditions surrounding it. Still, in an humble way, I am truly glad that it was through me that many a renter has become an owner and is today independent. You can do the same. Why put it off? Just wade in and I'll help you to make good. I have brought to THE CADILLAC TRACT families from many widely separated States, from Louisiana to North Dakota; from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland to Nebraska; aye, even from the Transvaal, South Africa. All have succeeded where they possessed industry and a little pluck. I have brought whole families from malarial districts and seen the mother and little children so pale and weak and sick on arriving here wax strong and healthy in a few months. I have brought here families which have not been blessed with a child in nine years who were proud parents of twins a year after locating. Fast, I assure you—give you the names and addresses on request! Talk about productiveness!

I have now over 16,000 acres of THE CADILLAC TRACT remaining unsold on which I do not owe a dollar. Warranty Deeds and Perfect Abstracts of Title furnished. Much of this is the cream of it all, both in point of quality of soil, surface and location. The soil is practically as uniform as the climate, both of which are superior to any other tract in this area (and there's a reason for this, too), but the exceptional condition in the matter of transportation facilities, nearness to steady and high-priced markets, the location adjoining Cadillac, the 'City of Quality," the industrial center of northwestern Michigan with a population of 10,000 live ones who "pull together," each and every, puts my lands in a class by themselves. Come up and see.

Now that I have a turpentine company removing stumps and roots from my lands free of charge to you and to me they are rapidly rising in value. I shall boost the prices considerably another year; if you want to take advantage of the rise buy now. You have no right to doubt me or my lands; why do you wait? The lands will treat you just as squarely as I will. You can buy these lands in any sized parcel, from forty acres upwards. My prices range from $10 per acre to $30 per acre, according to location. Nobody can beat me on easy terms—nobody will give you more liberal treatment—nobody will join you in fuller co-operation after you locate than

Samuel Strickland Thorpe Owner of the Cadillac Tract
CADILLAC ROOM 2. MICHIGAN
WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.

(Mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing.)

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10 acres of my rich Volusia County, Florida, land will yield $5,000 a year clear profit; no interest; exempt from taxation for 5 years; 10% profit guaranteed the first year. Terms, $1.00 a month—3 CENTS A DAY.
E. C. HOWE, 733 Hartford Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

FLORIDA GARDEN LANDS

A Home and Fortune for you in the Garden Spot of America. As little as $5.00 down and $1 a week will purchase a garden, from which you can clear from $500 to $1,000 a year net profit per acre. These Garden Lands are located within 8 miles of Tampa-Florida's Greatest City, with a population of over 50,000. It is the best trucking region in the world. Delightful climate the year around. Beautiful Orange Groves everywhere.

We have only 2,000 acres—divided into 2 to 10 acre plots. 5 acres is the ideal size for a garden and will yield $2,500 to $5,000 a year net profit. If you wish to know more about the garden lands write at once for our-picture book "Beautiful Garden Lands of Florida." Address: Florida Garden Lands Association, Colonization Dept., B. 586 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Do You Want to Sell Your Farm?

I want information about any good farm for sale. There is a good buyer for it, willing to pay your price for it. I can tell you how to find him. Write me about it. I want to hear only from owners who wish to sell direct to buyer without paying any agents' commission. Tell me how many acres you have, what improvements, the price and all particulars and let's see if we can close up a deal in short order. Address at once ARTHUR CAPPER, Dept. 9, Topeka, Kan.

Michigan Lands

SEND for my free 32-page illustrated booklet and map of the Dempsy Lands in Mason and Lake Counties, Michigan; unexcelled for general farming and sheep and cattle raising. Best land at lowest prices in Michigan. Easy terms.

J. E. MERRITT, Manistee, Mich.

A Large Tract of LAND WANTED

I have an organization that can advertise and sell a first class piece of land to settlers. Only high grade proposition wanted. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, price, etc.

J. B. FENTONY, Indianapolis

AGENTS New Invention; never before sold in your territory; horse owners wild over them; automatic hame fastener sells at sight; coin money; a fortune in your territory; free sample to workers; write at once. Automatic Fastener Co., B 713. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

All Who Work

Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore,
Every woodman in the forest, every boatman at the oar,
Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and clearing sod,
All the dusty ranks of labor in the regiment of God,
March together toward His temple, do the task his hands prepare;
Honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and prayer.

SOME FARM PROBLEMS

Questions in arithmetic are by no means the most perplexing that arise on the farm.

To decide which of several methods of doing a thing will, in your case, be the better way often requires much thought. Plans for making work easier and contrivances by the use of which unnecessary work may be avoided must be considered in detail.

Often some wished-for improvement may be found within your means if you do the work yourself. Thus, the more we use our eyes and ears, the more observing we are, the more skillful we become in the use of various tools—the more comforts we may secure for ourselves and our families. This applies to girls as well as to boys, for often while the boys do the heavy work the girls can help materially in the lighter work as well as in the planning.

While most girls do not plow and harrow, every girl on a farm should know how the farming is done, for she can never know when she may be called on to plan and direct the work, and her knowledge or ignorance may mean financial success or poverty.

Here are some questions and some problems on which our Up-to-Date Young folks may like to exercise their minds:

1. How would you go about putting a concrete floor in your cellar? What materials would be needed? In what proportion should they be mixed? Where could you get the materials? If the cellar be 20 feet wide and 30 feet long, what will be the probable cost of such a floor?

2. What is quack grass? How can it be eradicated?

3. At about what date should cow peas be planted? Should they be drilled in? How much seed to the acre?

5. When should buckwheat be sown for best results? What variety is best in your locality? How much seed would you use per acre?

5. If your house should catch fire what should you do first? What if it should be your barn? Suppose it were your neighbor's barn or house?

A MOUSE FARM

When we wrote of those terrapin farms, we thought up here in conservative Indianapolis that we had reached the limit. But now we are gracely told by the American Cultivator of a mouse farm. And it is kept by a woman, too. And no automatic device for holding up her skirts, or to enable her to jump upon benches and to scream is mentioned, either. She lives in western Massachusetts, and she makes a living raising these rodents.

Last year, we are told, she sold 8,000 mice and rats for experimental purposes. They were bought by the laboratories for use in the study of tuberculosis and various other diseases. The animals, after being bought, are artificially infected, and the results studied with carefully recorded observations. The mice sell at from $15 to $25 per hundred. Rats bring about $25 per hundred. On the farm they are kept in cages and in the various farm buildings. Besides rats and mice, several hundred guinea pigs and rabbits are kept. Some of the animals are of rare breeds, and are sold for pets.

The animals are all fed on grain and vegetables, and several hundred dollars' worth of oats and several tons of carrots and other vegetables are consumed by them annually. Guinea pigs are used in large numbers in the laboratories in the manufacture of antitoxin, antidotes for the poison which certain diseases create in the system.

BE A TREE DOCTOR

Just now there seems to be a demand for "tree doctors." Scale and borers and numerous other insects threaten the life of our orchards. Our trees need pruning. The small, knotty fruits should be taken off the trees in order that the better specimens may grow large and perfect. The general farmer has not time to take proper care of his orchard. In nine cases out of ten he does not know how.

So to the boy just ready to choose his life work, if he is interested in outdoor life, we suggest that he read up on this subject of trees—their training, their enemies and how to fight them. Let him practice on his father's orchard. Let him graft, prune, spray and take off the surplus fruit so that his trees may ripen only the fine, large, perfect fruits.

Then when he has tried to practice what he has read, and has come to the difficulties and perplexities of the actual work, let him take a course in the State Agricultural College. He will learn more than if he had not already tried his hand at the work. Points will be explained and he will understand as he could not have understood without the actual practice.

After college let him put his father's orchard on a money-making basis. Then he may offer to care for his neighbor's orchard for a share of the crop, and the Widow Jones, whose orchard has been growing wild for want of proper care, will be delighted that she can get one who knows how to attend to it for her.

It will not be long before he has all the "practice" he can properly care for. Of some orchards he may take the whole care, in other cases he will be called upon simply to prune certain trees, or to spray them, for which he will charge so much a tree.

In any case he may be sure of work the year round at a very remunerative wage.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from an Arkansas Girl

Dear Friends of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

It is so kind of Mr. Everitt to give us space for letters.

I have been watching for a long time to see letters from other girls who can write more interesting letters than I can, but every one seems backward about writing.

I am seventeen years old and a farmer's daughter and proud of it. I like to live on a farm. Perhaps it is because I never lived anywhere else, but I spent a week in the city once and it was a long, lonesome week to me.

I like farm life the best because it is a more independent life. I like it because we do not have to go to some one else for a job.

What if banks do fail and strikes prevail, they can't starve the farmer if he has corn in his crib, meat in his smoke house and chickens and eggs and butter, fruit and vegetables, as every farmer can have if he will. And times are never so hard but what the farmer can get up enough money to buy clothes.

I like farm life because it is safer from accident than most occupations.

I know our church privileges are not so good as they ought to be, and our schools not so long, and we girls and boys have to work hard. But on the other hand, we are not subjected to the evil influences and temptations that surround the boy and girl of the city, and we are respected, not so much for what we wear as for what we are.

If the farmer gets sick he does not lose his job and there is something growing for him.

Although we have not much money to spend, so many of our wants can be supplied without money. We don't require so much to make us comfortable and happy. We can have days off that the working boy and girl of the town can't have, and make it up by diligence afterwards.

I have been reading your valuable paper ever since I could read and think it has done more to make the farmer respect himself and his occupation than anything else ever has.

Sometimes when papa reads something that particularly suits his fancy he says, "That man Everitt ought to be President of the United States." But I think he is doing more good in his present position.

COUNTRY GIRL.

Hot Springs, Ark.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers



15 JEWELED ELGIN

$6.95

15 JEWELS

Never before has a 15 ruby jeweled Elgin watch been offered at this price. Retailers charge $12.00 to $15.00 for them and they are worth it. It is manufactured by the Elgin Nat'l Watch Co. and stamped 15j ewels. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid oro-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, stating weight wanted, Heavy or Medium, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $6.95 and express charges and it is yours. Address
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Delicate and Refined Goldbacked Language of Flower Cards

We have a lot of the most beautiful floral post cards we have ever seen. We will give you ten of these handsome cards (all different) absolutely free, except that we ask you to send us two stamps to cover postage and handling and do us a little favor as soon as you receive them. We are making a very special offer in connection with these cards and we want you to have a sample set so that you may understand how exceptional our offer really is. With the ten cards we send you a letter telling how you may secure a set of fifty more beautiful cards by simply showing your ten cards to a few of your friends and neighbors.

These are NOT the cheap quality of cards that are frequently sold at cut rates or used as premiums. They are strictly high-class in every respect. Artistically lithographed in gold and natural colors. Don't let this opportunity go by if you are interested in post cards. We know you will be delighted with the exquisite cards we offer.

Send us four cents in stamps today (one cent stamps preferred) and say you want the ten cards. We will send them to you by return mail and also tell YOU how you may quickly secure the extra fifty cards FREE. Please use this coupon.

VICK'S MAGAZINE
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VICK'S MAGAZINE, 521 Vick Block, Chicago, Ill.
I enclose 4 cents in stamps. Send me 10 beautiful post cards FREE and tell me how to get 50 more without cost.
Name
P. O.
St. or R. F. D.
State

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.

Remember the Michigan State meeting.

It will be held at Traverse City, September 8th.

Governor Warner has been invited to participate in the meeting, and it is quite certain that he will attend.

Also many other men who are associated with the great State affairs will attend this meeting. Its object is so great and good that every citizen should lend his influence or personal aid to make it a notable success.

Not only a success in attendance, but in inaugurating the proposed great campaign to compel profitable prices for the potato and fruit crops.

Remember the time and place—September 8th, at Traverse City. Charles A. Emmerson, secretary, of Traverse City, can give all information.

Meetings

PATOKA (Ill.) LOCAL UNION will picnic at Chance Grove on September 18th. This grove is three and one-half miles east and three-quarters of a mile south of Patoka. A general invitation is extended and those going will be entertained with good speaking and other features.

THE EAST JORDAN (Mich.) LOCAL, F. S. OF E., met on Tuesday evening at the home of William Bennett. Much interest was shown by the members in extending organization as speedily as possible that we may be able to secure a good and fair price for our fruit and potatoes. A unanimous vote was given by the local in favor of the State Union calling a meeting this month of the fruit and potato growers of Michigan and begin to organize at once. Several letters were read by the secretary from members of the National League of Commission Merchants asking for shipments of apples from the organized farmers, but the farmer must organize to secure his price. A great and brilliant opportunity is now presented to the farmers to grasp, and if they will organize they will find that a thousand or more of the best commission houses in the country will open their doors to receive the farmers' produce at prices of the farmers' own making. Thus at one stroke we will have what we might call a thousand "equity exchanges" without a dollar of capital stock and without an hour's time to build them. This local issues the call to all farmers to join us. Come and be a booster and not a "knocker" and a dumper. The ladies can also help in this great cause. The next meeting of the local will be at William Barnett's, August 24th.—*Secretary.*

Great Fairs to Be Held

THE GREAT CALHOUN FAIR will be held at Marshall, Mich., September 14, 15, 16 and 17. George S. Barnes, general superintendent, Battle Creek, Mich. The word "great" has been wisely incorporated in the title of this fair, as it bears out its name in all respects. It is one of the greatest fairs in the country and one of Michigan's chief attractions. We have looked over their list of attractions for this year and the premium list with the intention of mentioning the chief ones, but there are so many worthy of mention that we gave up the idea of special mention and recommend all our readers in that section to go. When there be sure to seek out UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S representative, Mr. F. A. Westgate, of Eaton Rapids, and greet him.

THE GREAT DARKE COUNTY FAIR is another fair that is not misnamed. It was held August 23d to 27th, and we regret that we did not get particulars in time to give it such mention as the merits of the fair and its enterprising officers deserve. Mr. W. J. Owens represented UP-TO-DATE FARMING on the grounds.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF PREBLE COUNTY will be held at Eaton, September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. Harry D. Silver, secretary. Although this is styled a county fair, it opens its gates to exhibits of the world and annually entertains visitors from many States and several countries. It is believed to be, by many Darke county citizens, the "biggest fair on earth." Certainly no person in all central-western Ohio should miss the big show. Our representative in the person of W. J. Owens, Camden, Ohio, will be there to greet our friends.

THE WYOMING FAIR, Wyoming, Ill., will be held August 31st-September 1st, 2d and 3d. J. W. Smith, secretary. The past attendance at this fair ranks it in the first class. The secret of the great attendance is revealed through an inspection of the list of premiums and attractions. Specialties are high-class racing and up-to-date attractions that are entertaining and educational. Everything refined. Our representative is J. W. Parsons, Sparland, who will be on the grounds each day and hopes to meet every reader of our paper and ten thousand others who should read it.

EATON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR will be held at Charlotte, September 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th. V. G. Grith, secretary. This is one of the best counties in the State and produces in great abundance crops of wheat, oats, potatoes and fruit. The agricultural display at the Eaton County Fair is always notable, but the enterprising management is not content with this, but brings attractions to entertain the people from all parts of the county. This year they haxe excelled all former attempts, and to miss the fair will be to pass up a red letter day in the life of every citizen of central-south Michigan. UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S representative will be there in the genial F. A. Westgate, of Eaton Rapids. He wants to see all of our folks and he wants them to bring all their friends and introduce them.

FULTON COUNTY (Ohio) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its fair at Wauson, as usual. D. W. Williams is secretary. The date is September 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th. This is the chief agricultural exhibition in northwestern Ohio, and annually draws its tens of thousands from Ohio and Michigan for their annual outing and to be schooled in the advances made in agricultural crops and appliances for the farm and farm home. The list of entertainments provided outside of agricultural exhibits is large and includes some new and novel ones not before possible to see in that section. UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S representative is W. J. Owen, postoffice Greenville, Ohio, who will be on the grounds each day to greet our subscribers.

INDIANA STATE FAIR, Indianapolis, beginning September 6th and continuing all week. Charles Downing, secretary. This has always been a great fair, but of late years it has been growing greater by leaps and bounds. Its buildings and equipment now are the best to be found on any fair grounds in the country, while the exhibits and attractions are fitting to them. Every day's program is replete with band concerts, vaudeville, parades and many other attractions. But our readers must keep in mind that besides the fair the city of Indianapolis is a beautiful place, with attractions to invite the pleasure-loving or those in quest of knowledge. You should come to the Indiana State Fair prepared to remain a full week. UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S representative will be there in the person of Ora A. Kern.

CALL FOR MICHIGAN MEETING

Potato Growers to Meet at Traverse City, September 8th

To All the Potato Growers in Michigan:

The prospect now is that Michigan will raise the largest crop of potatoes she ever produced.

Reports from other parts of the country, covering the whole 1909 crop, beginning with the early crop in Florida, show large yields and excellent prospects. The indications are that the crop in the United States will break all former records.

So large have been the yields in southern producing sections that prices in some markets have already reached an unprofitable level. This condition is not assuring for the large Michigan crop, which will soon be seeking a market.

The gravity of the situation is fully apparent to thoughtful potato growers, many of whom I have consulted with as to our course.

The consensus of opinion, as far as I have been able to gather it, is that a mass meeting of the potato growers of Michigan should be held at as early a date as is practicable. The purpose of the meeting will be to acquaint growers in all parts of the State with the exact situation and the necessity for prompt and definite action to secure profitable prices.

Therefore I call such meeting to convene at Traverse City, Mich., on September 8th next and to continue until all business that comes before the meeting is transacted.

While Traverse City is not central in the State, this city was selected because it is my home, and also of the secretary of the State union, and we can do much more to promote the meeting here and arrange for the care of the people attending than if it were called for any other place.

As probably three-fourths of the farmers in Michigan are vitally interested in the price of potatoes, this call should bring representatives from all parts of the State.

Michigan papers please copy this call.

W. E. GREILICK, President,
CHARLES EMMERSON, Secretary,
Michigan State Union Farmers' Society of Equity.
Traverse City, Mich.

A Marketing Problem and How It Will Be Solved

(Concluded from Page 1.)

tion has been approved. The letter follows:

MR. J. A. EVERITT, *President,*
Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of June 2d we received today, and have noted carefully your remarks as well as the pamphlet you enclosed. The members of the National League of Commission Merchants would unhesitatingly approve of, and lend aid to, an organization such as you speak of, for there is probably no greater problem to contend with, nor the source of more dissatisfaction to shippers and receivers alike than the evils it is your purpose to correct. The honest wholesaler would gladly welcome a system of equitable distribution of farm products that would bring proper values and tend to make more definite his income as well as the grower's.

Those merchants who take advantage of the present-day variations obtaining in the produce market might not be enthusiastic over your plan, but it is in the squelching of such undesirable dealers that the National League has always united its efforts with the producers.

The league in its 17 years' existence has been ever ready to co-operate with the growers and their associates in fostering the perishable food industry, and probably has done more than any other factor to direct the produce of the farm and orchard to only upright and dependable commission men and protect the farmer from unscrupulous merchants. Yours truly,

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
R. E. HANLEY, *Bus. Mgr.*
Buffalo, N. Y.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—Potatoes are grown in this county for shipping. I give you the four largest growers of my acquaintance, their addresses and about the number of acres each is growing this year, as follows:

Name.....	Name.....	Name.....	Name.....
Address.....	Address.....	Address.....	Address.....
Acres.....	Acres.....	Acres.....	Acres.....

Report sent by.....Address.....

To give our readers a good understanding of what the National League of Commission Merchants is, we print from a pamphlet before us its "objects" and the "principles which govern the members" as follows:

Individuals or isolated communities can accomplish but limited results, therefore an organization of national extent and influence is indispensable. In this organization we propose to combine good, responsible commission merchants of every large commercial center, and, with the aid of growers, producers and shippers, either organized or unorganized, work together for the general welfare of the trade. A large percentage of the food products of the earth is handled on commission. The commission merchant is, and of necessity must always be, an important factor in the commerce of the world. Our organization lays its foundation on the personal integrity and financial responsibility of its individual members.

The conditions of membership are exacting, but not exclusive. Reputable commission merchants, where an organization may be legally formed, are invited to join us under our constitution and by-laws. Financial soundness and honesty of the individual members, combined in a national organization of broad commercial views, must and will command the confidence and respect of the American people. To promote these ends we invoke the aid and sympathy of all commercial and agricultural organizations. The rapidity and facility of transportation make all markets accessible, all products obtainable; the products of a single farm, dairy or garden may be distributed over and consumed in more than half the States of the Union. Every grower, producer or shipper may reach the National League through his commission merchant, and have his views for the general welfare carefully considered.

Farmers' clubs, fruit and vegetable growers' associations, shippers of butter and other dairy products, and all commercial organizations will find us ready to unite with them in defeating unjust laws, in collecting and disseminating information in improving business methods, in resisting discriminations and exactions, and in demanding and enforcing responsibility and integrity. We claim no section; we are non-partisan and non-sectarian. We guarantee our sympathy and support to every enterprise that may increase the rewards of labor or add to the comfort or happiness of the home.

Every producer of surplus crops, that are sold through commission houses, will approve the objects and principles of the league. They are fair and equitable and the members will probably live up to them, thus guaranteeing to shippers a correct report and honest accounting on the basis of the market price. The laws of the league provide that should any "irresponsible or unworthy commission merchant, through misrepresentation, secure admittance to the league he will be expelled as soon as his unworthiness is discovered." To make this possible the league requests shippers to report any case of dishonesty or failure to report.

It appears to us that the commission merchants have gone about as far as they can to correct the evils that have existed in the old system and it is now up to the producers to do their part. If shipments are made to members of the league the shipper has the guarantee of the national organization that an honest accounting will be made on the penalty of expulsion of the member, which in such case would practically mean business death. But the league has little if any power to insure profitable prices, which are now and always will be of vital importance to the producers.

Unless farmers get in a position to stop dumping crops without any knowledge or regard for the legitimate demand, markets will be glutted or not fully supplied, as in the past, and the returns will show as much variation and on the whole will be about as unsatisfactory. This is the point we want to impress on every reader—the fact that we want to drive into the mind of every farmer to remain there and irritate him until he does the one thing that will complete the correct marketing system which will give certainty and profitable prices in all future years.

This move on the part of handlers to organize a league and guarantee the honesty and reliability of its members immensely simplifies the problem of marketing perishable crops. Farmers should now be inspired with a determination to organize to control their crops and direct the marketing of them as it was never possible to inspire them before. To those who were formerly advocates of Equity Exchanges we submit the question whether co-operation with the 385 houses comprising the league in the large cities of the country, already capitalized, already equipped with all the facilities to receive and distribute the produce and their financial soundness and honesty guaranteed by a national organization, is not preferable to the plan of establishing new houses, calling for tens of millions of dollars of farmers' money and run by inexperienced, untried managers?

The members of the league throw their doors open to the producers without a cent of cost to them and will be glad to pay the farmers' prices as soon as they are in a position to demand them. We quote from Mr. Hanley's letter again: "The honest wholesaler would gladly welcome a system of equitable distribution of farm products that would bring proper values and tend to make more definite his income as well as the grower's," and from the objects we quote again: "In this organization we propose to combine good, responsible commission merchants of every large commercial center and with the aid of growers, producers and shippers, work together for the welfare of the trade." In contrast with this the Equity Exchange plan did not have a single meritorious feature, could not guarantee anything, was economically unsound at every point and absolutely impossible of accomplishment. This paper said so in 1907 and now, with the bitter experience behind them, the former enthusiastic advocates of the plan are forced to admit that we were correct. The experiment will serve a good purpose, however, as it will prevent any other person from again attempting to depart from the Equity plan, which recognizes three classes as factors in the political economy of the country—the producers, the handlers and the consumers. Not one of these can be dispensed with without committing violence to the others.

It should now be evident to every reader of this paper and members of the society that the one thing lacking to complete the Equity marketing system for perishable products, which will insure the widest distribution, consequently the maximum consumption, and profitable prices, **is knowledge of where the supply is and how much; knowledge of where the demand is and how much, and the ability to direct the supply to the demand in quantities to equal it, but never overwhelm it.**

How to do this is explained at the top of page 2 in this paper, and to save reprinting we refer the reader to it. The producers must first be organized in the right way, then in co-operation with the members of the National League of Commission Merchants and other houses, if necessary to select them, the marketing of perishable farm crops will be as definite as the marketing of any other commodities.

We want the potato growers to secure all the benefits that can come through co-operation this year. The time is short, but with the hearty co-operation of the interested people it can be done. But if not done perfectly this year, many benefits are bound to result even from partial organization. The area producing potatoes in large quantities is so limited that if one of the chief producing States controls its crop it will influence prices beneficially in all markets. On the contrary, if no control is exercised this season growers are bound to miss tens of millions of dollars which they should have.

We will not dwell on the exigencies of the case, as this must be apparent to all. We do, however, appeal to every grower to help to put the 1909 crop under control for marketing. Begin at once to do your part. Hundreds of others have been doing what they could for a month. You can help in these ways:

1. Fill out the blank at the foot of the "Official" page in this issue and mail at once.

2. If a State, district, county or local meeting has been called, attend it.

3. Talk about this movement, write about it and send to the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., for circulars and distribute them.

A few earnest people can soon organize a county. There are enough earnest people in each county in the United States that produces a shipping surplus of potatoes to organize it in a short time. Send the names of leading growers on the blank and we will try to interest them in the movement.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." The people who produce results in bringing farmers into this movement will be paid and earnest effort will be rewarded as liberally as in any other line of endeavor. For instance, the by-laws of the Farmers' Society of Equity provide that $1.10 shall remain in the State to promote organization when a State-wide campaign is undertaken. This means that for each 100 members secured $110 is available for meeting the expense, paying organizers, advertising, etc.

In view of the large crop of potatoes that will be harvested and the low prices imminent or prevailing, potato growers will enroll now in great numbers, as it positively is the only thing that can afford them relief from low prices. Almost any county will give 1,000 or more members, which means $1,100 or more to organize a county.

And what does it mean to a potato grower? Suppose you have 10 acres growing that will produce 1,500 bushels. Organization this year will give you at least 25 cents a bushel more, or $375. If you have 20 acres the benefits will be represented by $750. Is it worth while? With such inducements every person having a patch or field of potatoes should be an organizer for the F. S. E.

If your county produces a million bushels it will be richer by at least $250,000 if the county is organized. This will mean prosperity to every business and benefits to every man, woman and child in the county.

While the potato growers are most in need of help and direction now, producers of other crops must not think that their interests will be neglected. Organization is being extended as rapidly as the conditions permit. Also our readers must never lose sight of the fact that the Farmers' Society of Equity is for all crops. The success of the potato growers this year will strengthen growers of other crops, and particularly the producers of fruit and vegetables. The system that will market the potatoes at profitable prices will do the same for fruit.

Please fill out the blank on the "Official" page and mail at once. Do it now, before you forget it.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—Handy Hame Fastener. Every horse owner buys at sight. 200 per cent. profit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

YOU MAY WIN $500 in cash or one of 100 other large cash prizes by acting as our agent. Sample outfit free. No experience or capital necessary; Mrs. Lillian Harned, of Trenton, N. J., made over $1,000 in her spare time; write us today. McLean, Black & Co., Inc., 314 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Farm Lands

ALABAMA—Baldwin County; best farms $15 per acre. Delightful climate, pure water, earliest truck, strawberries and citrus fruits. Write the owner, D. R. Peteet, Foley, Ala.

A TRACT OF LAND WANTED—I am in position to sell a large tract of land to settlers. Large selling organization. Will deal with owner only. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

FARMS FOR SALE in Catholic community; $25 per acre and up. Ed George, St. Paul, Kans.

FINE LOCATIONS in Marinette Co., Wis., for sheep ranches. Fine grass lands, watered by spring-fed streams; $6 to $15 per acre. Close to railroads and towns. Write for descriptive matter. Skidmore Land Co., Box 93-A, Marinette, Wis.

FOR SALE—A new corn land and New Paradise. Louisiana leaps into the corn States; estimated will ship 60,000,000 bushels this season; price always 10 to 12 cents higher than Chicago; and it is grown for less money per acre or bushel than in Illinois or Indiana. Perfectly drained bottom land, not subject to overflow, cheap and on terms. Go and see the crops growing. Corn is now 16 feet high. Round trip free to purchasers. For full particulars address W. L. Harris, 936 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—79 acres, fair improvements 8 acres of timber, 30 acres of fine tobacco land; rural route; good location. Price $2,000. J. W. Shaw, Madison, Ind. R. F. D. 7.

IOWA FARMS FOR SALE—120 acres, 3 miles from a good town. Has a good 5-room house, one of the best barns in the neighborhood, good double crib, good machine shed, 2 good wells and windmill, 25 acres fenced hog tight. Price $130 per acre. 160 acres, 3 miles from good town. Good house, good barn, new double crib, large orchard and vineyard, and all good farm land. Price only $130 per acre. S. C. Carl's Real Estate Agency, Lone Tree (Johnson Co.), Iowa.

LEARN THE FACTS about the balmy, delightful Gulf Coast Country and its opportunities in business, farming, dairying, tobacco, truck, etc., by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Baldwin County, Ala., for three months' trial subscription. It tells what's actually going on. Sample free.

"MILLIONS ACRES PUBLIC LANDS—Given Away in Oregon by Uncle Sam—When—How—Where"—Write for this free booklet, containing full particulars. Douglas County Abstract Co., Roseburg, Ore.

MONTANA FARMS—In the famous Judith Basin. Write to The Farmers' Land Co., Lewistown, Mont. A company of farmers that save thousands of dollars each year to buyers. Wheat yields 50 bushels per acre. Fine climate. Cheap land.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG—Golden Seal now ready for fall planting. Write for prices and send in your orders. Ginseng Culture sent free. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Live Stock

FOR SALE—Coon dogs, rabbit and fox-hounds and other breeds and pups; also pigeons, rabbits, ferrets, poultry, cattle, sheep and swine. Descriptive illustrated catalogue, 10 cents. C. L. B. Landis, Reading, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS—Big-boned, quick maturing kind; priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, Pinckneyville, Ill.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Tobacco Cures

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

Miscellaneous

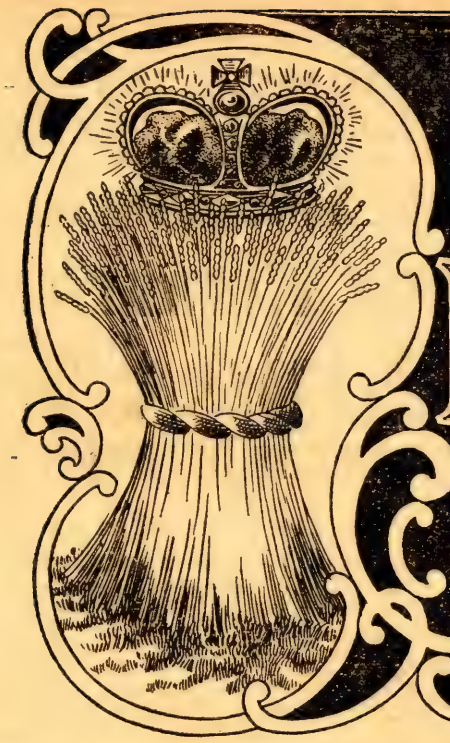
GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SAVE THE LIFE OF YOUR HORSE by using the Earl Remedies for Worms, Colic, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 12 powders by mail $1. The only guaranteed remedy for animals on the market. Send for pamphlet. Earl Veterinary Co., 2815 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SEND 10c for 3 mos. trial sub. to Jolly Joker. Full of fun, folly and philosophy. Address Auctioneer Joker, Trenton, Mo.

STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCK FOOD—We desire a representative in every locality to carry stock and solicit business. This is not a catch-penny affair, and only those financially responsible will be considered. Address Fenimore & Co., Trenton, N. J.



HARVEST KING WHEAT

A REAL MONARCH of the WHEAT FIELD

THIS FAMOUS WHEAT HAS A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Although we have sold the Harvest King Wheat for several years, the demand continues to come each season in undiminished volume, and it continues to give the same satisfaction that was originally responsible for its great popularity. The Harvest King Wheat is one of the most reliable varieties of smooth-headed wheats. In the past it has surprised growers by its hardiness, vigor and all-round reliability. The testimonials printed below will speak for the variety in this respect. It is one of the earliest varieties, hence one of the surest to mature sound, plump grain. The straw is strong, heads very long and filled with very large, red grains. Chaff red, heads beardless. The grain weighs very heavy and for milling it is all that millers desire.

It pays to change seed. It may pay you handsomely to sow a field of Harvest King Wheat if you are not already growing it. We have had thousands of reports for this fine variety speaking of its good qualities . We can print only a few of them here.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

The Harvest King Wheat is superior to any other in this locality. The season was the worst in years, and the wheat is only half a crop or less. The H. K. has a plump, fine berry. I will try Fultzo-Mediterranean this year.

T. H. G. L., Jefferson Co., Mo.

Away Beyond Expectations

Last year we purchased two bushels of Harvest King and sowed it on 1½ acres, and threshed 38 bushels; and it weighed out to 40 bushels, 5 pounds. We will sow 33 acres of Harvest King this fall. In the spring this 1½ acres of H. K. looked as though there would be no wheat, as the ground looked bare as the floor, but oh! my. It began to grow and the result was away beyond by expectations. It is truly a remarkable wheat and a first-class yielder. We could have sold all of this H. K. for seed, as the people driving along the road to town kept watching it, and wondering what kind of wheat it was and where I got it.

M. P., Marshall Co., Ind.

37½ Bushels Per Acre

The wheat I purchased of you, 2½ bushels Harvest King and 2½ bushels Fultzo-Mediterranean, I sowed 1¼ bushels to the acre, giving it a fair test with Fultz, all sowed the same day. Harvest King yielded 37½ bushels per acre, and Fultz 17½ bushels per acre. S. P. M., Howard Co., Mich.

64 Pounds Per Bushel

The Harvest King Wheat you sent me last year weighed 62 pounds per struck bushel, but I have beat you, as my wheat just threshed tests 64 pounds and a perfect sample. Yield very good—34 bushels per acre—which is 9 bushels more than our next best variety, the Early Red Clawson.

R. H. S., Calhoun Co., Mich.



A FIELD OF HARVEST KING WHEAT

A finer sight cannot be imagined than a good field of this noble Wheat, with its long, bright straw bending from the weight of the large heads loaded with golden grains. "As heavy as lead" is a common expression when referring to the heads.

2,083 Bushels on 53 Acres

J. A. W., of Rush County, Indiana, believes he has the largest yield of wheat so far reported. He planted 53 acres (Harvest King variety), 25 in "fallow ground," which yielded 43 bushels per acre; 28 in "stock ground," which yielded 36 bushels per acre.—Indianapolis News.

50 Bushels, Others 10 to 12 Bushels

Harvest King Wheat was far ahead of all other kinds in the whole neighborhood in every way. It yielded 50 bushels per acre, while other wheat by the side of it yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre. My wheat this spring is the finest in the neighborhood. Harvest King pleases me better than any other wheat I have ever raised.

Wm. M., Clarke Co., Ind.

Well Pleased

The Harvest King Wheat is promising indeed. It stood the winter well, and I think it is the most thrifty looking wheat I ever saw. I am well pleased.

E. R., Lawrence Co., Ind.

All We Claimed

The Harvest King wheat is all you claim for it. I have it sown between other varieties. It is much stronger than either, and I have every reason to believe it will make a fine yield.

O. E. V., Holmes Co., Ohio.

Can Sell 1,000 Bushels More

I sowed 15 bushels of your Harvest King Wheat, and I cannot praise it high enough. There is not another field in my neighborhood that bears any favorable comparison to Harvest King. I sent to Ohio and got 40 bushels of Fultz, but it is not near as good as H. K. I can sell all I raise at a good price, and judging by the interest taken in it by my neighbors, can sell 1,000 bushels more.

Wm. W., Sangamon Co., Ill.

Natural to the Soil

I write to inform you that the wheat you sent to this county is fine and every one is well pleased, and your trade here will be large in the future. A remarkable thing about your wheat is, they don't need any acclimating, but succeed as though natural to this soil. Last year many bushels of a variety of wheat were sent here from Ohio, which was an entire failure. Quite different with yours. Every person I have seen praises them and says they are as fine as silk.

J. S. M., Christian Co., Ky.

PRICE Small introductory lots by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu., 75c; 1 bu., $2.25; 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres), $5.50; 5 bu. (2 bags for 4 acres), $10.00; 10 bu. (4 bags for 8 acres), $18.00; 25 bu. (10 bags for 20 acres), at $1.75 per bushel. All bags furnished free.

HOW TO ORDER Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties payable on arrival and subject to examination, if $1.00 is sent to guarantee good faith, and a letter of recommendation from banker or freight agent. Remit by money order or send cash in registered letter. Give full address, including county and shipping station if different from postoffice.

The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house. Every reader of this paper can, with care and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Send us your order for wheat and harvest a big crop next year. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. All wheat thoroughly cleaned and graded, ready to sow. Circulars free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.



Send for Samples

FREE and Our Remarkable Clothing Offer

Write at once—just your name and address. Get these Free Samples and our great offer **NOW!** Don't even think of buying your Fall or Winter suit or overcoat until you have seen these overwhelming bargains. **POST YOURSELF** on the most gigantic clothing opportunity ever offered.

Either Ready-Made or Tailor-Made just as you prefer, and **the very highest qualities,** at prices which are simply astounding. Positively the very lowest prices on strictly high-grade goods and workmanship, ever offered in the whole history of the clothing industry. Local clothiers and tailors completely outclassed. You can dress **twice** as well as now and still **save money.**

No Money Down Write for our splendid No-Money-Down Offer—how we will ship a suit or overcoat without a cent in advance—not C. O. D. to us either. No reference, no red tape, but the plainest and most straightforward clothing offer ever made.

Sent on Approval **Fit, Quality and Value Guaranteed**—You take the clothes right home with you, try them on before you even decide to buy. We will not take your order any other way. We positively insist that you shall be absolutely satisfied in every single respect **before you pay us one single penny.** We do not ask you to be content with a hurried and generally unsatisfactory examination in a dusty express office. No one can tell what he is getting that way. We want you to examine this great bargain right in the privacy of your own home and at your own leisure. We want you to see how perfectly the garments conform to every line and curve of your body—how carefully they are made and of what splendid materials. Then if you are not absolutely satisfied, simply return the suit to us and **at our expnse.**

And Your Own Choice of TERMS If you want to pay all cash after the FREE Examination, you may do so, of course, but it is not compulsory. We will allow you to open a charge account with us and select your own terms of payment. We will allow you much more liberal terms than your local tailor or clothier allows even to his best customers. No extra charge. **You pay exactly the same price whether you buy for cash or on time.**

CLOTHING SECRETS EXPOSED

Our free book is the most complete and startling exposure of clothing frauds ever published. Every single one of the "secrets of the trade" is laid bare. And, besides, we teach you how to judge clothing, and how to make your own tests so that you can tell values and pick out a piece of goods that will wear, that will hold its shape, as well as an experienced clothing expert.

We want to see the public thoroughly posted on all these important questions. We know that the better informed you are on clothing values, the better you will be able to appreciate the really tremendous bargains which we are offering you. And we know that once you appreciate this vital fact, that you will always insist on getting your clothing from us.

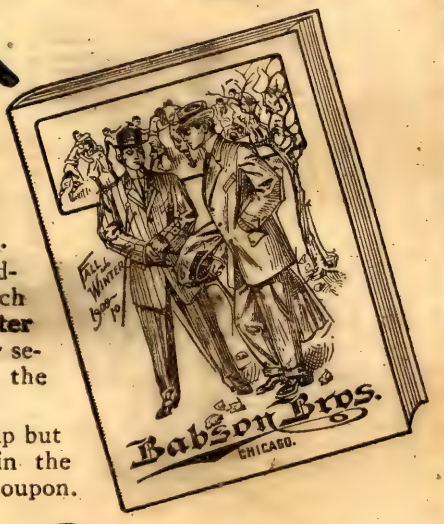
So send for this Free Book Today. Get all this interesting and valuable information for yourself, and besides, let us tell you all about our magnificent offer.

This Book of Samples Sent FREE

We want you to see for yourself what matchless qualities we are offering you and at **actual Rock Bottom prices.** We send you the goods themselves—not printed descriptions. You take them in your fingers, feel the actual texture, see the beautiful patterns, pull them to pieces and test the actual quality (and we give you directions so that you can make your own tests as well as an expert).

Then Read Our Liberal Offer—Positively the most astounding offer ever made on **really high-grade** clothing. An offer which will not only save you money, but besides, will enable you to get **better qualities, better styles** and **a better fit** than you could possibly secure in any other way. An offer which is simply revolutionizing the clothing industry of the country.

Remember, such simply astounding bargains cannot help but appeal most strongly to every discriminating clothing buyer in the country. So seize your opportunity **NOW,** this minute. See coupon.



How We Can Make This Offer Our unparalleled offer has simply revolutionized the entire clothing industry of the country. Competition has been absolutely annihilated. Our campaign of absolute Rock Bottom prices for the very highest qualities in clothing is saving thousands and thousands of dollars to clothing users every season. Our gigantic buying power, concentrated purchases, and specialized methods of manufacture under the very latest and most approved conditions are a few of the features which have enabled us to offer the most superb clothing **values** on the market today. The free book tells you the whole interesting story. Send the coupon today.

Ladies' and Children's Clothing This magnificent new department is, beyond any question at all, the finest of its kind in the country The styles in every case represent the very finest work of the best designers and ladies' tailors in the world. In fact, you could not possibly secure more exquisite styles than those we offer, no matter how much you paid.

Either Ready-Made or Tailor-Made, and at actual rock bottom prices. The same liberal terms as we make on our Men's Clothing. Here at last is the opportunity which every woman has been waiting for! The opportunity to dress as well as she wants to and at a mere fraction of what she is now obliged to pay. Every woman who wants to dress well and at the same time save money on her clothing, should write at once for a free copy of our 1909-10 style book, sent free for just your name and address.

BABSON BROS. Dept. 3656, 19th St. and California Avenue **CHICAGO**

Sign This Coupon NOW!

Don't delay a single minute. The clothing opportunity of a lifetime is right before you. Just your name and address on the coupon or in a postal or letter brings you the free book and samples and our great offer, by return mail. But you must act NOW.

BABSON BROS., Dept. 3656, 19th St. & California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your free book, the free samples and your great offer all free and prepaid by return mail.

Name_____

Address_____

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA SEPTEMBER 15, 1909 | Number 18

Question Often Asked--Seldom Answered



DOES FARMING PAY?

Few questions are oftener asked in rural life than the above. All questions imply doubt. The questioner is supposed not to know or he would not ask.

How can there be any doubt as to whether farming pays? It is not only the base of all other business, but it is that which furnishes life and comfort to all that are engaged in all other business. But for the products of farming the world must relapse into savagery, and people who live in luxury, faring sumptuously every day, must go into the wilderness and seek for sustenance among the trees and in the streams.

Can any one ask, Does a business like that pay? And yet the question is asked. It is asked often. It is asked by farmers, and it is asked by the consumers of farm products. These questioners doubt the fact or they would not ask the question. Who asks whether or not mining pays? Whether manufacturing pays? Whether

(Continued on Page 7)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

Subscription Price. 50 Cents Per Year.

Foreign Subscriptions, Including Canada, 75 Cents Per Year.

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *County.* Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Changes. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old as well as new.

Important. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance.*

Advertisers. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid-in-advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions.*



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

By this plan all the markets will get their proportion of the supply, none will be glutted and all the crops will bring profitable prices.

We believe this is the only practical system for marketing farm crops to guarantee steady and profitable prices. To market all the crops by this system will require less people than are employed by some of the great railroad systems.

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And two-cent stamp to pay postage and we will send you free and prepaid one of 12 latest **Fortune Telling Post Cards,** giving your own astrological sign and complete character reading by the stars. It will explain what you should avoid **TO GAIN SUCCESS** in life; for what you are best suited; whom to marry and many other things you should know. With your card we will also tell you how you can get **FREE** the full set of twelve, or **FIFTY** other post cards **FREE.** These fortune cards are the latest style gloss finish; printed in many colors. Send two cents and name of your birth month for one or 25 cts. for 12, all different.

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Catalog ready about January 1.

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Every farmer and any person having to do with seeds should have this powerful little microscope. Every student who examines insects and botanical matter needs it. Can tell if seed will germinate. Don't guess! Don't run risks! Know!! Examine your seed. A grain of wheat under this powerful glass looks nearly as large as a bakers roll. It will make any farmer money. Price post-paid only 50 cents.

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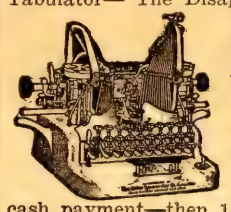
A $100 Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day!

Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

The Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the $100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—*yours for 17 cents a day!*

The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—*yours for 17 cents a day!*

The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator"—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all



Yours For 17 Cents a Day!

We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations.

The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money with The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, *right from the word "go!"* So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. *Earn* as you *learn.* Let the machine pay the 17 *cents a day*—and all *above* that is *yours.*

Wherever you are, there's work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand. Their salaries are considerably *above* those of many classes of workers.

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver *supreme in usefulness* and absolutely *indispensable* in *business.* Now comes the conquest of the home.

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An *educator* as well as a *money* maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

Write for further details of our easy offer and a free copy of the new Oliver catalog. Address

The Oliver Typewriter Agency
107 E. Ohio St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IT REALLY DOESN'T MATTER

How many good land offers you investigate; if it's in Michigan, you'll settle on mine. You owe it to yourself to study carefully the merits of each proposition. Compare my lands and the advantageous conditions which surround them with those in any other locality. My lands have every good quality possessed by any other lands in Michigan, and they are favored with certain benefits and blessings owned by no other area in the State which can be bought at the same price. Now, do not think I am depreciating other lands in Michigan—not at all—for there are a great number of splendid propositions offered in Michigan at this time, and, in a modest way, I consider every honest dealer in Michigan lands a public benefactor, but strictly from a business standpoint.

There are Convincing Reasons Why the Cadillac Tract is Pre-Eminently the One Best Buy in Michigan

First—I am able to sell you splendid land with stumps and roots removed. This through the operations of a Turpentine Company, which takes stumps and roots from your lands free of charge, or will pay you good money to take them from your own land and deliver them. In many cases you can stump your own lands at a profit, and I can prove this, too.

Second—The superior location of my lands, over 16,000 acres of them, within the City Limits or distant not more than six miles from Cadillac, the "City of Quality," the most enterprising industrial center of Northwest Michigan. Cadillac has risen from a lumber camp to a city of 9,736 live ones in less than thirty years and her growth in the next few years will more than double her population. Cadillac, with her beautiful homes, her broad, well shaded avenues, her notable enterprises, one of which is the largest in the world and another the third largest in the United States, besides thirty-one others; her unequaled natural possibilities and her ideal position on two large, deep, beautiful, spring-fed lakes bordered with hard boulevard drives, with all her loyal and progressive populace, is holding out to you a genuine opportunity. Just compare THE CADILLAC TRACT with any other lands in Michigan.

Third—THE CADILLAC TRACT, comprising over 16,000 acres of productive, splendidly located lands, I own individually. You deal direct with the owner. The lands are unincumbered—I ought to know, for it has taken many years of hard work to make them clear, with me in blue flannel shirt and corduroys to do it—and I furnish Warranty Deed and Perfect Abstract of Title. In all the years I have been selling lands I have never yet foreclosed a mortgage—I seldom had the chance to do so! This is more a testimonial to the lands than to me, for they make good—understand? But, straight goods, brother, I have never yet taken a man's money and given him an unfair equivalent; never pinched a man just because I had the chance. Most all contracts and agreements are alike; I have found it just as profitable to be liberal as to be honorable. I will faithfully protect your interests in all transactions. I can and will help you. Nobody's price is better, nobody's terms easier than mine. References? Surely, a plenty, from the highest official in the State to the humblest settler I have located. Now is a PARTICULARLY auspicious time to buy in THE CADILLAC TRACT. I'll tell you why if you're interested.

THESE WON'T LAST LONG

Three hundred and twenty acres of unimproved hardwood land, lying in a body. Two hundred and forty of it has dark clay loam soil, fifty acres of it is rich muck (the best ever for onions and cabbage), and the balance is dark, sandy loam; all of it is underlaid with clay sub-soil. There are 75,000 feet of green standing timber, a quantity of fuel timber, and sufficient cedar for fencing. A living spring of splendid water crosses one corner of the property. Main road on three sides. Land nearly all fenced. Two miles from railway and county seat. No. 380.....Price, $12 per acre.

Two hundred and fifty acres of level hardwood land, with dark clay soil, except about 40 acres, which is dark sandy loam and thirty acres of muck land. About 100,000 feet of green standing sugar maple and beech and 2,000 cords or more of fuel timber. Nearly all fenced with new wire and peeled posts. School on adjoining property. R. F. D. and telephone line. Eight miles from county seat. No. 379.
Price, $15 per acre.

One hundred and sixty-five acres of hardwood land with dark clay and sandy loam soil underlaid with clay subsoil, level to gently sloping. One hundred acres under cultivation. Entire place fenced and cross fenced. Good two-story frame house of thirteen rooms. Frame driveway barn on stone foundation and other outbuildings. One-half mile to school on main traveled road in well settled farming community. Terms: $1,600 cash, balance $300 per year; interest, 6 per cent. No. 384.....Price, $4,200

Eighty acres of productive hardwood land with clay loam soil and clay subsoil, which is close to the surface. Place partially fenced. Twenty acres cleared and seven seeded. About 50,000 feet of green standing saw log timber and several hundred cords of fuel. Splendid water and plenty of it. One and one-half story frame house, lathed, plastered and papered inside except upstairs. Post frame barn, corn crib, plank cellar. Three miles to county seat on good hard road. This is a pippin. Terms: $850 cash, balance $100 per year. No. 390.....Price, $1,750.

Forty acres rich farming land, all cleared, level to slightly rolling, with sandy loam soil underlaid with clay. Bearing orchard of mixed fruit. Twenty acres seeded. Fenced with woven and barb wire. Two-story, nine-room frame house, stone foundation and cellar. Close to school. Good frame barn on stone piers. Stable, granary, corn crib, straw shed, wood shed, tool house, hog pens, hen house, etc. Tubular well with windmill. Terms: $1,700 cash, balance to suit; interest at 6 per cent. No. 712.....Price, $2,200.

Forty acres, soil mostly river flats and excellent. Has fine drainage; good grass and grain land and a genuine bargain. Considerable timber. Schoolhouse on adjoining property. Terms: $50 cash, balance to suit yourself. No. 717.
Price, $400.

Eighty acres unimproved mixed timber land; no standing timber, but plenty for fuel already down. Good level land, with not a waste spot on it. All fenced, with road on two sides. Finely improved farms in immediate vicinity. Less than two miles to railway and good market town reached by gravel pike. R. F. D. and telephone line past door. Church and school near. Less than five miles to Cadillac, city of 10,000 live ones, reached by gravel pike. Land well set in native grasses, and I will guarantee every acre to make a good stand of red clover. Terms? Make 'em to suit yourself. Refer to 4218.....Price, $15 per acre.

Eighty acres of very level unimproved cut-over mixed timber land. Every acre guaranteed to grow clover, and now well set in blue grass. Close to large and beautiful lake. Only a mile to county seat and R. R. Soil responsive sandy loam underlaid with clay—the ideal soil for this latitude. No. 36,238. You can pay as much or as little down on this place as you wish and the balance any old way to suit you.
Price, $10 per acre.

Eighty acres level land, possessing warm, responsive soil, well watered by Clam River, a spring stream of some size which cuts across one corner of the place. Magnificent trout fishing. Schoolhouse on the property. Adjoins a $20,000 farm, which will show you what and how much can be grown. No. 27,228. Terms? Just whatever you say. Two good towns and railroads within six miles.....Price, $12.50 per acre.

I own these places. They are free and clear and title is perfect. I am placing them as "leaders," so talk up if you want a big run for your money. First come, first served.

SAMUEL S. THORPE

Room 2 McMullen Bldg. **CADILLAC, MICH.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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THE MONEY QUESTION

Who Controls Circulation Controls Business, Price and the Cost of Living

In a leading editorial the Indianapolis Star not long ago, discussing the much talked-of increased cost of living, and arguing that such increase is not chargeable to the tariff, declares increased prices are "consequent upon increased gold production," and it is therefore felt throughout the world. This must mean that the price of things depends as much upon the amount of money there is to buy them as it does upon the need for them. A person may need an article ever so much, but if he has no money to pay for it his desire for it neither increases nor diminishes the supply or the demand, nor does it affect the price.

Prices, therefore, depend more upon the money supply than upon the quantity of the stuff or the demand for it. "The idea that a few tariff changes," says the Star, "could alter this world-wide condition is as fatuous as Mr. Bryan's plan to double the value of silver in all the markets of the world by opening the United States mints to free coinage at an overvaluation of two to one."

We do not have to advocate the free coinage of silver, nor to endorse Mr. Bryan, to see the fallacy of the two positions taken by our able contemporary. If the high prices of today are because much gold has been discovered and more money has been made thereof and put in circulation, then if we keep on getting more gold and making more money prices will continue to advance.

If we remember correctly, that is the argument Mr. Bryan made in 1896. At that time prices of commodities and productive labor were very low. Half the circulating medium had been destroyed but a few years before by the demonetization of silver, and the financial institutions and the Government had got possession of the greater quantity of the gold. Following the panic of 1893 the money circulation was very meager, and consequently its purchasing power was great—prices of commodities were low. What money circulated was bank paper, of the circulation of which those institutions had a monopoly, and they could consequently control both the price and purchase of property and commodities.

It was contended that if silver were restored to the legal coinage it would break the then existing money monopoly, compel a free circulation, and bring prices to a generally remunerative basis. The value of silver or of gold did not enter into the account, for it was contended, and we think properly, that neither had value except as to their use —true of all commodities.

Addition to the amount of money was not secured in that way, but it was secured by "increased gold production," and "advancing prices" came.

"Advancing prices" was not the only thing that followed the "increased gold production." It broke the monopoly of money and gave the people a freer circulation. This induced the financial institutions to early demand of Congress increased privileges to correspond with the "increased gold production." Feeling that the stringency had been relieved by the "increased gold production," Congress refused to comply with the demand.

But it is no easy matter to silence a demand made by the money furnishers. Just before the assembling of Congress in the autumn of 1907, the money was suddenly gathered into the banks and held there, and like an unheralded thunder storm, came the panic of that year. Congress was given the ultimatum of granting the demands of the institutions or of suffering a more intense and prolonged panic. Congress yielded. Authority was given the banks to add half a billion dollars of their paper to the currency. And since it is the quantity of money rather than the kind that advances prices, if prices are now too high this legislation is as much chargeable with it as is the "increased gold production."

But the monetary experiences of this country are not to stop here. The same influences that created the panic and demanded increased privileges secured the appointment of a monetary commission to visit foreign countries, study old-world systems, and suggest "improvements" for this country. When that commission was appointed and Senator Aldrich, better known now than he was then, was put at its head, we warned our readers of the result that might be expected. The commission is now getting ready to report. Why has it not reported before? The "interests" had another problem to solve first. Tariff revision was up. The report on money hinged upon the tariff fight. The same parties were interested in both. The head of the monetary commission was the leader in the tariff fight, if, indeed, it may be called a fight. Mr. Aldrich won; and the next Congress will have the monetary report. And the special interests will win in whatever fight may be precipitated. The control of the currency will pass further from the people and more absolutely to the financial institutions. The nearer our monetary system approaches those of the old world, the nearer will our Government come to the absolutism and extravagance of old-world governments. Mr. Aldrich and his followers seek to become in government autocrats, plutocrats and aristocrats. This is not a party matter.

Those who control the money can make prices (cost of living) high or low by making money tight or easy. The Star is right as to the effect of the increased gold production.

THE ANNUAL CAR FAMINE

Everywhere is again heard the stereotyped talk of a car famine—a lack of cars to move the crops. We find the following editorial in the Chicago Tribune. The concluding paragraph is so unusual, and yet so true and logical, that we copy the editorial entire:

> The railroads are talking about a car famine. It may or may not come. At any rate, the tune is a different one from that heard not long ago. Then it was miles of useless cars on sidings, yard tracks filled with dead locomotives, steady losses in receipts, and all that sort of thing. Now some of the railroads report that they have no surplus cars, do not expect any additions to rolling stock, and, therefore, are certain to face a car famine before many weeks.
>
> Others heeded the warnings of the advance crop bulletins and began to get busy months ago. They have had their repair shops working with full force. The "bad order" cars have been reduced in number as much as possible. The construction of new cars has been rushed, and new and old have been hurried to the places where they will be needed in the immediate future. All of this activity has been due to the tidings from the farm proclaiming the tremendous crops which are to bring happiness and prosperity. And these are to be so large that expert elevator men assert that eighteen months will be required to move all the grain.
>
> That sentence has a suggestion for those who fear a shortage. The farmer nowadays does not have to sell his grain as soon as it is harvested. One hears talk of the Society of Equity and of agreements to hold back the products of the farm for higher prices. And so, while shippers and receivers of grain may be worrying over the posible inability to get enough cars to serve for transportation and temporary warehouse purposes, the prosperity of the farmers may lead them to take things easy for a while and relieve the railroads from the threatened strain upon their equipment. It is the attempt to do everything at once that makes car shortage. Distribution of shipments over a longer period may help the railroads out.

Every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING knows that has been our plea and argument for many years—ever since we sprang the idea of "Equity in all the business relations of life." Time and again we have appealed to the railroads to aid us to induce the farmers to quit dumping their crops on a satiated market at harvest time, but to sell to meet demand at a fair price. We have pointed out to the railroads their interest in the matter in prolonging their business, enabling them to employ their rolling stock the whole year instead of compelling them to seek extra cars for two or three months, while those same extras rusted on side tracks during the other nine.

We have urged it on the elevators and the mills to save them from the terrible burden of extra storage room, since the dumping system of marketing compelled them to buy and store a year's supply of grain within a few weeks or months.

The Tribune is mistaken as to holding for "higher prices." When prices are equitable, up to the general level of values, we do not ask them to be higher. What we plead for is STEADY prices —prices that the farmers may know and reasonably depend upon, prices measured not by what speculators may be able to force after they have the crops in their hands, but prices truly determined by the relation of supply and demand. This kind of marketing will make supply as steady as demand is. It will cause the products to leave the farm as it is needed for consumption. The cars that are busy this week will also be busy next week, and next month, and during all the months of the year. There will be no idle, rusting cars on the sidetracks, and the managers will cease to worry over car famines. It does not mean higher prices, but steady and equitable ones. It will bring farmers surer and better incomes, and the hunger of the world may be satisfied at even lower prices. Speculators that fatten on the dump markets are the only ones to whom the change will not be a blessing.

Yes, it is the plan of the Society of Equity. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taught it. The world is rapidly learning. The great magazines are admitting its feasibility and beneficence. The powerful dailies are favoring it. The farmers alone are slow to act. A few have created dissension. There appears to be two factions. Is any sane man willing to carry the responsibility of strife and division in such a movement?

DISCOVERY OF NORTH POLE

Before this paper reaches its readers every American school boy and girl will know that at last the north pole of the earth has been reached by a human being. Of course a semi-monthly paper cannot be the first to tell it, but we can join in the general jubilation that the feat was finally accomplished by an American and that the Stars and Stripes have been planted where no other national flag has ever been able to reach.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of New York, an experienced explorer, started from that city July 4, 1907, and on April 21, 1908, actually reached the pole. Returning, he did not get in communication with the civilized world until September 1, 1909. Up to that time nothing had been heard of him since March 18, 1908. He arrived at Uppernavik, Greenland, on May 21, 1909, and ultimately succeeded in reaching a Danish vessel, on which he made his way to Copenhagen.

The whole world is amazed at the discovery, though there was really little to find, only a very small, almost invisible point around which the whole world revolves.

Of course, there are those who discredit the story, as there are those who discredit great accomplishment, both before and after the event; but we presume the fact remains that an American discovered the north pole, and the American flag waves in that region of eternal frost, whence human hands will not soon remove it.

Since the above was written came the startling announcement that Comamnder Peary had also reached the pole. Mr. Peary started from New York July 7, 1908, and actually reached the pole April 6, 1909, lacking only a few days of being a year after Dr. Cook was there. That Peary found no sign left by Dr. Cook is not at all remarkable, as the ice there is constantly shifting, and the same ice spot cannot for any length of time be at the pole.



SEPT. '09 Look at the address which was on this paper. If the date is "Sept. '09" it means that your subscription expires this month and you are earnestly asked to renew. If the date is older than Sept. '09 our request is even more urgent. We count on you to help keep UP-TO-DATE'S banner advancing until every farmer's problem is solved. We wonder if you value the paper like A. S. Morrow does. Perhaps you have not read it as carefully and don't appreciate it at its full value. He wrote as follows:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best paper I ever read. It has benefited me intellectually, morally and financially. I would not do without it for many times its price.—*A. S. Morrow, Wallaceburg, Ark.*

Look at the address. PLEASE RENEW

National League of Commission Merchants

Guaranteed Firms Ready to Handle F. S. E. Products

The following list comprises the present members of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States. These houses were selected as being highly responsible and of known business integrity. The National League guarantees their individual responsibility and honesty, and should they deal dishonestly the penalty is expulsion from the league. Our readers are recommended to correspond with them and always let it be known that you are a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, or, better still, that you are a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity, if such is the case. You had better cut the list out and preserve it:

BALTIMORE, MD.

C. H. Anderson & Co., 119-121 S. Calvert St. Fruits and General Produce.
Blankfard & Meginnis, 135 W. Pratt St. Fruits and Produce.
Blatter Bros., 119 W. Pratt St. Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Thos. Bond & Son, 17 E. Camden St. Fruits and Vegetables.
I. Cooke & Sons, 7 W. Pratt St. Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Dried Fruits.
J. H. Dashields & Co., 17 E. Camden St. Fruits and Produce.
Wix & Wilkins, 9 E. Lombard St. Florida, California and Foreign Products.
Henderson, Linthicum & Co., 3 E. Camden St. Fruits and General Produce.
W. E. Jones & Co., 222 S. Charles St. Fruits and Vegetables.
T. H. Kepner & Co., 8 E. Camden St. Fruits and General Produce.
J. C. Leib & Co., 210 Light St. Fruits and Produce.
Palmer, Harvey & Co., 115 Cheapside. Wholesale Fruits and Groceries.
C. Shipley & Co., 105-107 S. Calvert St. Fruits and General Produce.
Wm. A. Schultze & Co., 118 S. Charles St. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Dried Fruits.
The Snyder & Blankfard Co., 220 S. Charles St. Vegetables and Fruits.
John Staum & Sons Co., 216 Light St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Stevens Bros., 226 Charles St. Fruits and Produce.
Street & Corkran Co., 115 W. Pratt St. Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce.
C. P. Tatem & Co., 121 Light St. Fruits and General Produce.
Wimmer & Co., 12 E. Camden St. Fruits and Produce.

BOSTON, MASS.

W. H. Blodget Co., 50 Clinton St. Fruits and Produce.
Chapin Bros., 97 S. Market St. Fruits, Produce and Southern Produce.
A. Clifford & Co., 11 Essex Ave. Fruits and Produce.
Collins, Pratt & Graves Co., 13 North Side Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Produce, Poultry and Eggs.
Conant & Bean, 15 North Side Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and General Produce.
Arthur T. Cumings, 85 Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Vegetables.
Curtis & Co., 104 Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and General Produce.
Eaton & Eustice, 66 Commercial St. Fruits and Vegetables.
A. C. Fisher, 40 Commercial St. Fruits and Produce.
Gerrish Bros., 52 Commercial St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Hall & Cole, 102 Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Vegetables.
T. E. Holway & Co., 15 North Market St. Fruits and General Produce.
Amos Keyes & Co., 22 Blackstone St. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game.
E. H. Kingman & Co., 19 South Side Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Vegetables.
L. W. Kinney & Co., 40 Clinton St. Fruits and Vegetables.
F. M. Leonard & Co., 52 Clinton St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Isaac Locke & Co., 101 Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Produce.
Lord & Spencer, 21 North Side Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Vegetables.
A. and O. W. Mead & Co., 35 N. Market St. Fruits, Produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry.
J. D. Mead & Co., Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts. Fruits and General Produce.
W. W. & C. R. Noyes, 13 N. Market St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Patch & Roberts, 17 N. Marke St. Fruits and General Produce.
E. B. Pratt & Co., 9 N. Market St. Fruits, Produce and Poultry.
Sands, Furber & Co., 88 Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Vegetables.
Winn, Ricker & Co., 93 Faneuil Hall Market. Fruits and Produce.
York & Whitney Co., 1 N. Market St. Fruits and Vegetables.
A. F. Young & Co., 77 Clinton St. Fruits and Produce.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Bert H. Bean, Cor. W. Market and Perry Sts. Fruits and Produce in car lots.
F. Brennison & Son, 156-158 Michigan St. General Commission, Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Coward & Kendrick, 66 M. Market St. Fruits and Produce.
Melvin Carpenter, 44 W. Market St. Wholesale Fruits and General Produce.
A. H. Doolittle, 180 Perry St. Fruits, Produce, Butter and Eggs.
C. S. Dudley, 129-131 Michigan St. and 174 Perry St. Wholesale Fruit and General Produce.
J. H. Gail, 94 W. Market St. and 153 Michigan St. Fruits and General Produce.
Harry A. Papson, 76 W. Market St. Fruits, Vegetables and Produce.
Rogers Commission House, 104-106 W. Market St. Fruits and General Produce.
Geo. R. Williams, 62 W. Market St. Fruits and Produce.
Paine & Williams, 82-86 W. Market St. Fruits and General Produce.
Potter & Williams, 144-146 Michigan St. Fruits and General Produce.
J. E. Schintzius, Cor. W. Market and Fulton Sts. Wholesale Fruits and Produce.
G. M. Wattles & Son, 152 Michigan St. Wholesale Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
Zaubitzer & Miller, 46 W. Market St. Wholesale Fruit, Poultry and Produce Commission Merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. Baker & Co., 93 S. Water St. Fruits and General Produce.
A. H. Barber & Co., 229 S. Water St. Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce.
Barnett Bros., 159 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
M. L. Campbell, 116 S. Water St. Fruits, Vegetables and Oysters.
N. A. Coble & Co., 137 S. Water St. Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Canned Goods, etc.
Coyne Bros., 161 S. Water St. Fruits, Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Cuneo Bros., 113 S. Water St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc.
Denney & Co., 193 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
W. J. Ellis & Co., 85 S. Water St. Fruits, Produce, Butter and Eggs.
S. T. Fish & Co., 189 S. Water St. Fruits, Honey and Cheese.
Frost Bros., 122 S. Water St. Fruits and General Produce.
Gallagher Bros., 191 S. Water St. Fruits, Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Garibaldi & Cuneo, 81 S. Water St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc.
M. George & Co., 95 S. Water St. Fruits and General Produce.
Moses Gray & Co., 249 S. Water St. Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Game.
Gridley, Maxon & Co., 101 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Hall, Weage & Carter, 106 S. Water St. Fruits, Vegetables and Produce.
E. L. Hasler & Co., 97 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
F. Heinze & Co., 169 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Lepman & Heggie, 221 S. Water St. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game.
C. F. Love & Co., 89 S. Water St. Fruits and General Produce.
Geo. Middendorf Co., 135 S. Water St. Fruits, Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.
A. L. McClay & Co., 173 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
F. E. Nellis & Co., 153 S. Water St. Fruits and General Produce.
Nichols & Harley, 151 S. Water St. Fruits and Produce.
Mark Owen & Co., 115 S. Water St. General Commission Merchants.
J. C. & C. R. Scales, 114 S. Water St. Fruits and Produce.
P. C. Sears, 121 S. Water St. Fruits and General Produce.
The Shafton Co., 151 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Smith-Cordes Co., 139 S. Water St. Fruits, Vegetables and Produce.
C. M. H. Wagner & Sons, 165 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Wayne & Iow, 185 S. Water St. Fruits and Produce.
C. H. Weaver & Co., 129 S. Water St. Vegetables, Fruits and Produce.
Theo. C. H. Wegeforth & Co., 133 S. Water St. Fruits and General Produce.
J. H. White & Co., 227 S. Water St. Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Veal, Game.
A. G. Zulfer & Co., 163 S. Water St. Fruits and Vegetables.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

F. Ankenbauer & Sons, 118 E. Front St. Early Vegetables and Fruits, Berries and Melons.
Armacost, Riley & Co., 11 E. Front St. Fruits and General Produce.
Bender, Streibig & Co., 218 W. Sixth St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Blome & Dreifus, 1010 Race St. Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
I. J. Cannon & Co., 110 E. Front St. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. J. Castellini, 320 Longworth St. Fruits and Vegetables.
John Curren & Co., 29 Walnut St. Fruits and Produce.
F. Delsignore & Co., 114 E. Front St. Foreign and California Fruits.
C. Eberle's Sons, 206 W. Sixth St. Poultry, Butter and Eggs.
M. Fugazzi & Co., 204 W. Sixth St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Funck Bros., 228 W. Sixth St. Southern Fruits and Vegetables.
S. A. Gerrard & Co., 240 W. Sixth St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Glas, Bloom & Co., 115 E. Front St. Green and Dried Fruits, Produce.
L. F. Gloystein & Co., 131 Broadway. General Commission Merchants.
D. Hoppe & Co., 31 Walnut St. Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Game, Fruits.
O. O. Howard & Co., 112 E. Front St. Produce Commission Merchants.
J. Leverone & Co., 110 E. Front St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Ambrose Kyte & Co., 129 E. Front St. General Commission Merchants.
G. E. Markley & Co., 212 W. Sixth St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables.
F. J. Nobel, 208 W. Sixth St. Fruits, Vegetable, Hothouse Products.
A. G. Norman & Co., 40 Walnut St. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Apples, Lemons.
I. N. Price & Co., 224 W. Sixth St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Vegetables.
Queiroli Fruit Co., 120 E. Front St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Henry Ransick & Sons, 226 W. Sixth St. Fruits and Produce.
P. J. Reitz & Co., 121 E. Front St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Romer Bros., 1009 Race St. Uroduce, Eggs and Poultry.
Telker & Dunker, 118 E. Court St. Fruits, Produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry.
The Weil-Brockman Co., 109 E. Front St. Fruits and Vegetables.
S. & M. Weil & Co., 106 E. Front St. Fruits, Vegetables, Berries, Melons.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Bigalow Fruit Co., Cor. East Ninth and Broadway. Fruits and Produce.
The A. C. Blair Co., 666 Broadway. Fruits and Produce.
The Brundage Co., 606-608 Broadway. Exclusively Butter, Eggs, Cheese.
F. C. Chapman & Co., 575 Broadway. Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry.
Carso Bros., 660 Broadway. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
The A. R. Duncan, Jr., Co., 2173 E. Fourth St. Exclusively Butter, Eggs, Cheese.
The Haas Bros. Co., 600 Broadway. Fruits and Produe.
Hurd & Ricksecker, 583 Broadway S. E. Fruits and Produce.
The Kelly Co., 755-761 Central Ave. Seeds and Produce.
Marsh-Williams Co., 566 Broadway. Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Vegetables.
D. Martin & Co., 630 Broadway. Fruits and Produce.
Peters, Blank & Co., 662 Broadway. Fruits, Produce, Dairy Products.
A. F. Spitler & Co., 680 Broadway. Exclusively Butter, Eggs, Cheese.
H. M. Strauss & Co., 531 Williamson Bldg. Fruits and Produce.
The R. P. Wonnell Co., 730 Broadway. Fruits, Vegetables, Produce, Eggs, Poultry.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Henry Becker & Co., 121 S. Fourth St. Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs.
The C. H. Brownell Sons Co., 123 E. Spring St. Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
The Evans & Turner Co., 19-23 E. Naghten St. Fruits and Produce.
The Fulton Market Co., Town St., Corner Fourth. Fruits and Produce.
The Wm. M. Fisher & Sons Co., 120 E. Town St. Fruits and Produce.
Wm. Larimore, 129 S. Fourth St. Fruits and Produce.
Sutton Bros., 113 S. Fourth St. Specialists —Apples, Berries, Peaches, Creamery Butter and Eggs.
Henry Turkopp & Co., 132 E. Town St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
J. P. Vail & Sons, 105-109 E. Town St. Fruits, Produce and Vegetables.
S. Wolf & Son, 135 S. Fourth St. Butter, Eggs and Produce.
Woodward Bros., 108 E. Town St. Fruits and Produce.

DENVER, COLO.

The Donaldson & Howard Commission Co., 1548 Market St. Fruits and Produce.
The Humphrey's Commission Co., 1520 Market St. Fruits and Produce.
The Lawrence-Hensley Fruit Co., 1534 Market St. Fruits and Produce.
The Leonard-Melcher Commission Co., 1528 Market St. Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
The Pinkett Bros., Commission Co., 1645 Market St. Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

DETROIT, MICH.

Harris & Throop, 347 Russell St. Wholesale Jobbers Butter and Eggs.
Lane & Schultz, Eastern Market. Fruits and Produce.
Lichtenberg & Sons, Laferty and M. C. R. R. Car lots a specialty. Fruits, Produce, Beans, etc.
The McDonnell Bros. Co., 35 W. Woodbridge St. Butter, Eggs, Fruits, Poultry.
Edward Read, 26 W. Woodbridge St. Fruits, Vegetables, Beans, etc.
F. P. Reynolds & Co., 12 W. Woodbridge St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
Chas. W. Rudd & Sons, 31 W. Woodbridge St. Fruits and Produce.
Alfred Rush & Sons, 45 Woodward Ave. Fruits and Produce.
D. O. Wiley & Co., 20 Woodbridge St. Fruits, Produce, Beans, etc.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

C. D. Crittenden Co., 41-43 S. Market St. Butter, Eggss Cheege and Produce.
E. E. Hewitt, 9 N. Ionia St. Fruits and Produce.
Loveland & Hinyan Co. Fruits and Produce.
F. E. Stroup, 7 N. Ionia St. Butter, Eggs, Fruit and Produce.
The Vinkemulder Co., 14 Ottawa St. Fruits and Produce.
Yuille-Miller Co., Ottawa St. Fruits and Produce.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Geo. Hitz & Co., 30 S. Delaware St. Fruits and Produce.
J. L. Keach, 112 S. Delaware St. Fruits and Produce.
John W. Neumann & Co., 118 S. Delaware St. Fruits and Produce.
E. F. Shideler & Co., 43 S. Delaware St. Fruits and General Produce.
Vondersaar & Co., 22 Delaware St. Foreign, Domestic Fruits, Vegetables.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

A. W. Bear Commission Co., 119 E. Fourth St. Butter, Eggs, Poultry.
Bower & Haines, 415 Walnut St. Fruits, Vegetables and Produce.
C. C. Clemons Produce Co., 128-132 Grand Ave. Wholesale Fruits and Produce.
O. C. Evans & Co., 205-207 Wyandotte St. Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage.
Ginocchio-Jones Fruit Co., 519 Walnut St. Fruits and Vegetables.
W. L. Grush Produce and Commission Co., 409 Walnut St. Butter and Eggs.
W. F. Helm Commission Co., 423 Walnut St. Fruits and Vegetables.
H. Kesting, 411 Walnut St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Nuts.
Charles H. Kuehne Commission Co., 520 Walnut St. Small Fruits, Celery and Vegetables.
Peycke Bros. Commission Co., Second and Main Sts. Fruits and Produce.
Perry, Michaels & Co., 515-517 Walnut St. Fruits, Nuts, etc.
California Produce Co., 413 Walnut St. Oranges, lemons, bananas, celery.
I. M. Clatinoff & Co., 425 Walnut St. Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage.
Evans-Douglas Fruit Co., 419 Walnut St. Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants.
Hurst Produce Co., 542 Walnut St. Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Fruits.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. H. Bowen & Co., 110-116 First St. Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Beans.
Jos. Denunzio Fruit Co, 116-118 W. Jefferson St. Fruits, Produce and Vegetables.
A. M. Emler & Co., 241 Jefferson Market. Potatoes, Onions, Apples and Cabbage.
C. H. Kahlert, 112-114 E. Jefferson St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Kohlhepp & Iula, 200 E. Jefferson St. Fruits and General Produce.
John Schaefer & Sons, 331 E. Market St. Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Cabbage, Onion Sets.
Schwartz Bros., 941 E. Market St. Potatoes, Onions and Onion Sets.
D. B. Sperry, 214 Second St. Apples, Potatoes, Beans, Onions and Onion Sets.
H. R. Whiteside, Fourteenth and Maple Sts. Fruits and Vegetables.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Ashner Bros., 336 Front St. Fruits and Produce.
A. S. Barboro & Co. Fruits and Produce.
Busch-Grace Produce Co., 52 S. Front St. Fruits and Produce.
D. Canale & Co., 329 Main St. Fruits and Produce.
M. E. Carter & Co. Fruits and Produce.
T. C. Guinee & Co., Front St. Fruits, Produce.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chapman & Eissler, 275 Broadway. Fruits and Produce.
E. R. Godfrey & Sons Co., 257 Broadway. Fruits and Produce.
A. Grossenbach Co., 299 Broadway. Fruits and Vegetables.
Nichols, Janssen & Klein, 277 Broadway. Fruits and Vegetables.
John Offerman & Co., 2567 Broadway. Fruits and Vegetables.
A. J. W. Pierce Co., 305 Broadway. Fruits, Vegetables, Butter and Eggs.
Schmidt-Gaertner-Vallee Co., 261 Broadway. Fruits and Produce.
J. Seefeld & Son, 283 Broadway. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
R. Stafford Co., 265 Broadway. Fruits, Produce and Grocers' Specialties.
R. T. Thomas & Co., 273 Broadway. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. H. Wussow & Co., 269 Broadway. Fruits and Produce.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

G. L. Bradley Co., 21 Central Market. Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Beans.
Gamble-Robinson Commission Co., 224-226 Sixth St. N. Fruits and Produce.
Grinnell, Collins Co., 212 Sixth St. Fruits and Produce.
Connery Fruit Co., 204 Sixth St. N. Fruits, Vegetables, Dairy Products.
Longfellow Bros. Co., 208 N. Sixth St. Fruits, Foreign and Domestic.
S. G. Palmer Co., 228-230 Sixth St. N. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
E. P. Stacy & Sons, 200 Sixth St. N. Fruits and Produce.

MOBILE, ALA.

Ibach & Beaven, 268 S. Water St. Grain, Fruits and Produce.
Mertz-Ibach Produce and Grain Co., 4 N. Commerce St. Fruits, Grain, Flour and Produce.
Muscat & Lott Produce Co., 55-59 S. Commerce St. Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Eggs.
F. Walter & Co., 21 S. Commerce St. Produce, Poultry and Eggs.
Warley Fruit and Produce Co., 10 St. Francis St. Produce, Poultry and Eggs.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Joseph A. Ball, 403 S. Peters St. Fruits and Produce.
J. L. Beer & Co., 218 Poydras St. Fruits, Produce, Poultry and Eggs.
Geo. W. Davison & Co., 307-13 Poydras St. Fruits and Produce.
Stephen D'Amico, Poydras St., Cor. Fulton. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
Kohlman Bros. & Sugarman, 529 Poydras St. Fruits and Produce.
John Meyer, 201 Poydras St. Fruits and Produce.
M. Pedersen Co., Ltd., 501-3 Poydras St. Fruit and Produce.
Noble & Salter, 407 S. Peters St. Fruits and Produce.
S. Segari & Co., 201 Poydras St. Fruits and Produce.
Jac. Stich, 219 Poydras St. Fruit and Produce.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

J. H. Bahrenburg Bro. & Co., 105 Murray St. Fruits and Produce.
Bennett & Hall, 161 West St. Fruits and Produce.
E. R. Brackett Co., 312 Washington St. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. Pratt Carroll, 267-269 Washington St. Fruits and Produce.
R. E. Cochran & Co., 96 Park Place. Fruits and Produce.
W. J. & S. H. Davenport, 94 Park Place. Fruits and Produce.
W. O. & H. W. Davis, 100 Barclay St. Fruits and Produce.
W. C. Deyo & Bro., 859 Washington St. Fruits and Produce.
R. W. Dixon & Son, 266 Washington St. Fruits, Produce, Poultry, Game.
S. B. Downes & Co., 203 Duane St. Fruits and Produce, Dressed Poultry.

S. H. & E. H. Frost, 319 Washington, Cor. Jay St. Fruits and Vegetables.
G. Furman & Co., West Washington Market. Fruits and Produce.
Furman & Page, 112 Warren St. Fruits, Vegetables and Produce.
Wm. Gamble Co., 292 Washington St. Fruits and Vegetables, Dressed Poultry Calves.
J. Hamburger Co., 264 Washington St. Fruits and Vegetables.
H. B. Hanson, 180 Reade St. Fruits and Produce.
Henry L. Hunter, 849 Morris Ave. Fruits and Produce.
J. H. Killough & Co., 157 West St. Fruits and Produce.
C. H. & C. W. Kimball, 202 Franklin St. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. & G. Lippman, 339 Washington St. Fruits and Produce.
E. P. Loomis & Co., 95 Barclay St. Fruits and Produce.
McCormick, Hubbs & Co., 279 Washington St. Fruits and Produce.
John Nix & Co., 281 Washington St. Fruits and Produce.
Olivit Bros, 335 Washington St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Phillips & Sons, 277 Washington St. Fruits, Produce, Poultry, Calves.
Thomas J. Roberts & Co., 181 Reade St. Fruits and Vegetables.
David G. Ryer's Sons, 117 Warren St. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. P. Sauer & Co., 43 Ninth Ave. Fruits and Produce.
Simons, Shuttleworth & French Co., 202 Franklin St. Fruits and Produce.
Titus Bros., 154 West St. Fruits and Produce.
John N. Voorhees, 179 Reade St. Fruits and Produce.
Thomas P. Wallace, 187 Reade St. Fruits and Vegetables.
T. A. Watson & Co., 99 Park Place. Fruits and Produce.
A. F. Young & Co., Duane, Cor Washington St. Vegetables and Fruit.

NORFOLK. VA.

D. Etheridge & Co., Inc., 34 Commerce St. Southern Fruits and Vegetables.
R. S. Godwin & Co., 49-53 Roanoke Square. Fruits and Produce.
F. H. Hobbs Co., 77 Roanoke Dock. Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
H. W. Moseley & Co., 29 Roanoke Dock. Fruits and Produce.
S. T. Nye & Co., 22 Commerce St. Wholesale Egg Dealers.
Phillips & Co., 24 Commerce St. Fruits and Produce.
Rountree, Holland & Co., 35 Roanoke Dock. Fruits and Produce.
Scott & Co., 7' Roanoke Ave. Wholesale Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
L. J. Upton & Co., Inc., 74-76 Roanoke Ave. Fruits and Produce.
Williams Bros., Inc., 47 Roanoke Square. Fruits and Produce.

OMAHA, NEB.

O. W. Butts, 201-811 Jones St. California, Florida and Tropical Fruits.
Haley & Lang Co., 414-420 S. Eleventh St. Fruits, Game and Produce.
Snyder-Trimble Co., 1102 Howard St. Fruits and Produce.

PEORIA, ILL.

John J. Campbell. Fruits, Vegetables and General Produce.
Campbell-Thomas Co., 121 S. Washington St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Carrol, Luthy & Locher, 233 S. Washington St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Hill-Tolson Co., 209 S. Washington St. Fruits, Vegetables, Butter and Eggs.
Nelson & Finch, 213 S. Washington St. Fruits, Butter and Eggs.
J. G. Reuter & Co. Fruits, Vegetables and General Produce.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Barker & Co., 224-226 Dock St. Fruits and Produce.
Brown & McMahon, 334 N. Front St. Fruits and Vegetables.
G. W. Butterworth, N. E. Cor. Second and Dock Sts. Fruits and Vegetables.
S. S. Darmon, 115 Dock St. Fruits, Produce and Vegetables.
Chas. Davall, 306 S. Front St. Fruits and Produce.
Albert Fogg, 100 Dock St. Fruits and Produce.
C. G. Justice Co., 123 Dock St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Robert McCauley, 156 Dock St. Fruit and Produce.
W. H. Michael & Son, 114 Dock St. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. P. Moyer & Co., 111 Dock St. Southern Fruits and Vegetables.
Edward Roberts, 220-222 Dock St. Fruits, Vegetables, Butter and Eggs.
P. S. Scott Co., 150 Dock St. Fruits and Vegetables.
R. A. Shetzline & Sons, 214 Callowhill St. Fruits and Vegetables.
John H. Simon, 119 Dock St. Fruits and Produce.
Wm. Smith & Co., 14 S. Water St. Butter, Eggs and Dressed Poultry.
Chas. H. Stewart, 108-110 Callowhill St. Fruits and Produce.
Wm. Weinert & Co., S. W. Cor. Front and Vine Sts. Fruit and Produce.
C. Wilkinson's Sons. Fruit and Produce.
J. P. Wilson, 116 Dock St. Fruits and Produce.
E. S. Woodward & Co., 122 Dock St. Fruits and Vegetables.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Ash & Baldwin, 1023 Liberty Ave. Fruits, Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry.
Beatty & Haberman, 1734 Penn Ave. Fruit and Produce.
John C. Blume & Co., 215 Twenty-first St. Fruits and Produce.
M. O. Coggins Co., 113 Ferry, and 56 Twenty-first St. Fruits and Vegetables.
Crutchfield & Woolfolk, 201-203 Twenty-first St. Fruits and Produce.
Dale & Cannon, 51-53 Eighteenth St. Fruits and Vegetables.
S. C. Focer, P. R. R. Yards. Fruits and Produce.
Iron City Produce Co., 201 Ferry St. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.
Keystone Commercial Co., 52 Terminal Way. Fruits and Vegetables.
Koehler Produce Co., 52 Twenty-first St. Fruits and Vegetables.
H. W. Kurtz & Co., 41-45 Eighteenth St. Fruits and Produce.
Latshaw-Feerst Co., 203 Ferry St. Butter and Eggs.
W. E. Osborn Co., 207 Ferry St. Fruits, Produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry.
Renton & Co., 103 Ferry St. Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Game.
C. C. Spencer Co., Cor. Twenty-first and Liberty Sts. Eggs, Poultry and Produce.
Thorniley Bros., P. R. R. Yards. Fruits and Produce.
John Wallace, 111 Ferry St. Fruits and Vegetables, Eggs, Poultry.
Wilson Produce Co., 47 Eighteenth St. Fruits and Produce.
Yost Produce Co., 70 Fifteenth St. S. S. Poultry and Produce.
A. F. Young & Co., 58 Twenty-first St. Fruits and Produce.

RICHMOND, VA.

Crovo & Crenshaw, 1304 E. Cary St. Fruits and Vegetables.
P. A. Heindl & Co., 1307 E. Cary St. Southern Fruits and Vegetables.
Wm. Jenkins & Son, 1311 E. Cary St. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. D. McIntire & Co., 1320 E. Cary St. Fruits and Vegetables.
S. F. Padgett & Co., 1303 E. Cary St. Fruits and Vegetables, Butter, Eggs.
L. S. Whitmore & Co., 22 S. Thirteenth St. Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Produce.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wm. Bray & Co., 226 Market St. Specialty Eggs.
F. W. Brockman Commission Co., 817 N. Fourth St. Eggs, Poultry, Butter, Produce, Fruits.
Henry Broeder's Sons Commission Co., 411 Franklin Ave. Packers and Shippers of Eggs and Poultry.
C. J. Dennis & Co., 1011 N. Third St. Fruits, Produce, Eggs, Poultry.
Geo. G. Fairham & Bro., 927 N. Fourth St. Fruits and Produce.
Gerber Fruit Co., 910 N. Third St. Fruits and Produce.
Wm. Hartman, 991 N. Third St. Fruits and Produce.
Haueisen Bros., 1017 N. Third St. Fruits and Produce.
Henscen & Goerner, 1037 N. Third St. Carload lots Fruits, Produce, Watermelons.
Jasper & Sellmeyer, 835 N. Third St. Fruits, Produce, Eggs, Grass Seeds.
Hilmer Commission Co., 824 N. Third St. Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
P. M. Kiely & Co., 903 N. Fourth St. Fruits, Produce, Poultry, Eggs, Furs, etc.
William Koeneman, 919 N. Fourth St. Fruits and Produce.
F. H. Miller Commission Co., 925 N. Fourth St. Game, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables.
W. G. Mueller Produce Co., Second and Washington Ave. Fruits, Vegetables.
F. C. Papendick & Co., 716 N. Second St. Eggs, Poultry and Butter.
Conrad Schopp Fruit Co., 1001 N. Third St. Fruits, Produce and Vegetables.
Geo. P. Schopp & Co., 721 N. Third St. Fruits, Produce and Vegetables.
Shaw & Richmond Produce Co., 829 N. Third St. Fruits and Produce.
Townsend Commission Co., 827 N. Third St. Live Stock, Grain, Nuts, Seeds, Poultry, Eggs.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

August Ammon, 67 E. Third St. Fruits and Produce.
Crescent Creamery Co., 82-90 E. Third St. Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Poultry.
Dore-Redpath Co., 111-115 E. Third St. Fruits, Vegetables and Produce.
R. A. Durkee, 96 E. Third St. Fruits and Produce.
J. W. Fillebrown & Co., 114 E. Third St. Fruits and Vegetables.
John B. Hoxsie & Co., 94 E. Third St. Fruits and Produce.
Minnesota Butter & Cheese Co., 65 E. Third St. Butter and Cheese.
B. Presley Co., 102-106 E. Third St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

M. O. Baker & Co., 122 Superior St. Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs.
J. C. Deckelman, 117 Superior St. Fruits and Produce.
The Geroe Co., 505-507 Monroe St. Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce.
Jackson, Lee & Co., 31-35 N. Huron St. Fruits and Produce.
N. L. Ries Sons & Weil, 417-419 Monroe St. Fruits and Produce.
J. T. Smith & Son, 513 Monroe St. Fruits and Vegetables.
J. Winfield, 110 Superior St. Fruits and Produce.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. Adams Co., 907 B. St. N. W. Fruits and Vegetables.
Robt. L. Anderson, 919 B St. N. W. Fruits and Vegetables.
F. B. Crovo, Jr., & Co., Ninth and Louisiana Ave. N. W. Fruit and Produce.
Heitmuller & Heider, 923 B St. N. W. Fruits and Produce.
Krey, Price & Co., 933 Louisiana Ave. N. W. Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs and Produce.
Wm. W. Leishear & Son, 917 B St. N. W. Fruits and Produce.
J. R. Sherwood, 911 Louisiana Ave. N. W. Fruits and Produce.
H. L. Strang, 916 Louisiana Ave. N. W. Fruits and Vegetables.
Wm. O. Shreve & Sons, 921 B St. N. W. Fruits and Vegetables.
G. Taylor Wade, 911 B St. N. W. Fruits and Produce.

STORY

Jim's Homecoming

By Graham Du Bois.

"He's coming home Wednesday, Rob."

The letter slipped from the old woman's trembling hand as she wiped her misty eyes on the corner of her immaculate apron. "Wednesday? Why! that's today. He'll be here this morning, Rob."

She leaned forward in her eagerness and touched her husband's arm, but the thrill of her voice and the quiver of her fingers awakened no answering enthusiasm from the man. His eyes were wandering down the long lane to the river that was winding like a yellow serpent through the green of distant meadows, and he did not even turn his head in answer.

"Rob! Rob!"

Her gray head shrank down upon his shoulder and her faded blue eyes made mute apepal to his. "Rob, speak to me."

The man's massive chin dropped doggedly into the palm of the hand that had been resting on the window sill. The fingers of the other clutched the arm of his chair, then, relaxing, they gropingly sought her hair and lingered over the silvery threads, as if by their caressing touch he could convey the thoughts his lips were loth to utter.

"Aren't you glad he's coming home, Rob?"

"In a way I am, Annie; but——'

"But what?" She shifted her head and he turned from the window.

"I was just thinking it might be better if he'd stay away. It's likely he'll get tired here, like he did the last time, and go off again; and that would mean more disappointment."

A shadow fell upon the old woman's face, and then a smile broke about her lips and glistened through the tears that trembled in her eyes.

"But he's changed now. It was a girl that did it, a sweet, beautiful girl. Maybe you didn't hear that part—I was crying so when I got to it. Let me read it to you again."

She stooped and, picking up the letter, spread it out on her lap, running her fingers carefully down the page.

"Here it is: 'She showed me my duty, and I'm coming home to you. Love can work wonders in a man's heart; it is as the poet says, still miraculous.'"

The letter fluttered down to the floor again. She busied herself in brushing the room and arranging the table for her son's reception. She sets his chair in its old place by the window and drew her own beside it, so they could sit and talk like they had done in past years before Jim heeded the world's maddening call. The old man by the window, feeling that he was forgotten, coughed irritably once or twice to attract her attention, but her scurrying feet and the busy dusting rag drowned all sounds save their own.

"Annie," he whispered, after a brief has forgotten about the mortgage on this old farm. I was made to pay his debts. I bet he hasn't a cent."

The dusting was delayed only for a moment, while she gave him a glance that silenced him.

"Anine," he whispered, after a brief pause, "I see a man coming down the road. He looks like Jim."

"It can't be, Rob," she smiled. "It's too early."

"It is Jim," he cried a little later; and there was such a note of decision in his voice that she stopped dusting and dropped into her chair. "He's almost here now, and he has his hat off, and he's running like mad."

The gate clicked, and there was the heavy sound of feet hurrying up the path. Then the door swung open and a man rushed breathlessly into the room.

"Why, here you are, mother," catching her up in his arms and holding her close; "looking just the same as ever, and waiting for me like you did in the old days when I had been off swimming."

She lay sobbing against his breast a while, then he thrust her gently back into the chair.

"And there's father! How's the rheumatism, Dad?"

"It's the same old disease, Jim. But don't press my hand so hard, boy; you're squeezing the tears from my eyes."

The old man ran the back of his hand across his furrowed cheek and turned his face toward the window. Jim sank into the chair near his mother. She leaned over and took one of his big hands.

"Tell me about that girl, Jim," she urged; "tell me all she did for you."

"I'll try to explain to you, mother," Jim's voice was tender with the hush of memory. Her fingers tightened about his hand in answer.

"The principle of her life is self-elimination. She says it is the law of all life, of all love, of all happiness. She means by that, mother, to lose the consciousness of self in laboring for others, to fight back the blinding tears of pain in our devotion to duty, 'to suffer and be strong.' And, mother, she wants to start an endless chain of helpfulness that would reach around the earth, each man lifting another up, until the whole world stood redeemed at the feet of God."

"It's beautiful," cried his mother. "Rob, are you listening?"

The old man grunted an assent.

"What was her name, Jim?"

"Why, you see, mother," he said, "she's so different from the ordinary mortal that I call her Angel." He drew out a little locket and put it in her hand. "There's her picture, mother."

The old man was sitting by the window, trying to look unconcerned, and Jim went over to him and laid a tender hand on his arm.

"Father," he whispered, "I've come back to pay off that mortgage."

The old man looked up with a start.

"You don't mean to say you have eight hundred dollars, Jim?"

"Much more than that, Dad."

"A thousand, maybe?" The old man's voice trembled with eagerness.

Jim laughed. "Many, many thousands, father. You see, I struck it rich back there. You can have anything you want now, you and mother—a new barn, a new porch, a new house, if you like. And father,'|'—Jim's voice was tremulous now—"I'm going to bring you a daughter. You'll love her, Daddy; you can't help loving her."

The old man tottered to his feet.

"I reckon I have been a little hard on you, Jim. We've both got lots to forget."

A tear crept down his cheek, and he made a futile attempt to wipe it away on his coat sleeve; then he stumbled blindly out of the room.

Over in the corner the old mother was still gazing at the sweet face in the locket. Presently she pressed it reverently to her lips.

"Angel," she whispered softly; "Angel."

—*Successful Farming.*

The Home Days

When the golden rod has withered, and the maple leaves are red,
When the robbin's nest is empty, and the cricket's prayers are said,
In the silence and the shadows of the swiftly hastening Fall
Come the dear and happy home days, days we love the best of all.

Then the household gathers early, and the firelight leaps and glows
Till the old hearth in its brightness wears the story of the rose;
Then the grandsire thinks of stories, and the children cluster sweet,
And the floor is just a keyboard for the baby's pattering feet.

If the raindrops dance cotillions on the roof and on the eaves,
If the chill wind sweeps the meadows, shorn and bare and bound in sheaves,
If the snowflakes come like fairies, shod in shoes of silence, we
Only crowd the closer, closer, where the cheery kindred be.

Oh, the dear face of the mother, as she tucks the laddies in,
Oh, the big voice of the father heard o'er all the merry din;
Home, and happy homely loved ones, how they weave their spells around
Heart and life and creed and memory, in the farmstead's holy ground.

When the golden rod has faded, when the maple leaves are red,
When the empty nest is clinging to the branches overhead,
In the silence and the shadow of the hurrying later Fall
Come the dear days, come the home days, in the year the best of all.

—*Margaret W. Sangster in Woman's Home Companion.*

Town and Country

When all the world is bleak and bare,
When all the trees are cold and brown;
When Arctic breezes chill the air,
And Nature onse so fond and fair
Falls in the shadow of despair,
Give me the busy town.

But when the birds are on the wing,
And Nature once so fond and fair
When silver streams their carols sing,
And flowering trees their garlands fling,
And rich with sound the woodlands ring,
I'd have the countryside.

—*John Kendrick Bangs.*

Great Reasons by a Great Man

One of the most brilliant of modern British churchmen, Frederick William Farrar, since 1895 dean of Canterbury, and for many years chaplain to the late Queen Victoria, lately gave six reasons for signing a pledge of total abstinence, which constitute a most impressive argument for temperance. They follow:

"First—I became convinced that the use of alcohol in any form was not a necessity. I saw that whole nations have lived and flourished without it. I believed that the whole race of man had existed for centuries previous to its discovery.

"Second—I was struck by the indisputable fact that in England fifty thousand inhabitants of our prisons, accustomed to strong drink all their lives, and the majority of them brought into prison directly or indirectly by it, could be, and were, from the moment of their imprisonment, absolutely deprived of it, not only without loss, but with entire gain to their personal health.

"Third—I derived from the record testimony of our most eminent physicians that the use of alcohol is a subtle and manifold source of disease, even to thousands who use it in quantities conveniently deemed moderate; also that all the young, and all the healthy, and all who sleep well and eat well, do not require it, and are better without it.

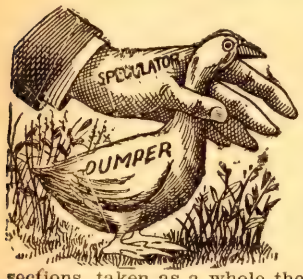
"Fourth—Then the carefully drawn statisening life, distinctly and indisputably conme that total abstinence, so far from shortics of many insurance societies convinced duced to longevity.

"Fifth—Then I accumulated proof that drink is so tar from being requisite to physical strength or intellectual force, that many of our greatest athletes, from the days of Samson onward, 'whose drink was only of the crystal brook,' achieved without alcohol mightier feats than have been achieved with it.

"Sixth—And besides all this, I knew that the life of man always gains by abolishing needless expenses and avoiding artificial wants. Benjamin Franklin said, a hundred years ago, 'Temperance puts wood on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, clothes on the bairns, intelligence in the brain and spirit in the constitution.'"

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



THE year has now advanced to a time when a reasonably correct estimate may be made of the crops. Notwithstanding that droughts and floods have seriously interfered with production in some sections, taken as a whole the production of farm crops will be unusually heavy this year and of more than an average good quality. If good prices can be maintained 1909 will be recorded in history as farmers' most prosperous year.

The most important exception in the list of staple crops is cotton. According to the National Ginners' Association's report, made public August 31st, the condition of the crop was 64.1 per cent. up to and including August 24th. The United States Government report, issued at noon on September 2d, showed an average condition of 63.7 per cent., which is the lowest record for the time of year. The condition one month earlier, by the same authority, was 71.9 per cent., a drop of 8.2 per cent. in a month. The condition one year previous was 76.1; two years previous 72.7; the ten-year average is 73.6.

The Government report indicates a crop of less than 10,500,000 bales. Average conditions prevailing to the end of the season this may be expected, but an average frost would reduce the yield, or if frost is delayed unusually late this estimate would be exceeded.

The wheat harvest of North America is drawing to its close in northwestern Canada with a very satisfactory crop. The United States crop will be about 700,000,000 bushels, against 665,000,000 bushels last year; the Canadian crop about 130,000,000, against 126,000,000 last year. This is an American increase of about 39,00,000 bushels. From the most reliable reports obtainable it appears that the European crop will be about the same as last year. Some countries, particularly Russia, wil lhave a larger crop, about 30,000,000 bushels, but others smaller crops to balance. It looks now as though the extra supply of wheat raised in this country can be sold to foreign countries at the American farmers' own prices if they could only decide the price and enforce their demands. The situation is what might be termed a delicate one, the supply and demand being practically equal, and should the farmers not feed the demand gradually, but dump great quantities of wheat into the hands of speculators, the control of prices will pass from them. This does not take into account the great crops in the southern hemisphere.

The condition of the corn crop has been lowered through heat and drought, mainly west of the Missisippi river. In many sections rains have fallen recently and it is impossible to estimate the net damage. Notwithstanding the damage the corn crop will be a large one, but not so large that any of it should sell at a low price.

Oats harvesting is closing in the northwest and the crop will be above the average in acre yields, while the acreage was nearly 4,000,000 larger than last year. Final figures will probably show the oat crops to be a record-breaker.

Deterioration is reported in apples on account of disease, scab and fungi.

The demand would take more poultry if it could get it.

Potato prospects generally continue good. Frost in northern Michigan was the chief factor against the crop since our last report. How much damage was done we cannot say. Usually first estimates of frost damages are too high.

The potatoes received in Chicago are now mainly Ohios from Minnesota. The arrivals are light and prices some higher, selling at 60@62c for good, 63@65c for fancy and 55@59c for fair stock. Comparative receipts for week ending September 4th were as follows in carloads:

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
Monday	56	20	100
Tuesday	50	45	104
Wednesday	28	20	20
Thursday	25	23	22
Friday	25	15	30
Saturday	30	27	20
Total, 6 days	214	150	296

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on August 28th was 14,970,000 bushels, which is practically the same as two weeks ago (14,810,000 bushels), which indicates good control by farmers. If all those who have wheat will watch the visible and not let it increase prices will be maintained or they will advance.

The visible supply of corn on the same date was 4,439,000 bushels, against 4,550,000 bushels two weeks before.

The visible supply of oats was 10,564,000 bushels, against 8,112,000 bushels two weeks before. We caution oat holders to let up on marketing or they are bound to suffer in the price.

The visible supply of barley was 208,000 bushels, against 504,000 bushels two weeks before.

A year before the visibles were: Wheat, 23,335,000 bushels; corn, 4,394,000 bushels; oats, 6,456,000 bushels; barley, 1,281,000 bushels.

Cash No. 2 Red Wheat (September 4th)—At Chicago, $1.05, two weeks before, $1.03½@1.07½; at St. Louis, $1.07@1.09, two weeks before, $1.04@1.06; at Kansas City, $1.05@1.05½, two weeks before, $1.06; Cincinnati, $1.08@1.10, two weeks before, $1.07@1.09; at Minneapolis (spring wheat), No. 1 hard $1.00@1.00½, No. 1 northern 99@99½c, two weeks before, 98c @1.02, and $1.00, respectively.

For the nine weeks beginning June there were received at leading wheat markets—This year, 41,337,000 bushels; last year, 43,670,000 bushels.

Chicago futures for wheat closed (September 4th) as follows: September, 98⅝c; December, 94¼c; May, 97¾c.

Cash No. 2 Corn (September 4th)—At Chicago, 67@68c, two weeks before, 69@72c; at St. Louis, 68½c, two weeks before, 67c; at Kansas City, 64@64½c, two weeks before, 63@66c; at Cincinnati, 71@71½c, two weeks before, 70@71c.

Cash No. 2 White Oats (September 4th)—At Chicago, 39c, two weeks before 37c; at St. Louis, 38@38½c, two weeks before, 35@36c; at Cincinnati, 40@40½c, two weeks before, 36@36½c.

Cotton—New York cash market (September 2): Middling upland, $12.80; middling gulf, $13.05. Two weeks ago $12.75 and $13.00, respectively.

Tobacco—The crop will be a very large one, but the demand is in a waiting condition and practically all the crop will be pooled, which will insure good prices.

Bradstreet's says: "As the season advances trade tends to show further expansion, and industrial lines are becoming more active. Outputs are being increased by plants in operation and idle concerns are resuming business. Employment is more general, pay rolls are larger, consequently more money is available for spending. In a nutshell, trade is good. The most notable drawbacks are reduced yield of cotton and a smaller (than earlier hoped for) crop of corn."

The potato growers on Long Island are organized into an exchange. We have no figures before us of the amount of potatoes it handles, but a dispatch says: "The exchange is doing twice as much as last year and receives more orders than it can fill at a maintained price of 65 cents a bushel."

The Hudson River Grocery and Produce Company is no more. It was a stock concern capitalized by the farmers to handle their own stuff direct and put old-line handlers out of business. Membership at $25 per share of stock was obligatory before the company would handle the farmers' goods. A dispatch said that growers were urged to ship, as the demand was greater than the supply. Then letters were sent that the bookkeepers were so busy that they could not send out checks promptly. Finally the place was sold and the manager has not been seen since. Moral: Don't put up money to buy your own produce and trust some other person to handle both.

In the last bout Professor Wiley was floored by Secretary Wilson. But Wiley says he is not knocked out and will come back at his opponents. The public awaits the next round.

The millers are raising a large defense fund to defend the suit brought by the United States Government to compel the discontinuance of bleaching flour, or, rather, to test the order of Secretary Wilson forbidding the practice. Reports say that $1,000 to $1,500 are pouring into the office of the committee daily. The Alsop Process Company, of St. Louis, which makes the bleaching machinery, proposes to pay one-half of the expense.

From a circular issued by the Iowa State College we learn that there is an unfilled demand for young men as managers of ranches and farms at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 a year. They must have a knowledge of animals and the industry which is taught by the college.

E. L. Cleveland, president of a company growing and handling potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine, says the item that was largely published estimating the potato crop of his county at 50,000,000 bushels is "a foolish fable." His estimate of the crop is 15,000,000 bushels, the same as last year, and in a letter from him he says he expects the price to be low because of the large crop to be harvested.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, *August* 24.—At a meeting held here today of the owners of two-thirds of the ring spindles in the Lancashire cotton trade it was decided to form an association to fix a minimum price for yarn and prevent overproduction.

We caution our readers against investing in "pineless cactus" or "spineless cactus." Judging from literature that has reached us an attempt will be made by certain California people to have this cactus, claimed to have been originated by Luther Burbank, listed in the 1910 seed catalogues and recommended for general cultivation. From the best authorities it appears that there is no hardy spineless cactus that has been put on the market, but there have been advertised and sold common kinds that were gathered from the parks at Los Angeles or growing wild, of course with disappointment to the purchaser.

The following named bulletins and publications have been received since our last publication. Usually they can be obtained free on application:

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Bulletin No. 364, "A Profitable Cotton Farm"; Bulletin No. 365, "Farm Management in Northern Potato Growing Sections"; Bulletin No. 369, "How to Destroy Rats"; Circular No. 164, "Properties and Uses of the Southern Pine." Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., "The Zoological Bulletin," Vol. LVII, No. 2.

Important meetings relating to agriculture:

Twenty-fifth Annual Horse Show, Madison Square Garden, New York, November 8 to 13, inclusive.

Eleventh Annual American Royal Live Stock Show, at Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., September 11 to 16.

Horticultural Congress and Exposition, Council Bluffs, Iowa. George W. Reye, secretary, Council Bluffs. The preliminary premium list is now ready to distribute.

Great Fairs to Be Held

The Kansas State Exposition Company is now holding a state-wide fair at Topeka. The fair began on the 13th and closes on the 18th. We regret that we could not give an earlier notice. This fair is directed by the leading men of the State, with M. A. Low for president and R. T. Kreipe for secretary. This guarantees efficient management and insures success. H. A. M. Holshouser, Dwight, Kans., represents UP-TO-DATE FAMRING on the grounds.

The Kansas State Fair opened at Hutchinson on the 11th and will close on the 17th. This is one of the greatest fairs of the Middle West and is under the efficient management of H. S. Thompson, president, and H. S. Sponsler, secretary. It is having an unusually large attendance, and the exhibits are unsurpassable. Our representative there is Charles E. Kessler, Laharpe, Kans.

The North Carolina Agricultural Society will hold their annual State fair at Raleigh beginning September 18th and closing October 23d. This is one of the most noted State fairs of the South, and it justly merits the patronage not only of the good people of the Old North State, but of other States as well. Hon. J. H. Currie is president and Joseph E. Pogue is secretary. These able men are efficiently supported by an advisory board composed of the leading men of the State. One thing remarkable is that Mr. Pogue has been secretary for nine years and during that time the fair has increased fourfold in exhibits in agriculture, horticulture, cattle, sheep and swine, horses, farm implements, machinery, etc. UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be represented at this fair by M. H. M. Pridgeon, Fayetteville. We trust all our friends at the fair will make his acquaintance.

The Georgia-Carolina Fair Association will hold their fair at Augusta, Ga., beginning November 8th. President Taft will open the fair and address the people of Georgia and South Carolina on the day named. This will be perhaps one of the greatest fairs of the South this year. Crops are better in those States than they have been for years, and prices are good. All this insures a fine exhibit, and the growing public spirit in the South, together with an awakened interest in farming, and the presence of the President of the United States, insures a record-breaking attendance. M. H. M. Pridgeon will represent UP-TO-DATE FARMING there.

The South Carolina State Fair, the forty-first, will be held at Columbia, November 1 to 6. The neat premium list shows a thoroughly progressive spirit, and covers everything of interest to agriculture. John G. Mobley is president and A. W. Love is secretary. The work already done proves these are efficient officers. M. H. M. Pridgeon represents UP-TO-DATE FARMING at this fair.

The Virginia State Fair will be held at Richmond, October 4 to 9, and it is expected this will be the largest exposition ever held in the State, possibly in the South. The premiums aggregate $40,000, well distributed among all the great agricultural interests. The leading officers are: Henry Fairfax, president; M. A. Chambers, secretary, and Mark R. Lloyd, manager. UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be represented there by M. H. M. Pridgeon.

The Interstate Live Stock Fair Association will hold an exposition at Sioux City, Iowa, September 20 to 26. This is one of the great fairs of the Middle Northwest, and the approaching one promises to be one of the greatest expositions yet held. The peculiarities of the season will no doubt make exhibits specially fine. F. L. Eaton is president and Joe Morton is secretary. Our representative there is W. N. Parcell, Wellfleet, Neb.

The Clinton Fair will be held at Clinton, Mass., September 15 to 17. The horse show will be on the last day, and will be a strong feature. This fair is held under the auspices of the Worcester East Agricultural Society of Clinton, Mass. UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be represented there by L. S. Keyser, Charlemont, Mass.

Vernon County Agricultural Society of Wisconsin will hold a fair at Viroqua, September 21 to 24, at which a fine exhibit and a large attendance is expected. J. H. Lees is president and F. W. Alexander is secretary. James Kimpton, Bangor, Wis., will represent UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The Butler County Agricultural Society of Ohio will hold their fair at Hamilton, October 5 to 8. This is one of Ohio's best county fairs and an unusual interest is being taken in it this year. C. A. Kumler, of Hamilton, is secretary.

The thirty-ninth annual fair of Knox county, Ind., is now being held at Vincennes, having opened on the 13th, and will close on the 17th. We regret we were unable to give an earlier notice. James M. House is secretary, and our representative there is Arthur Jackson, of Monroe City.

The sixtieth annual exhibition of the Hampshire Agricultural Society wil lopen at Amherst, Mass., September 21st. This is always a successful fair and well represents all the agricultural interests of the East. H. A. Parsons is president and U. G. Groff is secretary. Our representative is L. S. Keyser, Charlemont, Mass.

The Clackamas County Fair Association of Oregon will hold their fair at Canby, September 30 and October 1 and 2. This is a live fair in a live county in the far Northwest. George Lazelle is president and M. J. Lee is secretary. Our representative is J. L. Mumpower, Oregon City.

The Barre Fair, Barre, Mass., will be in session two days—September 30 and October 1. Daniel H. Rice is secretary and L. S. Keyser will represent UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

M. H. M. Pridgeon, Fayetteville, N. C., will represent UP-TO-DATE FAMRING at the Piedmont Fair, Winston-Salem, N. C.

BY-PRODUCTS:

Make the by-products pay the running expenses of your farm—same as the Packers and other big industries do. ¶ Look around—see if there isn't something going to waste that could with power, be turned into profit. Don't let any corn stalks rot in the field—grind up the bones—saw up the old stumps for fuel. There are probably a baker's dozen of waste items on your place right now that could be turned into profitable "by-products."

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Ideal Motor Company
Lansing, Michigan.

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Soon save their cost. Make every wagon a **spring wagon,** therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., bring **more money.** Ask for special proposition
Harvey Spring Co., 759-17th St., Racine, Wis.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

Autumn on the Farm

Once more the liberal year laughs out,
O'er richer stores than gems or gold;
Once more with harvest song and shout,
Is nature's bloodless triumphs told.

Our common mother rests and sings,
Like Ruth, among her garnered sheaves;
Her lap is full of goodly things;
Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

—*Whittier.*

IMPORTS OF POTATOES

In some places it seems like there are too many potatoes grown; in others there seems to be a dearth of these important tubers. This condition grows out of imperfect distribution. When a system of marketing, aided and encouraged by friendly transportation management, shall have been established, this difficulty will be very largely overcome, and the crop will find ready sale at steady and equitable prices.

Those whose business places them in a position to know, say the normal demand for potatoes in this country ought to take at remunerative prices, three hundred million bushels annually. If the department reports may be relied upon, we have not reached that figure but once for several years. The figures just now before us do not extend farther back than 1905. The crop since then is given as follows: 1905, 260,741,294; 1906, 308,038,000; 1907, 297,942,000; 1908, 278,985,000. According to these figures, had prices been determined by the law of supply and demand, potatoes should never have fallen below remunerative figures.

It is a significant fact, and one of no little importance to farmers, that potatoes are being imported into this country from abroad, and that those importations are rapidly increasing. It is reported that during the first three months of the present year, there were so imported 3,629,158 bushels of potatoes, against little more than a hundred thousand bushels during the same period of the year before. If these figures are correct the increase is not only enormous, but it is alarming. Three million bushels, added to the crop of 1907, would have made it above the normal demand, and consequently would have been destructive of price. It would almost have done the same thing for the crop of 1908. These importations, therefore, are dangerous to American growers.

It is true American growers have an advantage over foreign growers of an import duty of 25 cents per bushel. That means that American growers have a price secured them (if not broken by their own over-production) of 25 cents a bushel before foreign growers can get a cent for potatoes to be shipped into this country for sale and consumption here; and, no matter what the price, they have the advantage of this 25 cents per bushel, which importers must pay before foreign-grown potatoes are permitted to enter the country. In view of this fact and the frequent low price of potatoes here, these importations are somewhat surprising; and the trouble must be found, we think, in our miserably defective marketing system. What an imperative demand is there for intelligent farm organization!

Do you save your money? Andrew Carnegie, the world's greatest iron master, says: Every man should save one-fifth of what he earns. And when you do save a part of your income the next important step is a safe investment. The First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Co., 1010 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—a big, strong institution—pays four per cent. compound interest. Fair return with safety.

Make Farmers Richer

There's a paper with a mission,
And its readers all are glad
When it plainly whispers to them
Of the price they should have had;
Tells them how they could have got it,
How the profits on them wait.
Its mission's to make farmers richer,
And the paper's UP-TO-DATE.

DOES FARMING PAY?

(Concluded from First Page.)

mercantile enterprises pay? Whether railroading pays? Once in a while there is a failure in any of these, but such failures are attributed to personal bad management or unfavorable local conditions. No one has doubt enough to prompt the question as to whether the business pays as a whole.

But there surely is as to farming, else one would not so often hear the question. Why is there a doubt? How can farming fail to pay? It cannot be attributed to any inherent weakness in the business. Seed time and harvest still come, as do also the rain and the sunshine. The soil still produces, and the demand for the products is unabated. People who eat and wear but do not produce still have money with which to buy, and they do buy and consume.

How is it possible, then, that any one can ask, "Does farming pay?" It is all owing to the farmers' selling habit—to the prevalent marketing system. That system gets the crops at the lowest price and sells them at the highest. Like the vampire, it sucks the blood while the farmer is thoughtlessly sleeping. It absorbs the profits while it grudgingly gives the farmer in too many cases a bare existence that he may grow more crops to be poured into the hopper of the one-sided marketing mill. There is no question as to profit in crops, but there is a question as to who gets the profits. The Minnesota Experiment Station, in a recently issued bulletin, declares that data now published indicate that when all items of cost, including wages to the farmer, are taken into consideration, the profits to the farmer from the average crop are practically nothing. "The average crop sold at the average price the past ten years has often resulted in a loss to the farmer."

Hence the question so often repeated, and never satisfactorily answered. Give the farmer the profits that actually result from his labor, an equitable price for the products of his farm, and give that price to him and not to a speculator, and never again need be asked the question, Does farming pay?

SAVING COW PEA HAY

Saving cow pea hay is not the difficult task many think it is. Cutting generally comes about the time fall rains are expected to begin, and this keeps the grower uneasy. But the cow pea need not lie in the field two or three days to cure, as many think it should. Most legumes may be put up much greener than the grasses, and they really cure better — into much more wholesome feed—in the stack or mow than in the field.

Start the mower in the morning, but not until the dew is pretty well off. Let it run till noon. After noon start the rake and shockers. The latter need never be more than half a day behind the mower in anything like clear, dry weather. Make the shocks very narrow at the base, and build them tall as they will stand. If there be a good growth of peas the shocks will stand thickly on the ground, and if the weather is dry and fair the hay may stand thus two or three days, when it will be nicely cured, with leaves all on and in perfect condition. If the weather is at all doubtful, it may be taken in much sooner. Whether put in a mow under a roof or stacked, if it is thought to be too green, put some rails or poles in the mow or stack, say two or three feet apart in the middle if in a stack and radiating from the center. A layer or series of these poles or rails should be put in about every three feet as the mow fills up or the stack rises. The object of them is to make spaces for the circulation of the air, and it is surprising how green hay, either peas or clover, may be cured perfectly in that way. About all it requires in the beginning is to be well wilted. Peas or clover thus stacked outside, should be covered with hay or straw as a cap to turn the rain.

He—"I really think our house needs painting badly. I believe I will do it myself."
She—"Yes, do it yourself, if it needs to be painted badly."



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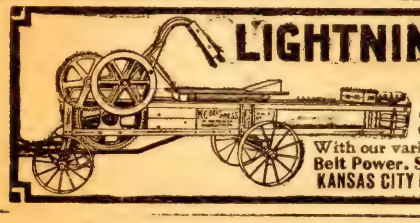
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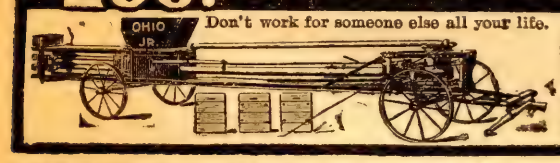
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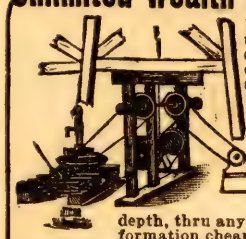
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In the pastures mildly grazing,
In the field lots, smooth and sleek,
Treasures more than gold and silver,
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NATURE CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE FLOW OF MILK

There is a general complaint this summer on the farms and even in the dairy districts over a very large area of the United States, of an unusual decrease in the flow of milk. Cheese and butter factories and city milk dealers complain that the milk supply is so short they are scarcely able to keep their machinery going, and on farms where there is almost always a surplus of milk there is a shortage this season.

It is well to seek the cause. Over the area referred to the season has been a peculiar one. The spring was very seasonable—plenty of moisture all the time; in not a few cases too much. Growth was rapid and abundant, and more than ordinarily sappy. Then came a lessening of the rains; in some places an entire cessation and a drouth. This was accompanied by intense heat and a rapid drying up.

These conditions were all favorable to the hatching and growth of flies. It has been in the wide territory of which we are speaking an ideal season for flies, and the pests have seldom been so numerous. In these things—unusually sappy pasturage to begin with, sudden drying up, intense heat and distressing numbers of flies—we evidently have the cause of the unusual decrease in the flow of milk.

It has a lesson. We must study the seasons as well as other things. The sappy pasturage, though abundant, needed to be reinforced with some dryer and more substantial feed in order to more firmly establish a permanent flow of milk. When the vegetation began to fail, and failed so rapidly in the scorching heat, a little stronger pasturage, clover, alfalfa, blue grass or red top, would have held it up to the required point of nutriment. Also some protection from the heat was needed. But the protection needed most of all was from the swarms of flies that preyed upon the cows, and kept them in constant suffering and terror. An animal can neither lay on flesh nor produce milk when, during every moment of daylight, she is the victim of thousands of flies whose business seems to be to inflict excruciating pain while they draw from the animal the material that nature intended should be converted into milk or fat and muscle.

It is often up to human intelligence to correct the errors of nature, if we may call them such; at least to adapt natural changes to human purposes with domestic animals as well as with crops.

DAIRY PEOPLE DOING BUSINESS

Heretofore milk prices have been dictated by the city dealers, about the same as the prices of all farm products are dictated, to the shame of the farmers and to their great loss and lack of independence be it said. But the dairymen who supply the Chicago trade seem to have outgrown that servile condition. They are organized 3,500 strong, and represent an aggregate wealth of $30,000,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the organization recently held, they declared themselves able to refuse the prices that have been dictated by the buyers, and to make prices of their own. All contracts with the association expire October 1, and after that date, prices made by the dairymen themselves will have to be paid, and that price will be a modest increase of 25 cents on each eight-gallon can, or three and a third cents per gallon.

With the usual purpose of farmers to be fair, the milk bottling firms of Chicago and the Chicago Retail Dealers Association were invited to send representatives to the meeting, but with price dictators' characteristic contempt of the producers of the commodities in which they deal, particularly the raw material, they ignored the invitation and passed it by in contempt. This led the dairymen to serve notice on the dealers that if they refuse to accept the prices the dairymen will erect bottling plants of their own, and thus supply the city trade direct. With the $30,000,000 behind them, and a membership of nearly 4,000 in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, they can do it.

FRESH MILK NOT DANGEROUS

It is pretty well understood, at least prominent scientists are convinced of the fact, that bacteria or germs cannot pass from the blood of the cow into the milk. An animal may have tuberculosis, they say, but if the udder is in a healthy condition, there has never yet been found tuberculosis germs coming from the udder.

Milk, however, is a great germ absorber, and it is seldom that it gets from the milking shed or barn without being pretty well inoculated with germs. The air is practically saturated with them, and from the air they take ready lodgement in the milk. If the cow may wade into a stagnant pound, various germs that infest the bad water effect a lodgement on the udder and hairs, and are sure to find their way into the milk during the process of milking. Bacteria in the feed making their way into the air, thence are absorbed by the milk, not coming from the feed that is eaten, but by passing into the air before the feed is eaten.

Milk sours because of lactic acid bacteria which convert the milk sugar into lactic acid. These germs are not in the milk when it is drawn from the udder, but they are everywhere in the air, and thence the milk becomes readily infected.

Carefully handled milk, therefore, is practically free from harmful germs, and if promptly cooled and kept at a temperature not exceeding 40 or 55 degrees, the lactic acid germs develop so slowly that the milk will remain sweet for days.

ORGANIZATION IN THE EAST

The Dairymen's League is a New York organization, that has been in existence for nearly two years, and is now trying to build up its membership in New York and New Jersey. It is considered the successor of the Five States Milk Producers' Association that seemed to flourish for a time, and then made room for a successor. Whether or not the League will soon need a successor we are unable to say, but our informant assures us that "the plans of the League are almost identical with those of its predecessor," hence we may conclude that its history will be identical also.

These spasmodic efforts, well-meant but discouraging, are almost pathetic. The good they could do is so badly needed, and they show such little strength and efficiency. Elsewhere we mention what seems to be quite a strong organization adjacent to Chicago, that appears to understand the necessity of controlling price and market. If this and the Eastern League could combine their power and work to a single purpose, much more permanency might be secured and more good accomplished. How infinitely greater would all this be if a national organization could cover all States and include all products, with all the machinery to direct all marketing and place all commodities where a sure demand would await them. But for the unfortunate schemes of 1907 just such a Society would now be well established, and adding wealth to all productive industry.

The Thing That Interests Dairymen Today

is not which Company **has made the most failures** in its attempts to make successful Cream Separators, or which Company has abandoned or discarded the most inventions because (by its own admissions) of the inferiority of those inventions.

The questions which interest dairymen are:

Which is the best Cream Separator in 1909?

And which will continue to be the best Separator in 1910?

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Its record has not been equaled by any Cream Separator, although numerous attempts have been made to equal it.

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Gearing enclosed in dust-proof case. Gearing runs in oil bath.
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The **United States** has the best point of all—**perfect separation**—and also has **more other good points** than any other Separator.

Selling Agents in every dairy section in the country, will grant a free trial.

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

FALL CALVES

William Purdue, of Indiana, writes to Successful Farming about fall calves, and concludes that September and October are the best months for cows to freshen. Cows coming in at that time of the year will give milk for a longer period than if fresh in the spring. Another advantage is that it brings the greatest flow of milk at a season when milk and butter prices are highest, and the most of the milking period is at a season when other farm work is not so pressing. The milking and care of the calves too often do not receive the attention that they demand through the busy harvest months. This need not apply through the winter.

It is also better for the calf to go through its first winter unweaned from milk. The heat and the flies often prove trying to the young calf born in the spring, unless kept in a darkened stable. Provided with warm, dry quarters, the fall calf will get along all right and when weaned in the spring and turned out upon pasture will hardly miss the milk.

It is especially advantageous to have the young heifers freshen in the fall. A young cow should be kept in milk as long as possible, as her first milking period will have much to do with determining her future capacity as a milker. The heifer freshening in the spring is more than likely to take a setback during the short pasture months of late summer, and will probably be almost dry when winter arrives. On the other hand, the cow that begins to give milk in the fall will keep up her flow of milk right through winter, and just at the time when she would otherwise begin to slack up in her milk flow the spring pastures are ready to turn onto and the milking period will continue for two or three months longer. Under these conditions a tendency will have been established for long milking periods as each successive freshening, which might not be true if the first calf had been born in the spring.

THE VALUE OF THE COW

Do you know the value of your cows, of each of them? Not merely imagining they are worth so much, but do you actually know what each one is worth in the value of her calves and of the milk and butter she produces in proportion to the feed she eats? Many cows that are supposed to be valuable are kept at a loss, do not pay for what they eat.

You cannot tell without some kind of a test. If you have no tester, test them the best you can without. Keep the milk of each separate from that of the others at stated times. Compare the cream that rises on each. Churn the cream of each separately, not all the time, but sometimes, and compare the butter, both quantity and quality. Thus, without a very great amount of trouble, a definite idea of each cow's value may be obtained.

It is not good to keep unprofitable cows. There are enough things going to waste on the farm at best. Do not waste feed by giving it to unprofitable cows. Such cows generally take on fat easily, and bring good prices in the beef market. The block is their proper destination.

CHASING STOCK FOR BLACKLEG

A Kansas farmer tells an exchange of a novel but apparently successful treatment of blackleg. After losing three calves a yearling steer was attacked. For some reason he mounted a horse and gave the steer a severe chasing, until the animal was thoroughly warmed up. Without further treatment, the steer recovered, the only case of recovery from that disease the man had ever known.

A neighbor had a similar experience. Several of his herd had been attacked and died. Noticing a fresh case one morning, he determined to rope the animal and tie it away from the herd. It refused to be caught and was given a lively chase. Determining that it should be kept away from the herd, he chased it to a distant part of the field with a dog, giving it what seemed to be a cruel chasing, and fully expecting to hasten its death, but thinking it necessary to save the rest of the herd. The steer promptly recovered.

SHEEP VERSUS HOGS

The hog has been thought to be without a rival as a quick money-maker on the farm, but the animal with "the golden hoof," as the sheep was regarded by the ancients, is comingto fair if not undisputed rivalry. As a wool-lamb and mutton producer the sheep is really three against one; but as an enricher of the land on which it runs it occupies a position peculiarly its own. From that part of its work it received the ancient appellation of the animal with the golden hoof—riches were found in its foot prints.

And it is such an important destroyer of foul growths. The sheep is the farmer's greatest weed scavenger, and its value as such must not be underestimated.

WHOLESALE HOG RAISING

There is a farm in Hardeman county, Texas, where it may be truthfully said hogs are raised at wholesale. The farm comprises something over ten thousand acres, about 9,000 acres of which is irrigated. There is in cultivation 1,700 acres in alfalfa, which yields 4 tons to the acre; 1,200 acres in corn, which yields about 42 bushels per acre; 600 acres of milo maize, that yields 60 bushels per acre.

There are now on the farm 400 bred sows and 500 pigs or shotes. The intention is to increase the number of brood sows to 1,500, and these are expected to produce annually from 20,000 to 25,000 pigs.

In addition to the hogs, it is proposed to keep 1,000 head of cattle through the winter. The plan is to buy calves, winter them in the alfalfa pastures, and when in prime condition, sell them to feeders. A sale of 407 head of that kind was recently made, better than the market price being received on account of the uniformity and fine condition of the stock.

Only about 75 hands are employed to run the farm, and these are paid only $1.25 a day and board. The ordinary farm cannot compete with that kind of farming.

FIFTY THOUSAND CANS OF MILK

It now requires over 50,000 cans of milk a day to supply New York City. Dairy cows cannot be depended upon to produce an average of more than ten pounds of milk a day the year round. That would require about 400,000 cows to supply this New York demand. When we take into consideration the fact that not more than half the milk produced in the territory from which New York draws its supply goes to the New York market, the dairy interests of that section swells into enormous proportions — must include not less than 800,000 cows! Can it be possible, as we are often told, that "the dealers dictate the price" of that sea of milk, and the thousands of dairymen feel compelled to accept it? That price is seldom much above the cost of production; often below it—high to the consumers but low to the producers—and the producers seldom dare suggest an increase when conditions make production more expensive. Sometimes we wonder what has become of the spirit of '76.

Would you like to know what a farmer says about fences? A farmer who knows fences—all kinds—and the needs and likes and dislikes of farmers? Then send for free booklet by Farmer Jones. It will be sent free by the Bond Steel Post Co., 31 East Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.

The publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING sent a representative to Cadillac to examine the land of Mr. S. S. Thorpe. His report is a full indorsement of the property, Mr. Thorpe and his business methods. Any one wanting to buy farm land should write for full free information to S. S. Thorpe, Room 2, Cadillac, Mich.

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It means that no one separating cream from the milk of even a single cow CAN AFFORD to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

And buyers should remember that a De Laval Cream Separator—on which there is just one reasonable price for everybody—can be bought at a fair discount for cash down or on such liberal time that it WILL PAY FOR ITSELF out of its own savings.

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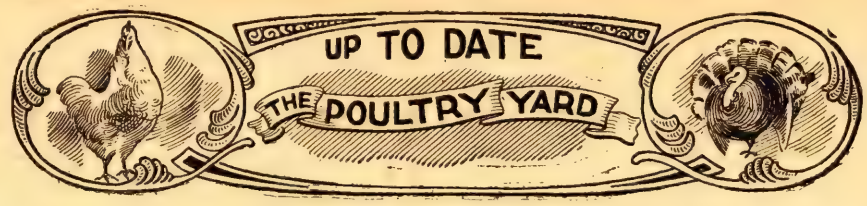
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Indianapolis, Ind.



Noise and Deeds

'Tis not the cackle that attracts,
But the new egg left in the nest;
'Tis not the noise a man may make,
But useful deeds, that serve him best.

A LIVING IN POULTRY—No. 1

By Mrs. F. W. Dailey, *for* Up-to-Date Farming.

Given a little cash capital to invest in the enterprise and a reasonable knowledge of the poultry business, with the ordinary judgment required for any business success, a good living can be made with poultry; and with less labor and greater profit on the money invested than in almost any other way. But very likely disappointment awaits the person who invests his all in a poultry plant if he has not sufficient knowledge to insure good management, and the judgment to make every edge cut.

It is wise for the beginner to begin on a small scale, and gradually build up the business. Allow me to give the following as the important points to understand:

1. What branch of the business is best adapted to the locality in which the enterprise is to be started.

2. The characteristics of the different breeds of fowls, and which will best yield the desired result.

3. How to determine which individuals of the same variety are the best layers, and which better adapted to table use.

4. How to tell when a fowl is laying, when she is about to begin to lay or has finished her clutch, or when her laying time is likely to be far in the future—perhaps never.

5. How to feed to produce eggs; how to feed to produce fat; how to feed to produce strongest, healthiest chicks, and how to feed the young chicks in the first days of their existence to secure best results.

6. The right and wrong way to breed and inbreed.

7. How to house the fowls properly, particularly in winter.

8. How to quickly rid the yards of vermin should they become infested.

9. How to market the products to best advantage.

1. Suppose the starter of the enterprise lives near a small country town where prices of market eggs and poultry are comparatively low, and shipping facilities are not good to a better market. That is not a good point at which to engage in raising poultry, or eggs either, for the home market; but it might be an ideal place to raise fancy poultry for breeding purposes. The stock and eggs from such a plant, being usually sold through advertising, could be shipped almost as well from a small place as a large one; and there is the advantage that feed stuffs, building material and labor are all likely to be cheaper there than near a large city, and the general surroundings are conducive to success in these lines. If, however, one's home be in or near a mining town, a lumbering camp, a manufacturing village, or a large city, the location is ideal for a plant where market poultry and eggs are to be the output.

2. If one is engaged in the fine poultry business, unless he intends to make it a life work and desires to identify himself permanently and win a reputation as a breeder of some particular variety, it is a good plan to keep the popular breeds. For instance, when Rhode Island Reds were the craze, Rhode Island Reds were the profitable breed to keep. When the Buff Leghorns, or any other varieties, were in special favor, it was a wise breeder who was in the market with thoroughbred eggs and stock of those varieties; for even in poultry the world follows fads, and faddists are usually good money spenders.

If the object be to get all the market eggs possible, then select such breeds as have most individuals with the layer shape. These will be found among the Minorcas, Leghorns, Javas, Spanish, and occasionally individual Plymouth Rocks. The Rocks have many drones that produce few eggs, and are not worth much except for table use, but there are no better layers than Plymouth Rocks of the layer shape.

On the contrary, if one wishes to make fryers and broilers a specialty, he should select such breeds as grow quickly and become plump at an early age. If one does not object to cross breeds, it will be found profitable in the latter case to mate Brown Leghorn hens with a Plymouth Rock cockerel. The Plymouth Rock supplies the quick growth, but the flesh is soft and washy, and that is corrected by the Leghorn blood, which supplies the required plumpness. The pure-bred Leghorns have not the quick growth required for profit in meat.

If one does not object to cross-breeding, a fine strain of layers can be produced by mating correct-shaped Plymouth Rock hens with a Brown Leghorn cockerel. The result is a black chicken that lays early, will pay for herself over and over in eggs, and will make a good stew or potpie when her laying days are over.

The breeding here recommended for layers is the opposite of the same breeds for meat. Mating Brown Leghorn hens with a Plymouth Rock cockerel will not always produce chicks uniform in color. They will generally be mottled or barred, with a brownish or yellowish tinge.

This subject will be continued in a future article.

FEEDING FOR EARLY MOULTING

Timely Advice Looking to Fall and Winter Eggs

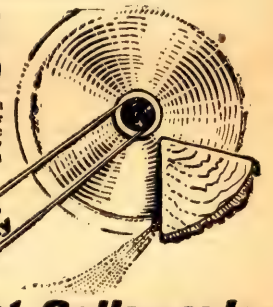
Those hens which are expected to furnish the supply of eggs during the autumn and early winter should be moulted at once. True, if left to time, nature will eventually accomplish this result, but this is a case where a little timely assistance will be a benefit to both Biddy and her owner's pocketbook. It is at all times desirable, where possible, to have the flock separated into squads. For instance, at the present time those hens which are still of bright plumage and are laying regularly should be left to furnish the present supply of eggs, while those intended for winter layers are being put through the moulting process, which is as follows:

If possible, remove to different quarters from those occupied by them during the summer. In this place have neither nests nor scratching sheds and but a small yard, as all activity must be discouraged, but this house should be visited quite frequently lest an occasional egg be laid and broken by them in rolling it around and the habit of egg eating established.

Give only a little more than half as much food as usual and place it before them in such manner—in piles or pans, for instance—as to make it easy for them to eat without exerting themselves. Whole grain should be their diet except for one scant feed of mash in the morning. Omit all poultry food at this time, but add to the mash in its stead a small handful of oil meal to each two dozen hens. This will cause them to hustle off their feathers in short order. As the meal is loosening, only whole grain should be fed at this time in order to counteract this. Continue this process until the hens look pretty bare—usually about two weeks. Then gradually increase the amount of feed again to the usual allowance and recommence the use of some good poultry food, as it helps the feather-making process and tones up the hen, thus assisting her to recuperate quickly after her exhausting ordeal. But this is not a case where if a little will do good more will do more good. As it is not desirable that a hen should lay even an occasional egg while she is weaving her new dress, give only half as much poultry food at that time as when the flock is being fed for egg producing.

Six weeks is ample time for the moulting and rehabilitating of Biddy, and there is really no reason why eggs should be dear at Christmas time—nor even at Thanksgiving.

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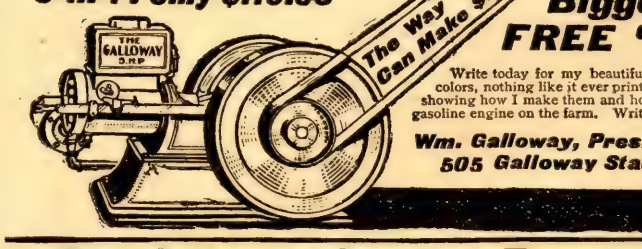
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THE WOMEN AND POULTRY ON THE FARM

Too much is expected of farm women. We say that advisedly. If the house is kept in order, three meals a day prepared for hungry men, milk vessels kept clean and milk cared for and butter made, there is enough in most farm homes for one or two women, without saying anything of milking, of the garden, or of the poultry; or without mentioning the very probable nursing of a baby and the care of other small children. And this perpetual motion or round of labor drags its interminable length through Sunday just about the same as it does through every other day.

God knows farm women have enough to do. Yet there is a longing for some way to make money; some way to get things independent of the husband or father's pocketbook. Where there is a strong mother and one or more strong girls, we know of nothing that offers better opportunities for this than poultry. In suggesting poultry, we are, as a rule, adding no new or additional duty to the farm wife or her daughters, for this branch of farming is generally relegated to them any way. What we would like to do is to make it easier and more profitable—make it a money-making proposition, and give the women the benefit of it; that is, let the income from the poultry belong to those who care for the fowls, to be used by them as they themselves choose. If they prefer it shall go into the common pile and aid in the family expenses, well and good, or if they wish to devote it to some purpose of their own, to get something for themselves they would likely not get otherwise, or to add to a bank account, well and good also.

Our leading purpose in writing this article is to urge farmers to make the poultry yard a feature or department of the farm; to provide it with conveniences as he does the other branches of his business; with necessary coops and runs and feed troughs and watering fountains, and with incubators if thought wise, just as he provides machinery for his other farm operations, and housing for his other stock. Then give the women folks a chance.

And here we want to say, though a little off the subject, that the day when the women are expected to tend the garden, milk the cows, slop the pigs and care for the poultry, as well as to keep the house and cook the meals, and then let the proceeds all go into the common treasury, is out of date in the progressive farmer's home.

Some Marketing Suggestions

Unless one is going to run the incubators and brooders during the fall and winter now is a good time to fatten and sell any roosters that are not going to be used for next year's breeding. No use letting them stand around eating their heads off before getting rid of them, as they will not bring any more two months hence than they will right now, and it is astonishing how much a big rooster will eat when running at large. Also, any hens which have finished their laying and are not going to be kept for the winter work it will be economy to eat or sell as soon as they are sufficiently fat.

It is better for many reasons to cull the flock a few at a time than to sell all that are to be sold at one time. In culling shape rather than age should be consulted. Of course it is not well to keep a fowl until very old, but it is a mistake to keep all the pullets and year-olds, regardless of whether they are built for layers or not, and sell off the good-shaped hens just because they have passed the age limit of the yard. Many a fine old bird that would have paid for herself over and over during the winter has been sent to market while some worthless pullet stood around all winter and looked handsome, but never brought her owner enough to feed her, let alone paying any interest on the money invested in her.



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I really cannot describe these post cards so that you may even approximate their beauty and value. Perhaps it is best to say that they are far more beautiful, entertaining and valuable than any other set you ever obtained from us. But the difference you cannot realize until you get these. Each card, as you see from the illustration, has a picture of our national bird. The turkey is portrayed with all his proud bearing and gorgeous plumage, enhanced by the lithographer's art. Each card expresses a happy Thanksgiving holiday greeting. Add to this pictures of happy children, autumn leaves, pumpkins, corn, wheat, fruit, etc., all appropriate to the season, printed in ten colors, including gold, and embellished by embossing—and you have a faint idea of the beauty and value of this collection of cards.

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You must not miss this offer. I know you will be delighted with the cards. When you see them and can appreciate their value you will be astonished at the liberality of my offer. This is what I seek, because then I can depend upon it that you will do the little favor I will ask. Try to be the first in your neighborhood to possess these cards. Fill out the coupon, send it in right away and **you will be sure to get the full collection of 15 cards by return mail.**

J. A. EVERITT, Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

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GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

Every home should have some spring bulbs, and this is the time to order them if you have not already done so. I will tell you about the planting of them later on. The farm home should have permanent bulb borders, such as daffodils, narcissus and many others which will spread and become more ornamental from year to year. Send for a catalogue of a reliable dealer and get first-class bulbs and be ready to plant them next month.

The apple crop will soon be on the market. What has your crop brought you? Did you spray as advised in this department? If not, why not? Do you hope that you will be more fortunate than your brother fruit raisers, and for what reason? It is folly in this day and generation to hope for a crop of fruit which will have marketable value unless repeated and comprehensive spraying is done. There is no disguising the truth that spraying has become a necessary part of fruit-raising, and the sooner you recognize it and follow it the sooner you will get crops which will bring the top price in the market. It seems hard for some fruit growers to realize it, but it is the fact that the bug, the worm, the catapiller and the scale are here, and are here to eat, and if you do not forestall them they will make their living off your fruit trees. The cry has been raised that spraying should be made compulsory. So it should and will, but that is no reason why you should not do it now without compulsion, for the fact that your neighbor does not do it will not injure your trees, for your doing it will keep these pests off your orchards and they will go to those of your neighbors who do not spray and live off them.

But growing the crop is not all that is necessary in order to get the top prices. The matter of proper grading of the fruit is receiving at last the attention which it deserves. The dealers and commission men say that there would be few complaints on the part of their customers if they would send their fruit to market graded as required by the market in which they desire to sell. A fruit grower who grows for the Cincinnati market should ascertain before packing and shipping just what that market requires before shipping, and the same with other markets. Some markets require a certain kind of package and others an entirely different one. Some require as many as five different gradings, while in others three will do. Also some markets require certain varieties, while others will have none of them. Go at the question of marketing just as you would that of growing and spraying—in a common-sense, scientific manner—and there is no reason why your fruit should not bring prices that will repay you for all the spraying and other extra work required.

Of course there are dishonest commission men, as well as dishonest men in other walks of life, but it is not a difficult matter to find out the record of any man or firm in any line of business. Go to your local banker and give him the name of the dealer or commission man and ask him for a special report on him or them. This he will get for you without any cost to him or you, and you will know that he is honest and what his financial standing is. If he be not rated in the commercial report books do not have anything to do with him, as it is a sure sign that he has been but a short time in the business or is a fraud in some way. The members of the National League of Commission Merchants have good ratings.

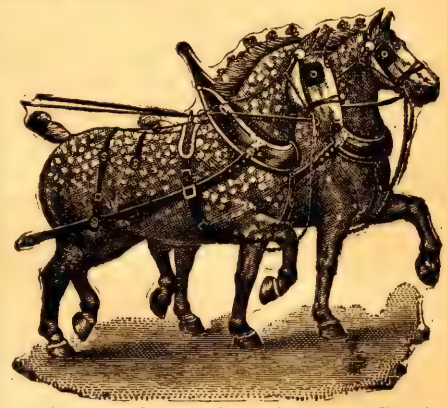
At this time comes up the perennial question of the fruit package. It has been a mooted question for years as to who should pay for the package. In most lines of trade it is paid for by the consumer. This is, however, in the case of those commodities like flour, grain and others which are sold by weight. This has, however, been questioned as to the honesty of the transaction, for the rule in such cases has been to weigh in the package, which evidently is not right, especially in the case of a high-priced product. In selling flour the sack is put on the scales and enough put in to balance it at 50 pounds. This makes the sack cost at the same price as the flour, which is unjust. A grocer puts a sheet of paper on the scales, and puts on it enough butter to balance at two pounds, which makes the paper cost the price per pound of the butter—say 30 cents. Just count this paper is selling at this price per pound, whereas the cost of paper is about three cents a pound. The grocer gets thirty dollars a hundred pounds for his paper, making a profit on it of twenty-seven dolalrs. But when we come to the fruit package the case is different. Very little fruit is sold by the pound—most of it by measure—and there is no way of including the cost of the package unless the measure is "short," which is a violation of law, or to raise the price of the fruit to cover the package. This latter plan has never worked for the reason that the grower

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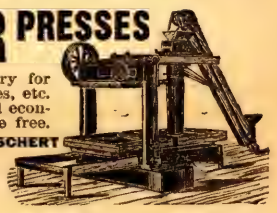
WOOL FAT.—Wool Fat is the secretions taken from the wool of the sheep and does not differ from the secretions in the skin of the horse. Wool Fat will penetrate the hoof. REMEMBER that the hoof has from 60 to 70 per cent. water therein, and that Wool Fat readily mixes with water, while grease and water NEVER MIX. WOOL FAT will positively grow a new hoof and will relieve inflammation. Once in your hands and your patronage is assured.

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is prone tot hink that the market price is the value of the fruit, and to want to have pay extra for the package. Some philosopher will have to work it out and let us know how to do it that the grower and consumer both will be satisfied.

A very vital question at this time of year is that of carrying over the celery and cabbage, when there is no root cellar in which to do it. Of course every farm should have this necessary adjunct, but the truth is that they have not, and I am going to tell how these crops can be successfully wintered in the open. The best place is in the eastern or southern exposure of some building, where there will be no drifting snow, but this merely makes it more convenient, and is not vitally necessary, but in such a situation it is easier to get at them in the dead of winter.

Excavate a trench, in the case of the cabbage, a foot deep and wide enough to receive the heads. Lay 2x4 cross-pieces every four feet, and to these nail two 1x2 strips lengthwise of the trench, so that there will be a three-inch opening the entire length in the center. At the ends set in four-inch round drain tile with one-third the bell broken out, the broken portion connecting with the center opening between the strips. There should be at least two inches in the clear under the cross-strips, so that there will be ventilation the entire length of the trench. Wrap each head of cabbage separately in thin paper and set them head down, stalks sticking upon the lengthwise strips, and when the trench is filled, cover level with earth. The ventilation will be through the end tiles, and cabbage will keep thus until spring. If you have it to spare cover the cabbage with long straw before putting on the soil. A head can be taken out at any time during the winter, but its place should be filled in with straw and soil so as not to allow the frost to get into the ventilating duct below the strips. These trenches can be rapidly made, and the cross and lengthwise strips can be taken up in one piece in the spring and stored for future use. Celery is stored the same way excepting that the roots are put down, and the distance between the strips is but one inch. It pays to keep the deep snows shoveled from the top of the trenches in winter, in order that ice does not form on the top in case of sudden thaws and freezes, and the drain pipes must be kept cleared of snow and ice.

Just before writing these words I finished my preparations for my annual trip among the flower carnivals in the flower section of New York State, where I go to judge the exhibits. The two weeks I spend there are the most pleasant ones of the year. I wish every one of my farmer readers could be with me at Cohocton, Bath, Livonia, Websters and Addison and see what is being done by farmers and their descendants in this beautiful country, just for the pure love of flowers, and the ethical side of life. I am going to tell you about the carnivals in a later issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I hope that it will induce every farming community to lay plans for a flower carnival for next season, in aid of some church or worthy local charity.

SAMUEL A. HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

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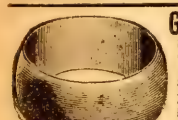


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Read UP-TO-DATE while others read
Whate'er their fancy chooses,
And don't get mixed on silly talk
That e'en the wise confuses.
It's well enough to plant and plow,
And do things quite as funny,
But UP-TO-DATE will tell you how
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Cash in the pocket better is
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(See our post card offers.)

KNOWLEDGE AND ENJOYMENT

You don't see why you must study history and geography? Well, it is largely to increase your own powers of enjoyment, to open the way to pleasures of travel, reading and conversation. It seems to be true of every one that he is interested in almost anything of which he has some knowledge. Thus, if the hired man casually remarks that he met Lena Schlauch and a strange lady out driving, you may be only slightly interested, but if you happen to know that Lena has been expecting her cousin from Germany to spend August with her, your interest is much greater.

A friend who we were expecting on July 10th to spend a week with us did not arrive until July 20th. Explaining the delay, she said that she had taken her niece on the excursion to Lake George. Now, it happened that just one of the family had noticed the account in the paper of the celebration at Ticonderoga and Plattsburg of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain. So that one said, "You helped in the celebration, did you?" and was quite interested in the description as given by an eye-witness. Her knowledge of geography also made quite interesting the description of a trolley ride, starting in New York, extending into Vermont and Massachusetts and circling back to the New York starting point.

In our reading not long since we noticed that southern England was once a Roman province, and that the Romans left about the middle of the fifth century. So when our visitor told of her trip to England, and said that at Bath she had seen the old Roman baths, we were interested at once, for if the Romans built those baths they must be fifteen hundred years old. And from these baths the city of Bath gets her name—another interesting fact, new to us.

In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, stands the house once occupied by William Penn. Throngs of people go to see it every summer. It is interesting, too, representing a house of the better class two hundred years ago. But if one had never heard of William Penn of what interest would it be?

Three children were left to keep house from Saturday until Monday, while the other members of the family visited relatives in the city. Saturday they were busy and the time passed quickly. With Sunday's dawn came a steady rain, which lasted all day. No Sunday school on such a Sunday. The house was back from the road, so not even a passerby broke the monotonous quiet of that long day. One of the girls enjoyed reading, so with a book the day passed quickly and pleasantly. The other two cared nothing for reading, the necessary work was soon done, and they could not play on Sunday. Finally they did the evening work in the middle of the afternoon, thinking that would bring night and bedtime. Now, after years have passed away, they look back to that Sunday as the longest, most lonesome day of their lives. If they had been fond of reading, how pleasantly the day would have passed. Boys and girls, let us cultivate a love for good reading.

A friend says travel is "meat and drink" for her. But before visiting any place of interest she always reads everything she can about it so that on her arrival she knows what she expects to see and can look intelligently. Thus reading adds greatly to her enjoyment of travel. So if travel is her "meat and drink" reading must correspond to the accompanying "bread and potatoes."

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

A TROUBLESOME GNAT

"I wonder what is bringing Maud in so fast?" said Charlie "I do not know," said Rosabel, as she started toward the barn. "Wait, Rosabel," called Maud, and as she came nearer she went on: "Will you ask Charlie to see after the cows while you look in my ear?" "What's the matter?" asked Rosabel, trying to peer into Maud's ear, "I can't see anything." "There is a fly or some other insect in it," said Maud. "I don't know what it is, but it sounds like a bird flapping its wings." "Well, I do not know what to do," said Rosabel. "I think if you will drop a little warm sweet oil in my ear that will kill it, and I should not wonder if it will come out," said Maud. "But I haven't any sweet oil," said Rosabel. "Butter will do," said Cousin Louise, looking up from the letter she was writing. "Sweet oil is best, but anything of an oily nature will do. You will only dare use a drop or two. The drum of the ear is so easily affected." Rosabel brought the butter and Cousin Louise heated it in a spoon and dropped it into Maud's ear. "My! That's hot," cried Maud. "It's only the spoon," said Louise, "the butter will not burn you." Maud kept her head on the table for a minute, then turned her head so the butter would run out. "Now, let me see," said Louise, and after a look she said, "I believe I can get him." So with the aid of a hairpin she removed a small black insect, which the girls decided was a gnat, and Maud went on her way rejoicing.

A very remarkable clothing offer is made by Babson Bros., Dept. 3656, Chicago—men's, women's, boys' and girls' clothing supplied. You may get a suit and try it on in your own home before paying any cash and if it suits make your own terms of payment. If it is not O. K. send it back and you are out nothing. Better send for free book explaining this new system of selling.

It Is Better in the Country

I've been down to the city, an' I've seen
'lectric lights.
The twenty-story buildin's an' the other
stunnin' sights.
I've seen th' trolley cars a-rushin' madly
down the street,
An' all the place a-lookin' like a fairy-
land complete.
But I'd rather see the big trees that's a-
growin' up to home,
An' watch the stars a-twinklin' in the blue
an' lofty dome,
An' I'd rather hear the wind that goes a-
singin' past the door,
Than the traffic of the city, with its bustle
an' its roar.
I reckon I'm peculiar, an' my tastes is kind
o' low;
But what's the use denyin' things that cer-
tainly is so?
I went up to a concert, an' I heard the
music there;
It sounded like angelic harps a-floatin'
through the air,
Yet, spite of all its glory an' the gladness
an' acclaim,
If I stopped to think a moment I was home-
sick just the same;
An' I couldn't help confessin', though it
seems a curious thing,
That I'd rather hear a robin sweetly pipin'
in the spring.

—*Washington Star.*

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It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

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Note what my treatment has done for others:

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I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**
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25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan. Roy C. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. **10c**

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12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send to us with 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. Charles Alvin, Box 3693, K-58, Philadelphia, Pa.



American Girl Post Cards

We will send a **set of six** (all different) of these very beautiful American Girl Post Cards FREE if you will send us **3 cents postage** and promise to show the cards and our magazine to a half dozen of your friends. They are beautifully printed in fine colorings, **sweet faces** and hats in the latest styles. Send **3 cents** postage to **Popular Fashions, Dept. 225, Springfield, Mass.**

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Our Students Say: "I would not exchange the knowledge I have gained for double its cost." "I would not sell my lessons for $25." "I would not take $50 for what I have learned." "I have made 25 waists (six silk one)—all perfect fits." "My lessons have paid for themselves many times over." "I have saved $85.00 on my sewing." "I do all our home sewing now, the children's and all." "I have saved enough from what I used to pay for patterns to buy me a new suit." "The knowledge gained from these lessons is enabling me to help my husband pay for our new home."

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The book illustrated above will be sent to you free. At an expense of thousands of dollars this college has published **100,000** of these **copyrighted** books to advertise the **American System of Dressmaking,** and will send you one **FREE** while they last. **Write for it today.** One copy only to each woman.

American College of Dressmaking
975 Reliance Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SETTING PEONIES IN THE FALL

I want every one to remember that peonies set this fall will bloom next spring. I have always been an enthusiastic lover of peonies, but this summer I have been putting in considerable time with them, and I am more enthusiastic than ever.

I really believe there is no flower grown which is in every way so satisfactory. Flower lovers tell us that any flower in order to be perfect must have the five fundamental virtues—beautiful color, perfect form, fragrance, adaptability as a cut flower, and hardiness or ease of growth. Now, when you come to think of it, the peony is the only flower that fills all of these specifications. The rose has all except hardiness; the gladiolus has all but fragrance; the lily, like the rose, has all but hardiness. I love lilies and roses as well as any one, but they are touchy things to grow, and take more babying than a spoiled child.

Peonies, on the other hand, will grow and bloom for any one. It is almost impossible to fail with them. Father Harrison, who is probably the greatest flower crank in the country, says they are "the flower for the million and for the millionaire." But if I get started talking about peonies, I am liable to take up the whole page about them alone, so I will simply urge you again to plant peonies this fall. Set them in September, October or November, and they will get established then, and bloom for you next spring.

And while you are about it, get the very best there is going. Remember that a peony plant once set out will last for forty years, and when you are buying something that will last you that long, you should get something that will be a pleasure to you for a long time. You can buy peonies anywhere from 10 cents to $1 each, and any of them will be worth more than you pay for them; but the modern improved varieties which will cost from 35 cents to $1 each are the ones you should buy.

It would take too long an article to start in and name and describe all of the best varieties, but here are a few that you should have by all means: Festiva Maxima, Rachel, Floral Treasure, Golden Harvest, The Bride and Whittleyii. This is just a start; there are dozens of others fully as good, but these I would have in every list.

Buy American varieties of peonies. While many of our finest peonies are of European origin, we also have fully as fine ones which have been produced by American growers; and as a rule the American varieties are much hardier, and more certain to bloom. The creations of Terry, Rosenfield, Harrison, Mrs. Pleas and Richardson are equal to the finest imported sorts, and often superior. You can pick them out by their names. Most of the American varieties have good plain United States names.

He Put in the Dime

To get an idea of the bent of his mind, Robert's father gave him a dime and a quarter, telling him he could put whichever he wished in the church contribution basket.

"And which did you give?" asked his father on his return.

"All through the sermon I thought I would give the quarter, but when they started around I remembered the Bible says, 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and I knew I could give the dime much more cheerful than I could the quarter, so I put that in," was the very human reply.

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Read What We Will Do for All Sufferers of Indigestion, Sick Headache and All Forms of Stomach Trouble

Send 10c to cover cost of mailing, etc., and we will send WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE a $1.00 ABSORPTION TREATMENT. Sponga—a plaster that will cure—works like magic on the solar plexus, which is the center of the sympathetic nerve system that controls the digestive organs. Write us NOW and we will save you days and weeks of misery! Address Ohio Remedy Co., Box 36, Sta. F, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE BOOK ON CANCER

Every person suffering from Cancer should read the new illustrated book recently written by a noted authority on this disease. Sent free to any one interested. Write today. Address Dr. O. A. Johnson, Suite 874, 1233 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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You can save enough real money in getting a Kalamazoo, to buy most of your fuel—pay your taxes, buy a dress or suit of clothes or materially increase your bank balance. You get the best made—the most economical—the most satisfactory stove or range to be had anywhere at any price. With an actual cash saving of from $5 to $40 on your purchase. Hundreds of thousands of satisfied users have told us this is true.

We make it easy for any responsible person to own a Kalamazoo. We are the *manufacturers.* You get lowest factory prices, 360-days' approval test, and our convenient terms. Take your choice—

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Write for Catalog No. 209 and special terms. It gives you all the necessary information about buying and using a good stove or range. Compare our prices and quality with others, prove for yourself what you save in buying a Kalamazoo for cash or on time. *Freight prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.*

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Mich.



This Oven Thermometer saves fuel and makes baking easy.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED



Imperial Steel Range SENT FREE!



To Prove its Wonderful Work in Baking, Cooking, Fuel Saving
An Absolute Free Trial Offer—Freight Prepaid by Us—Write for Book

The old-fashioned "Dutch Ovens" baked better than the best "all-metal" stoves and ranges of today. Colonial housewives were famous cooks—the secret was in the oven!

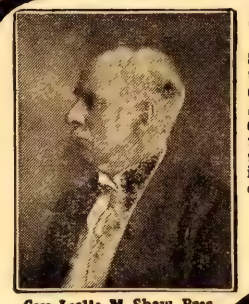
The Old "Dutch Oven" Restored and Modernized In This Remarkable Range

This greatest of all improvements in range construction adds immensely to the baking and cooking qualities and saves half the fuel! Thousands of "Imperial" Ranges, with STONE OVEN BOTTOMS are in actual use today! Women are perfectly delighted with them. In this wonderful range we have modernized the famous "Dutch Oven." No other range, at any price, has this surpassing advantage. None does such **perfect work!** The **even heat** of the SOLID SLAB OF STONE in the bottom insures **even, thorough baking** of bread, pastry, etc. Roasts meat to the utmost **degree of perfection!** Easy to manage, requires little fuel. We can't begin to tell you here all the good points of this splendid range. Let us send you letters from hundreds of women, in proof of its matchless merit! Or, better still, let us ship you an Imperial for 30 Days' Free baking test, cooking 90 meals.

Other Important Features FREE With Every Range

This "Imperial" Steel Range has an Odor Hood, Oven Thermometer, Money-Saving Ash Sifter, Pouch Feed, Porcelain Lined Reservoir, Towel Rail, Duplex Anti-Clinker Grate, Warming Closet, Asbestos Lined Flues, and many other improvements! Body is made of genuine Wellsville Blue Steel. Handsomely nickel plated parts. Built to last a lifetime and absolutely **guaranteed!** Burns wood or coal. Sold direct from factory at wholesale price, on easy terms. We give you the dealer's profits. Write at once for the Imperial Catalog and Special Price. Address

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We also sell four-and-one-half (4½) per cent. Trust Certificates with coupons attached, fully covered by Guaranteed Real Estate Securities, Our president, Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, insists that this institution shall be run for the convenience and safety of its customers. Send your money in any way you please and withdraw it without notice.

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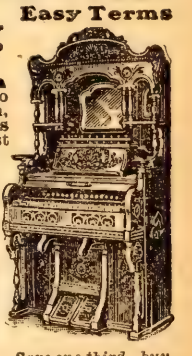
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The most beautiful piano and organ catalogue issued; it shows the choicest of our 50 latest styles and explains things you ought to know whether you buy from us or elsewhere. The book is yours for the asking. Write for it now.



CORNISH CO. Washington, N.J. **Established Over 56 Years**

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The successful farmer of to-day KNOWS the exact weight of the supplies he *purchases*; he KNOWS to a certainty how much the products weigh that he *sells*. Accurate weights are a big, vital feature in profitable farming. Public scales are expensive, unreliable and often situated at a distance, but every farmer can be sure of perfect accuracy if he owns an

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PITLESS SCALE



These Scales are *absolutely reliable*—warranted so; every farmer can now afford one. Prices range from $45 to $80. Catalogue illustrates many styles of scales and contains valuable scale information. Write for it.

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To any businesslike farmer who knows the profit in buying, selling and feeding by weight and not by guess. Forty-five years ago I first fought the scale trust by selling to the buyer in my original "freight paying, free trial before settling plan". I have invented the BEST Steel Frame Pitless Scale which I sell for less money than any other reliable pitless scale. I send it on approval



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WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory. **Tires, Coaster-Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.* **Do Not Wait;** write *today* for our *special offer.*

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$9.75 BUYS THIS BOX

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CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in rows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price $15. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.

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Dear Sirs:—I would like to get prices of your Corn Harvester in shipments of five, ten or fifteen lot as I have one of your Corn Harvesters and want another but my neighbors saw it work and are all well pleased with it.

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Steel Horse Collars Are Humane

No hames to buy or bother with; adjustable in size; wear forever. Endorsed by Veterinaries. Over 30,000 in use. Cheapest and best. Ask your dealer and take no other. Write for our **Free Catalog.** Salesmen wanted; exclusive territory.

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1 MAN AND 1 HORSE BALE 1 TON AN HOUR

Bale at Least Cost

Our Daisy SELF-THREADING, self-feeding one-horse hay press only one on which one man can do all the work. First successful self-threading device, automatic condenser increases results. Open side hopper. Free trial. Write today for Baler Book and prices.

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

Gentle Words

A young rose in summer time
Is beautiful to me,
And glorious are the many stars
That glimmer on the sea;
But gentle words and loving hearts
And hands to clasp my own
Are better than the finest flowers
Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life
The dew the dippling flower.
And eyes grow bright to watch the light
Of autumn's opening hour,
But words that breathe of tenderness
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time,
And lighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart;
But oh! if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles
How beautiful is earth.

—*Miss Morgan, in Christian Observer.*

MARIE'S LESSON

"Now, Marie, you may put on a clean dress and go to the store for me," said mamma. "All right," replied seven-year-old Marie, who was always ready to do errands. "May Joe go along?" "I don't know about that," said mamma. "This is mail day and I think you had better go alone. I don't want you to lose the letters if there should be any." But five-year-old Joe coaxed so hard to go too that mamma finally consented. On starting each child had a request to make. Marie said, "May we come home by way of the new house?" Her papa was building a new house and the children liked to watch the carpenters at work. But mamma said, "No; you must come straight home from the postoffice." Joe said, "Mamma, may I carry the letters?" "No, dear, you may carry the papers, but let sister carry the letters." So away they started and soon had the errand done at the store. Then Marie started up the road toward the new house. "Why, Marie," said Joe, "you know mamma said we could not go that way." "But that's the way I am going," said Marie. "Come on." So after a little parley, during which Marie handed over the letters for Joe to carry, they went on their way to see the new house. Marie thought she could keep an eye on Joe and the letters, and if they got home with everything all right she guessed mamma would not care. So after examining the new house to their hearts' content they started down the hill toward home. When about half way down Marie suddenly said, "Joe, where are the letters?" "I don't know," said Joe, "I haven't got them." "Oh! dear," said Marie, "we will have to go back and hunt them. "So back they went, but a careful search revealed no letters. Marie was very sorry, and cried bitterly, but that did not help matters.

At home mamma was saying, "Papa, I guess you had better go after the children. It never takes Marie more than an hour to get back from the postoffice, and they have been gone nearly two hours. Marie wanted to go around by the new house. I told her not to, but she was so anxious to see the new house. I am afraid they have started out that way, and perhaps got lost." So papa provided himself with a limber little switch and started to the new house, meeting the children on the way. Marie at once told him of the loss of the letters. He only used the switch very lightly, but Marie felt so bad that Joe got a whipping when it was all her fault, and so anxious about the lost letters, that she hardly thought of her own punishment. Papa went on to the new house and one of the carpenters gave him the letters that Joe had dropped. When he finally reached home and said he had found the letters Marie was much relieved. After that mamma found that she could always depend on Marie to do exactly as she was told.

GEOGRAPHY, TOO!

In the days of our fathers "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic" constituted the full curriculum in many a country school. Some of the pupils did not have text-books even for these subjects. The New Testament served for a reading book and the teacher gave the children "sums" to do on their slates, and wrote "copies" for the pupils to imitate. Geography received little attention then. Our Up-to-Date boys and girls would be surprised to see the tiny geography the editor's mother used in school. But in these days a knowledge of geography is necessary if one would read the farm paper intelligently.

We wonder how many of our young people can, without referring to a map, locate the following places, which were all mentioned in the reading matter of the July issue of an agricultural paper. Concerning each place tell in what direction it is from your home, about how far away, and what State, country or water you would cross in going there:

1. Greece.
2. Rome.
3. Mississippi.
4. Spain.
5. Mexico.
6. Colorado.
7. South Dakota.
8. Egypt.
9. Germany.
10. Antwerp.
11. Amsterdam.
12. Europe.
13. Holland.
14. Sweden.
15. Nevada.
16. Minnesota.
17. New York.
18. Arkansas.
19. Chili.
20. California.
21. Ohio.
22. West Virginia.
23. Michigan.
24. Chicago.
25. Minneapolis.
26. England.
27. Washington.
28. London.
29. Argentine Rep.
30. Oklahoma.
31. Belgium.
32. Connecticut.
33. Indiana.
34. Nebraska.
35. Kansas.
36. Cuba.

More Than All

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall,
Who plants a tree or trains a flower,
Or sows a field, is more than all.

—*Whittier.*

SPECIAL PRICE

Rudy Wheat

We have an extra fine lot of this standard sort that we will make a special price on. Change your seed wheat. This wheat surprises all who raise it. Special price—1 bu. $2.00, 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres) $4.50, 5 bu $8.50, 10 bu. or more at $1.50. Bags free.

O. K. SEED STORE

Dept. A., Indianapolis, Ind.



Ranch Home Free

IN COLORADO

NEAR PIKE'S PEAK

Land and Cattle Enterprise wants honest and worthy men and women to become members. Included is a big 5,000-acre ranch, improved, live stock, implements, a town site, railroads, crops growing, hundreds of springs and living streams and numberless advantages that cannot be described here. Each member is entitled to visit the ranch at pleasure, may build a home and live there permanently.

As an evidence of good faith each applicant must remit 50c for a full paid preferred membership share (later to be refunded). We will at once send you the share, including a book of views and official map of the ranch. Later you may be invited to invest a larger amount in a permanent income. Chartered by the State with a capital stock of $250,000. Send the 50c free in cash, stamps, postal or express order. Act quick, offer limited. Address

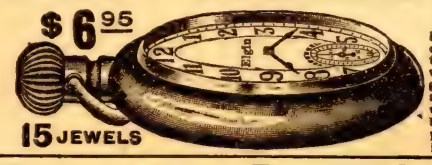
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Do You Want to Sell Your Farm?

I want information about any good farm for sale. There is a good buyer for it, willing to pay your price for it. I can tell you how to find him. Write me about it. I want to hear only from owners who wish to sell direct to buyer without paying any agents' commission. Tell me how many acres you have, what improvements, the price and all particulars and let's see if we can close up a deal in short order. Address at once ARTHUR CAPPER, Dept. 9, Topeka, Kan.

POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to six of your friends. NEW IDEAS Post Cards Exchange, P. O. Box 3693, K-10, Philadelphia. Pa.



15 JEWELED ELGIN

Never before has a 15 ruby jeweled Elgin watch been offered at this price. Retailers charge $12.00 to $15.00 for them and they are worth it. It is manufactured by the Elgin Nat'l Watch Co. and stamped 15 jewels. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid oro-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. **SEEING IS BELIEVING.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, stating weight wanted, Heavy or Medium, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $6.95 and express charges and it is yours. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Tested Field Seeds

In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test

Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.

We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.

Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

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FREE



Write Quickly

IF YOU WANT ONE.

We want to place one of these free Watches and Fobs in each and every county of all the States in the Union. You can have them if you write us at once. This beautiful Watch has American movement; stem wind and stem set and **warranted.** The handsome leather **Swastika Fob,** the emblem of **good luck,** is also free to those who act promptly. Fob is 51-2 inches long. Can be used as fob or belt ornament; suitable alike for old or young. **Both Free.** All we ask of you is to send your name at once. We then send you, all charges paid, 10 packages of our beautifully colored and artistic Post Cards, all different, to distribute among your friends, who will be eager to take them at the reduced price of 25 cents. Send the $2.50 collected and we will then forward the watch. You receive both premiums without one cent of cost to you—just an hour's easy work. If you prefer it you can have a lady's watch, a perfect little beauty, for distributing 12 packages for $3.00. Send no money in advance. Only one watch to a family—no more. Don't delay. Address

WATCH HEADQUARTERS, 878 Jackson St., Topeka, Ks.

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hands.

F. S. E. buttons and members cards must always be kept by secretaries and organizers to be issued to new members as taken. Remit 1 cent each for the buttons, cards are free. The small charge is made to guard against extravagance in ordering.

NEW OFFICERS. Don't fail to report to higher unions as they are elected. Blanks are supplied for such reports.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION. At the last convention a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907 could join the F. S. E. by paying the annual dues, $1.50, instead of the membership fee of $2.00.

OFFICIAL PAPER. Each fee, or each dues pays for a full year's subscription. If a subscriber is already paid in advance the time will be extended a full year. To attempt to adjust paid-in-advance subscriptions to run the exact terms of the membership complicates the reports, makes much additional labor and leads to confusion if not errors. Therefore the straight fee or dues should be paid in all cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. *Items for the paper* should be written on paper separate from all other matter. Also orders for supplies and reports of members should not be sandwiched in the body of letters. Secretaries should display business tact in reports as they will soon be in important business positions when the society undertakes directing the marketing of crops.



Goods are largely sold now by the label they bear. The products of the mills, shops and factories would be slow sale without a label. Labor organization and trade combination has done it.

What of farm organization? Farm products should have every advantage any other article has. The Farmers' Society of Equity has every right any other productive organization has. Claim and secure them through the label. This is specially important now since the National League of Commission Merchants seeks to co-operate with the Farmers' Society of Equity to secure better distribution and equity of price. The label identifies the products of our members everywhere, and it should be a guaranty of honest count, correct weight and good quality just as membership in the league guarantees honest sales, fair dealing and prompt returns. Such goods will often sell when goods without the label must wait.

Besides, the label helps honest growers to establish a standard of excellence and build up for themselves a special trade at advanced prices because of known quality, just as thousands of manufacturers have done. The name of the producer on the label accomplishes that.

The farmers' label may be obtained on shipping tags, or on gummed paper, with or without space for shipping address, at 25 cents per 100 or $1.50 per 1,000. We can also furnish it on a rubber stamp 2¼ inches in diameter for 75 cents, or 3 inches in diameter for $1. An inkpad goes with each stamp. The producer's name and local union address is on every label.

Send all orders to
FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

We believe just about the first duty of every true friend of Equity is to try to induce others to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, that they may learn what Equity means.

Are prices satisfactory in your locality? In the main they may be so, and we are glad of it. But that is no argument that the farmers need not be organized. In this day of organization farmers must keep up with the procession. They ought to lead it.

In view of the demand by Mr. Drayton for $30,000 from the successful tobacco poolers of Kentucky, one can readily understand what was meant by the unseemly "boodle bluster" in the 1907 convention.

The best marketing system in the world can be inaugurated by the co-operation of the F. S. E. and the National League of Commission Merchants. We leave out of this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING much that is valuable in order to publish a list of these merchants for the benefit of our readers.

We tried very hard to induce Mr. Tubbs and others, who broke off from the society in 1907, to affiliate with the commission merchants' league for the handling of farm produce, but nothing would do but their scheme for establishing new houses. Perhaps the demand in Kentucky for $30,000 straight boodle may account for it.

The high cost of living is the text for many a sermon these days, but farmers must not be charged with it. Farmers are getting fair prices for most products now, and they are not asking for higher, but they do not get what consumers pay. The "high price of living" is between the farmers and those who pay the prices complained of.

The need for organization is not to secure higher prices than prevail at present, but steady ones so that farmers may make calculations for the future as well as other people. As it is at present a farmer can scarcely risk buying fertilizer for a crop he can know nothing of the price of when it is ready for market.

This fall season is going to be marked with rapid growth of farm organization. At least, indications point that way. F. S. E. organizers are meeting with good success and calls and inquiries are unusually pressing.

This brings up again the ever-present regret that there should be any dissension in Equity organization. Every discouraging feature should be removed so that the principle could go before the farmers without a single hindering cause. We do not see how any patriotic or unselfish man can stand in the way.

It seems that Mr. Drayton and some others reject the agreement so fairly entered into by President Le Bus, President Cantrill and the official boards in Kentucky, by which both organizations can work together in pooling the Burley tobacco crop. While we do not concede the justice and legality of the $10,000 concession, we approved the agreement in a previous issue, and we stand by it, urging the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to stand by it also. Mr. Drayton's demand for increased boodle (we cannot call it anything else), and his inauguration of a separate campaign, can do no more than add another signal, if not silly, failure to the many that already decorate his peculiarly erratic path.

We hope tobacco growers in Ohio and Kentucky counties near Cincinnati will not be deceived by C. O. Drayton and his plans. To sell their tobacco profitably it is necessary for them to pool, and to do that successfully they must go into the successful pool, and that is undoubtedly the one conducted by the two presidents, Le Bus and Cantrill.

Mr. Everitt has been in Michigan attending the great meeting of potato growers at Traverse City, where he met many of the most prominent and most earnest men of the State, including the Governor. These men see clearly the necessity of controling their crops and markets, and they are pooling their potatoes much as the growers pool their tobacco in Kentucky, the only differences being those made necessary by the nature of the crop. We believe they will be successful.

MICHIGAN

Organizers wanted to aid in the organization in Michigan and the great potato pool. A splendid field for patriotic and energetic men. Address
CHARLES EMMERSON, Secy.,
Traverse City, Mich.

ANNUAL CONVENTION MICHIGAN LADIES' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

The annual convention of the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity will be held October 7, 1909, in the city of Bellaire, Antrim county, Mich.

To the women of the farms this call for convention should appeal personally to each. Will you endeavor to attend this convention and by your presence encourage the members who have so faithfully worked for your interests? As the wives and daughters of farmers let us enroll our names as members of the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity and make our organization strong to help our brothers of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

A cordial invitation is extended to non-members with the hope that our example will persuade them to join with us.

MRS. JAMES HOWEY,
President.

East Jordan, Mich.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best farm paper I ever read. Its plan for co-operation is correct. I prize your Post Card Exchange very much and have found that you always do as you promise.—*J. G. Langston, Coahoma County, Miss.*

I am greatly pleased with UP-TO-DATE FARMING and it is doing a noble work gallantly. I herewith enclose $1 to renew my subscription. I am with you in everything you propose, including the Farmers' Society of Equity. I am going to quietly extend the circulation of our paper and then will establish the society. We are almost ridden to death in this State by monopolies and we need here, if anywhere, a joining together for self-protection.—*David Davies, King County, Wash.*

I enjoy reading our UP-TO-DATE very much. It entertains and interests me more than any other paper I ever read. I love to read what the Michigan ladies are doing and wish they would write more about their work. I think it is well for the farmers to have an organization of their own. I live in the beautiful Ozark region of Missouri—the land of the big red apples. I just now received my July 15th number and read Bachelor's letter, and sympathize with him. Why does he not get him a wife? Life then would be very sweet to him.—*Miss Ina Foster, Elk Creek, Mo.*

This is a year when farmers should be thoroughly organized, for, according to reports, there will be bumper crops this year, and if not controlled by the farmers it will be controlled by the exploiters. Especially will this be true with potatoes. If the potato growers can't get together in an organization (and they can) then they ought to write to each other and agree on a wagon price and not sell for less. I appeal to growers of potatoes to wake up and establish the F. S. E. with its successful plan. This is the year that we need it more than we ever did before.—*John Belanger, Lenawee County, Mich.*

I enclose my renewal for UP-TO-DATE FARMING herewith. As to the post card premium, you are at liberty to send them, but the depth of my loyalty is not measured by picture cards. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as the advocate of farmers' right to a square deal commercially, is in a class by itself, and is entitled to the commendation and financial support of every farmer in America.—*Walter E. Gould, Ingham County, Mich.*

I have received a copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and note your article and first page illustration on marketing cotton. Judging from conclusions, something is wrong.

Many years ago when erecting a shaft in St. Peter's Place in Rome there was too great a strain on some of the ropes, while others were slack. The shaft could only be safely erected by having an equal weight on all the ropes. All were standing aghast expecting the overtaxed ropes to break and the shaft to fall, when suddenly a sailor cried out, "Wet the slack ropes." He then proceeded to do this under pain of death, for an edict had been passed that any one uttering a word during the raising would merit a death penalty. Having been wetted the slack ropes contracted and the weight was evenly divided and a giant work of engineering was accomplished.

When there is stringency or slackness in market conditions both are harmful to both producer and consumer. But equalize the pressure or weight and the stringency is relieved. Moral—Intelligent distribution.

Some years ago, with half the imports of bananas the United Fruit Company dumped numbers of carloads into the Ohio river in order to prevent a glut and maintain the price. Today with two or three times the supply the price of bananas is maintained and has advanced. This is all due to systematic distribution, which brought wider markets. There is a similarity in views between us, and our ideas of co-operation and direction of marketing practically applied will be a great boon to the farmers.—*Barnett Bros., Chicago, Commission Merchants.*

Enclosed is my renewal. I am much pleased with your plan to organize potato growers. I for one am heartily sick of the everlasting howl for big crops without the ability to market them at profitable prices. This is eloquently illustrated with the potato crop. Last year growers got high prices. This year under the advice and encouragement of Secretary Wilson we are to have a big crop, as it now looks, and low prices. I made a statement before the Central New York Farmers' Club that there is rarely a surplus raised of any crop, as the end of the year proves. Controlled marketing over the whole year is what you try to teach farmers, and this will give profitable prices for all the crops. It is sound teaching. I admire UP-TO-DATE and read every issue. You are engaged in a great work and have my hearty approval with great respect.—*T. R. Scott, Bridgewater, N. Y.*

Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

All the organized farmers in this locality want to use the union label on their produce and they want it to be used by the organized farmers everywhere so that our produce will be known when it reaches the markets. We believe that UP-TO-DATE FARMING should insist on the use of the label and that all the shipments of our members should carry the label as a guarantee of honest goods. We also want market reports and crop conditions to be printed in every issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. —*Union Farmer, Antrim County, Mich.*

(See in Official Department for the union label. See department "What the Telescope Reveals" for crop conditions and market reports.—*Ed.*)

Those who haven't the ready cash may have a new suit anyway. A leading Chicago clothier is making a wonderful new proposition to our readers. No money down. Clothes made to fit your measure. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay to suit yourself after you have the suit in your home. If it doesn't fit or is not perfectly satisfactory send back and you are out nothing. Write for free samples of newest styles of cloth. Babson Bros., Dept. 3656, Nineteenth and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PARTIAL REPORT OF MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS' MEETING

The meeting was held on September 8th and 9th inst., as called.

It was agreed to pledge the potato crop and pledges will be circulated in all the heavy producing counties.

The minimum price was set at 50 cents a bushel to the grower at his station. This price may be advanced when the State union meets next month if conditions warrant it.

The charge for pledging is 25 cents an acre, with a proviso that the minimum cost to any non-member shall be $2.00. This payment represents the pledge fee on eight acres, and also makes him a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity, entitling him to all its privileges and benefits of membership.

The attendance at the meeting was nearly 300, representing 13 counties. The interest was all that could be desired.

Telegrams sent voluntarily from other points in Michigan and from Wisconsin, and reports of those attending, indicate that the potato crop has been damaged very much by recent drought and early frosts.

A complete report will be given in October 1st number.

MICHIGAN PICNIC NOTES

The farmers' picnic held at East Jordan, August 20th, was a grand success. The fine grounds were filled with busy farmers and their families, who had taken the day off to hear the Equity plan explained. The lengthy program of 23 parts was well carried out, our young members giving some fine recitations.

W. H. Beeman, of Empire, made a fine address on co-operation and the great need of organization among farmers. This was listened to with good attention.

Rev. L. S. Mathews's address on "Fair Play" was excellent. Mr. Mathews is a very pleasing, earnest speaker, and can be recommended to any local.

Vice-President James Howey explained to the farmers the plan of organization, and the remedy that will give farmers better times, and a better standing in the country that is their own.

Mr. Frank Kidder, organizer for Antrim county, took up the subject and handled it in a pleasant manner. Amid much applause he held the floor for better markets by shipping produce to good houses. These can be found, he declared, in the National League of Commission Merchants.

Three rousing cheers were given as a vote of thanks to Mr. J. H. Lanway, owner of the grounds, who had done so much to promote the picnic, bringing to the grounds and putting in place swings, hammocks, chair swings and ice water. Four rousing cheers were then given to the Ladies' Society, who had planned and got up the picnic this year and for two years past.

REPORTER.



Annual convention of the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity. An account of this convention was in August 1st number.

We generally get in this life about what we are looking for. If we look for trouble we find it a-plenty; if for joy it abounds everywhere. "Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep, and you weep alone."—*Ruth Forest.*

A Personal Letter From the Editor

Esteemed Subscriber:

I WISH I COULD SEE YOU AND TALK WITH YOU PERSONALLY A FEW MINUTES—but since this is not possible, I am going to write to you what is on my mind.

I WANT TO MAKE UP-TO-DATE FARMING THE GREATEST PAPER IN CIRCULation and the most powerful paper to do good, in the country.

PERSONALLY, NO DUTY WILL BE SHIRKED, NO TASK NEGLECTED, TO MAKE this paper all that farmers of the country would like to have it—the most reliable, the most instructive and most useful publication that comes from any press; a paper that will make brighter and happier every home it enters, every one who reads it wiser and every soul with which it communes better and nobler.

THIS IS WHAT I WANT TO DO. BUT SINGLE-HANDED I CANNOT DO IT AT once, or as soon as I would like to have it done. Therefore, I have caused *The Equity Publishing Company* to be incorporated. This Company is now the owner and publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I invite you to become a joint owner with me and others, and a sharer in all the emoluments and honors that must come to the publishers of such a paper.

THE SHARES OF STOCK HAVE BEEN PURPOSELY MADE LOW—TEN DOLLARS ($10) each—so that people of modest means who are in accord with the grand principles and lofty aims of the paper, may become stockholders—joint owners of the paper that has aroused the world to new ideas and that has given to farming a new impulse, a new system of price-making and marketing, resulting in more certainty and larger incomes.

BY THIS PLAN UP-TO-DATE FARMING WILL REALLY BECOME THE PEOPLE'S paper, and at no distant day it must inevitably be the most influential paper that visits the homes of the people.

I WANT YOU TO JOIN ME AND OTHERS IN THIS WORK. ALL I HAVE OF worldly possessions is in The Equity Publishing Company, and all my ambitions are centered in accomplishing the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

I WAS PROUD OF THE PAPER WHEN I WAS ITS SOLE OWNER, BUT I WILL be glad to share it with others, as by so doing the time will come sooner when its mission will be accomplished.

WE HAVE TWO PAMPHLETS—ONE IS A "PROSPECTUS" AND THE TITLE OF the other is "The Print Shop of Up-to-Date Farming." I will be glad to send these to you on request.

YOU KNOW WHAT UP-TO-DATE FARMING IS, THEREFORE IT WILL NOT BE necessary to wait for the pamphlets, and I hope you will send your subscription on the below blank. But if you are not quite ready then ask for the two pamphlets, which will be sent at once.

I HOPE YOU WILL SUBSCRIBE FOR SEVERAL SHARES, AS THIS STOCK WILL pay large dividends. But if you cannot, then take one share. We want to make this a truly co-operative movement to publish the greatest paper in the country, its owners being to a very large extent its supporters.

THE MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE SALE OF STOCK IS USED IN INCREASING the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It already has a press and other machinery capable of producing a million copies weekly.

I WILL NOTE EACH BLANK THAT COMES BACK AND NOTE CAREFULLY THE men and women who will now come forward to make it possible to give UP-TO-DATE FARMING a million subscribers quickly, and then all farmers' problems will be solved.

MY SUBSCRIPTION FOR STOCK

The EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

I hereby subscribe for.....

shares of the capital stock of THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, value $10 each,

and herewith enclose.....*Dollars.*

Signed (Name in full).....

Occupation.....

Address.....

Checks, Drafts, Express and Post Office Orders should be made payable to THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

NOTE.—Two per cent. discount allowed if entire amount of $10 per share accompanies reservation. Subscriptions may be paid 25 per cent. with order and 25 per cent. each three months thereafter. Stock non-assessable.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—Handy Hame Fastener. Every horse owner buys at sight. 200 per cent. profit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wool Fat is your harvest. The great hoof softener for horses' feet and sores of all kinds. Exclusive territory; sample and terms free. E. J. Worst, Ashland, O.

Farm Lands

A TRACT OF LAND WANTED—I am in position to sell a large tract of land to settlers. Large selling organization. Will deal with owner only. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

FARMS FOR SALE in Catholic community; $25 per acre and up. Ed George, St. Paul, Kans.

FOR SALE—A new corn land and New Paradise. Louisiana leaps into the corn States; estimated will ship 60,000,000 bushels this season; price always 10 to 12 cents higher than Chicago; and it is grown for less money per acre or bushel than in Illinois or Indiana. Perfectly drained bottom land, not subject to overflow, cheap and on terms. Go and see the crops growing. Corn is now 16 feet high. Round trip free to purchasers. For full particulars address W. L. Harris, 936 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—79 acres, fair improvements 8 acres of timber, 30 acres of fine tobacco land; rural route; good location. Price $2,000. J. W. Shaw, Madison, Ind. R. F. D. 7.

IOWA FARMS FOR SALE—120 acres, 3 miles from a good town. Has a good 5-room house, one of the best barns in the neighborhood, good double crib, good machine shed, 2 good wells and windmill, 25 acres fenced hog tight. Price $130 per acre. 160 acres, 3 miles from good town. Good house, good barn, new double crib, large orchard and vineyard, and all good farm land. Price only $130 per acre. S. C. Carl's Real Estate Agency, Lone Tree (Johnson Co.), Iowa.

LEARN THE FACTS about the balmy, delightful Gulf Coast Country and its opportunities in business, farming, dairying, tobacco, truck, etc., by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Baldwin County, Ala., for three months' trial subscription. It tells what's actually going on. Sample free.

MARINETTE COUNTY IS A HOMESEEKERS' PARADISE—Join the colony of homeseekers located here. Fine locations to offer; fine openings for dairy and poultry farms. Write Skidmore Land Co., Box 93-A, Marinette, Wis., for literature.

"MILLIONS ACRES PUBLIC LANDS——Given Away in Oregon by Uncle Sam——When——How——Where"——Write for this free booklet, containing full particulars. Douglas County Abstract Co., Roseburg, Ore.

MONTANA FARMS—In the famous Judith Basin. Write to The Farmers' Land Co., Lewistown, Mont. A company of farmers that save thousands of dollars each year to buyers. Wheat yields 50 bushels per acre. Fine climate. Cheap land.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE. Females bred. Stamp for prices. Also 92-acre farm. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG—Golden Seal now ready for fall planting. Write for prices and send in your orders. Ginseng Culture sent free. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Live Stock

FOR SALE—Coon dogs, rabbit and foxhounds and other breeds and pups; also pigeons, rabbits, ferrets, poultry, cattle, sheep and swine. Descriptive illustrated catalogue, 10 cents. C. L. B. Landis, Reading, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS—Big-boned, quick maturing kind; priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, Pinckneyville, Ill.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

"PATENTS THAT PAY"—Protect your idea! 2 books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent," and 61-page Guide. Free report as to patentability. E. E. Vrooman, 1138 F St., Washington, D. C.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Tobacco Cures

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

Miscellaneous

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SAVE THE LIFE OF YOUR HORSE by using the Earl Remedies for Worms, Colic, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 12 powders by mail $1. The only guaranteed remedy for animals on the market. Send for pamphlet. Earl Veterinary Co., 2815 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SEND 10c for 3 mos. trial sub. to Jolly Joker. Full of fun, folly and philosophy. Address Auctioneer Joker, Trenton, Mo.

STEWART'S ANIMAL SOAP destroys Lice, Fleas and Ticks. Cures Mange. Improves the coat. Cleansing. Sanitary. 25 cents per bar. The Stewart Soap Co., Box 441, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCK FOOD—We desire a representative in every locality to carry stock and solicit business. This is not a catch-penny affair, and only those financially responsible will be considered. Address Fenimore & Co., Trenton, N. J.

FOR ONLY 6 Cents WE WILL SEND YOU **10** Beautiful Floral

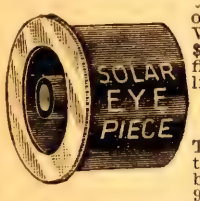
Gold finished, brilliant, natural colors, usually retail 2 for 5 cents. Just think, 25 cents worth for THREE 2-CENT STAMPS; also tell you how to get FIFTY WONDERS OF EUROPE cards absolutely FREE. Our supply is limited, so write today.

POSTCARD EXCHANGE, Desk Ed., Omaha, Neb.

POST CARDS

GREAT SIXTY-DAY OFFER

We have made an appropriation of **12,000** of our **New Excelsior Telescopes** for Special Advertising, to be sold for **$1.00** (if mail 10c extra for postage.) These will not last long. This is a great offer—the most liberal ever made. Of course you will tell your friends—it will advertise our business. Satisfaction guaranteed. Remember, this is the **New Excelsior Telescope** with **Solar Eye Piece** that has never before been supplied on telescopes selling for less than $8.00.



Telescopes heretofore provided with a Solar Eye Piece or dark lens for sun observation have cost from $8.00 up. We have reproduced a Large Solar Telescope, which for $1.00 will enable people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light, or sunbeams.

Study the Sun

The great central body of the Solar System; the great attractive force, which holds all other planets in their orbits; the great embodiment of light, which is larger by 900 times than all the planets combined, and which supplies all the planets with enerby by its radiance. Our $1.00 Excelsior Telescope will help you in this study, notwithstanding the fact that the Sun is 93,000,000 miles away. Through the Solar Eye Piece you can see the sun as you never saw it before. Not only is the sun magnified through this Telescope, but the Dark Lens and the Solar Eye Piece robs it of its dazzling effect on you, and you can see the sun properly.

This is a long, powerful Telescope, for terrestrial and celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye Piece for sun observations. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the sun in *eclipses*, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots.

Never before was a Telescope with Solar Eye Piece sold for less than $8.00 or $10.00. This Eye Piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire Telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the Solar Eye Piece Lens and you have a good, practical Telescope for land observations, etc.



Watching an Eclipse with Excelsior Solar Telescope

POSITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet, in 5 sections. They are brass-bound, brass safety cup on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Over 3½ feet long, circumference 5¾ inches. Price only $1. Postage 10 cents extra. If insurance is desired, 10 cents more. This is a grand offer, and you should not miss it. We *warrant* each Telescope to give satisfaction or money refunded.



A Kansas Farmer Counting Stock Twenty Miles Away

Count Cattle 20 Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the Excelsior Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country, one mile south of the junction of the Walnut and Arkansas Rivers. From our place we can see with the aid of the Telescope over into the Kansas Indian Reservation nearly 20 miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that cannot be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count windows with the Telescope. Again thanking you all for a square deal, I remain, Yours truly,

Arkansas City, Kans. F. G. PATTON.

Let the keynote of this advertisement be implicit confidence in us, and we will make good or money refunded

A Telescope brings new brain cells into play; it opens new avenues of thought and broadens one's resources.

Interesting booklet entitled "Telescope Talk" FREE with each order. This booklet tells all about the care of telescopes, eclipses of sun and moon, etc.

THE GREAT $1.00 WONDER

The Pleasure and profit derived from this Telescope is like money invested at compound interest—the longer you have it the more you get out of it.

PRICE $1.00—By mail, prepaid, delivered in perfect condition, insured, $1.20. By mail, not insured, $1.10

How can you invest $1 better? Think of the Steps it will save, the entertainment it will bring you.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.—We guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded! 80,000 sold last year!

This issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes into about 100,000 homes. In every home there should be an Excelsior Telescope. Over 1,000 UP-TO-DATE FARMING READERS have one already.

The Twentieth Century Idea is to put absolute confidence in the vendor and for the vendor to guarantee the purchaser perfect satisfaction or money back. That is what we do in this special offer. There is no better way. **Send your order at once—while it is on your mind.**

People's Wholesale Store





SUPERIOR TO A $15 GLASS

Fred Walsh, of Howe Island, Ont., Canada, says:

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your telescope and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost $15.00 some years ago. Just a few sights I have seen with it are more than double what it cost me.

BRANDY, VA.

GENTLEMEN—Please send another Telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money. R. C. ALLEN.

An old hunter tells us that he never goes into the woods without a strong lens to kindle fires with. Take one of the lenses from the eye piece and a fire can be quickly kindled any time the sun shines.

Buy the Boy a Telescope

Interest him in the study of the planets. *Let him experiment* with lenses and reflectors. *Some genius will harness the sun* some day and with his warm rays heat our dwellings and generate the steam that runs our factories. *It may be your boy,* if he is given a few ideas now to think about.

With the new year will come many new and interesting changes in the Planets, Eclipses, etc. *You will need a Telescope to study them.*

MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE

I have fairly tested the Excelsior Solar Telescope to my entire satisfaction, both as a telescope and as a microscope. It is more than worth the money I paid for it.

F. S. TAYLOR.

Box 376, Davenport, Iowa.



Using the Eye Piece of an Excelsior Telescope as a Microscope

SUN SPOTS

They are dark patches from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be hollow cavities in the photospheric, depressed several hundred miles below the genera l level Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain. At intervals they are very abundant; then there are periods when they almost vanish. Scientists claim that there is a connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the numbers and the violence of our electric storms and auroras. How interesting to watch these changes and learn to foretell their effects upon the weather!



The mysterious spots on the Sun. Get our Solar Telescope and see them.

History of the Telescope

The telescope seems to have originated in Holland early in the Seventeenth Century. It is quite certain that prior to 1600 telescopes were unknown. From 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of telescopes were made over two feet in diameter. The largest of these was "The Lick," of the Lick Observatory, California, which was 36 inches in diameter and 57 feet long.

Our own Excelsior Telescope was first brought out in 1886, but the Excelsior Telescope of today, with its Solar Eye Piece, with over a score of years of work, study and improvement, is a far superior instrument to any of our previous models.

Mr. C. M. Medley, of Duluth, Minn., who purchased one of these Telescopes, says they are superior to anything he expected; that with it he could discern boats on the Great Lakes at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and in clear weather he could read the names of steamers and other craft at a distance of one-half mile away.



Could Discern Boats from Five to Ten Miles Away



Using an Excelsior Telescope Lens to Light a Cigar

Good Things Others Say

Worth $5 to me.—Edwin J. Gower, West Suffield, Conn.

Very satisfactory.—Eugene J. Halle, Booneville, Mo.

Wonderful at the price.—Alfred L. Edwards, Athol, N. Y.

Satisfactory in every way.—H. J. O'Sullivan, Schenectady, N. Y.

Much better than expected.—O. R. Oakley, Bridgeport, Conn.

Just as you represented.—T. W. Wakeman, Waterlick, Va.

Objects seven to nine miles away clearly seen through it.—F. L. Bode, Addison, Ill.

Satisfactory beyond expectation.—J. D. Reed, Bay City, Mich.

Would not take $5 for it.—Thomas L. King, Luffman, S. D.

If I could not get another, would not sell it for $10—J. T. Hunter, Falls, N. C.

Could read signs on Oakland Pier, three miles away.—E. Salanave, San Francisco, Cal.

Send two more; well pleased with first one. —J. W. Seifert, Prattville, Ala.

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS JUST AS GOOD, but no room ti print.

You need not take our word for it, but write any one of the customers we quote. *Ask them* if the telescope is all right. *The only question* for you to consider is: *Do you want a telescope?* Do you want to see things at a distance? Do you want to study the Planets? *THEN TRUST IN US IMPLICITLY,* and send us the money, and *we will guarantee you perfect satisfaction or money refunded.*

Indianapolis - Indiana

DO YOU WANT TO INSURE YOUR 1910 CROP OF WHEAT?

THE WONDERFUL Fultzo-Mediterranean WHEAT

A HARDY, VIGOROUS, PRODUCTIVE VARIETY OF WHEAT FOR SEED

WILL DO MORE TO INSURE A GOOD CROP, THAN FERTILIZER AND CULTIVATION

WILL IT PAY?

Suppose you want to sow 20 acres of wheat. If you sow your own wheat it will require 1½ bushels per acre, or 30 bushels. We will suppose that the market price of good wheat is $1.10 a bushel, and to clean your wheat will represent, say, 25 cents a bushel. Or your own seed is $1.35 per bushel; 30 bushels equal $40.50.

If you buy wheat of us you should figure this way: 1¼ bushels per acre; 20 acres will require 25 bushels at $1.75 per bushels, equals $43.75. There will be something for freight, but it will not be very heavy. Outside of the freight the cost will be only $2.25 more to seed with our fine, hardy, productive varieties than to sow wheat that is probably run out and weakly—only 11 cents per acre more.

Compare this extra cost with the extra yield that is certain to result—the extra quality and the extra price you can get for the crop. Think about this matter and we believe you will conclude that it will be a good investment to order your seed wheat of us. If you don't want to sow 20 acres sow less. You will have lost a golden opportunity if you let this season pass and not sow enough to raise your seed for next year.

THIS GREAT, HARDY, PRODUCTIVE WHEAT, WITHSTANDS FREEZES, DROUGHT, RUST, FLY, BUGS AND BLIGHT TO A REMARKABLE DEGREE. STIFFEST STRAW, FINE QUALITY. FARMERS AND MILLERS WILD FOR IT. READ REPORTS

TOP BUSHELS ARE PROFIT

Farmers, Strive for the Top Bushels. There are Several Bushels Extra Per Acre for You if You Sow This Yieldy Variety



This illustration from a photograph shows side and edge views of this grand variety. You will not regret it if you sow Fultzo-Mediterranean this year.

THE **Fultzo-Mediterranean** wheat was originated by crossing the old Fultz on the Hybrid Mediterranean, hence the name. All experienced wheat growers must acknowledge the parents as being among the hardiest, most reliable and most valuable varieties of wheat ever grown. This is a beautiful variety in growth, straw, head and grain, even surpassing the expectations of those who grow it for the first time. The plant is a strong grower, with a corresponding large root development. If sown thinly or damaged in winter it will stool out and **produces 20 or more stalks from one grain.** If damaged in winter it usually makes a good crop at harvest on account of its wonderful vigor and recuperative properties. Farmers who sow this wheat will have extra bushels and extra dollars when the harvest time comes.

The stalks are large, short and very stiff, and **stand up where nearly all other kinds would fall.** The heads are thick and broad, broader at the top than at the bottom, looking at them edgewise. The meshes are compact and contain from three to four grains. Chaff white, heads smooth or beardless; grains large, color red. The Fultzo-Mediterranean is **extra early.** This wheat yields **10 to 20 bushels per acre more** than the old Fultz, Mediterranean, Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Clawson and other old favorites that have lost their original vigor. If you don't get yields like reported below, you want to get this vigorous variety with new blood that will stand hardships and produce a good harvest in the end.

What Does Your Wheat Yield?

The average yield of wheat in this country for a number of years has been only 12 to 13 bushels per acre. To make this low average, probably half the growers had a yield below the average, while the other half had a yield above the average. It is an established fact that 60 bushels of wheat have been raised on an acre of ground. What yield do you get? Knowing the possibilities, are you striving to get the maximum yields? This should start you to thinking.

Read These Reports. The Like Was Never Received Before for Any Wheat

NOTE.—We do not give full address of our customers, as that would divert trade from our house. Usually our customers sell all their surplus wheat for seed at a high price in their neighborhood. We would print many more if space permitted.

Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat yielded 21 1-5 bushels per acre. Balance of the field was Red Clawson, yielded 11 bushels per acre. It has short, stiff straw, compact head, with three or four grains to the mesh.
A. J. T., Hancock Co., Ind.

Fultzo-Mediterranean is O. K. No fly or rust. Good straw. Yield will be more than double my other wheat sown in the same field, and will beat my neighbors' wheat.—W. W., Dearborn Co., Ind.

Fultzo-Mediterranean I like very much. Its yield is about 45 bushels per acre.—D. H. W., Jefferson Co., Tenn.

The wheat is very fine and is better than other varieties. It has a very large head, is filled good. I am well pleased with it. Geo. M., Marshall Co., Ind.

Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat is all that can be desired. It is a great stooler. J. T. M., Portage Co., Ohio.

I sowed 3 acres of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat and have 120 dozens. Other wheat about two-thirds as good on same quality of soil and under same conditions.
J. F. N., Daviess Co., Ind.

Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat looks better from the time of sowing to harvest than other wheat in this part of the country. Every one is carried away with it. It yielded a half more than other kinds. J. B. A., Bosque Co., Texas.

Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat is free from rust, matured better and will make a better yield than other varieties grown on the same land. J. M., Carroll Co., Va.

Your Fultzo-Mediterranean and Harvest King are both all right. They both will sell like hotcakes. Stood dry weather fine. Heads 4 to 5 inches long and well matured. Other wheat here looks sick by side of these.
Jas. L., Grant Co., Okla.

Sowed Fultzo-Mediterranean late. It is hardy, good straw, and looks better than No. 12 by the side of it. I think it is grand, good wheat for the farmers. W. H. K., Livingston Co., N. Y.

I sowed the half-bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat in October, and it yielded 18 bushels. Our other wheat don't yield over 20 bushels per acre on the same field. Send me prices on your other wheat.
C. S. A., Stafford Co., Kans.

I sowed Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat from 3½ to ½ peck per acre. The half-peck sowing was thicker on the ground than the Poole wheat was just over the fence, sowed 1¼ bushels per acre. Some stools of F.-M. had over 100 stalks from a grain. It is a remarkable wheat.
D. C., Parke Co., Ind.

The Fultzo-Mediterranean is the best wheat I ever raised. It will yield five bushels per acre more than any other wheat that I raised, and is the best in all this neighborhood. H. G., Bond Co., Ill.

I sowed one bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat on one acre in a field with another kind sown two bushels to the acre. The stand of F.-M. is good for 50 bushels. It is much earlier than other wheat and stands up better. The field is by the road and many people inquire as to what makes the difference. Wm. T., Lapeer Co., Mich.

I threshed the crop from the bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat yesterday and had 33 bushels of fine wheat. Other wheat is half crop. I am greatly pleased with it. P. C., Daviess Co., Ind.

I am much pleased with Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat. It yielded 28 bushels to the acre, while other varieties under same conditions yielded 12 to 14 bushels. It has a fine, large grain, and good, strong straw. I will sow largely of it. S. R., Woodford Co., Ky.

Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat yielded 24 bushels per acre. New London wheat beside it yielded 10 bushels per acre. Ten bushels is about the yield of our common wheat this year. If F.-M. will hold up that way she is O. K.
J. W. M., Knox County, Ind.

From 2½ bushels of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat sowed I threshed 64 bushels of fine quality. It is the best crop and finest wheat in the community. It has a stiff straw, stands drought, fly and rust better than any other wheat I ever raised. I am delighted with F.-M. Wm. H. H., Posey Co., Ind.

PRICE Small introductory lots by mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu. 75c, 1 bu. $2.25, 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres) $5.50, 5 bu. (2 bags for 4 acres) $10.00, 10 bu. (4 bags for 8 acres) $18.00. **ALL BAGS FURNISHED FREE.**

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The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house. Every reader of this paper can, with care and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. Circulars free.

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Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA OCTOBER 1, 1909 | Number 19

GREATNESS OF THE HAY CROP



The hay crop of 1907 was 63,000,000 tons, in round figures, and was worth on December 1st $743,677,000. The crop of 1908 was, in round figures, 71,000,000 tons, which was the largest crop ever raised, but was worth only $635,423,000 on December 1st. The figures are taken from the Department of Agriculture Year Book. Such anomalous conditions have caused a hay raiser to write on the hay crop, and his letter, with other facts and figures, are given on page 3 of this issue.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

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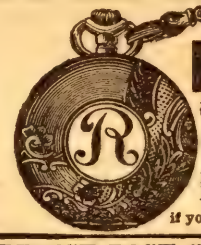
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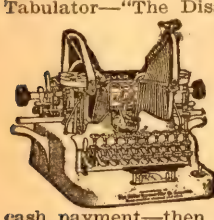
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We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

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Our new selling plan puts the Oliver **on** the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

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These wonderful work shoes with light, thin soles of steel are revolutionizing the shoe industry. Farmers first bought Steel Shoes as an experiment. **Now they buy them because they save $5 to $10 a year in shoe bills by wearing Steel Shoes and because Steel Shoes keep the feet warm, dry and free from troublesome corns and bunions.**

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Steel Shoes "stand the racket" of constant wear, under the worst conditions imaginable. Even the grinding wear of working on concrete floors of creameries does not destroy the soles. One pair of "Steels" will easily outwear 3 to 6 pairs of the best leather-soled shoes, or at least 3 pairs of rubber boots.

Steel Soles and Sides! Waterproof Leather Uppers! Bottoms Studded with Adjustable Steel Rivets! Hair Cushion Insoles!

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special, light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The "Immortality" of the sole.

The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of the toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoe in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

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Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, $2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather $3.50 shoes.

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Learn by actual test, the tremendous advantage of "Steels."

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For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes, our 12-inch or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. *State size shoe you wear.*

Fill out and mail the Coupon, together with remittance. Do it TODAY.

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Canadian Branch, TORONTO, CAN.

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I enclose..... for $.....

in payment for.....pair *Steel Shoes*,

Size.....

Name.....

Town..... State.....

County.....R. F. D.....

Dealer's Name.....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 1, 1909 | Number 19

GREATNESS OF THE HAY CROP

Reforms Needed in the Marketing

Hay is one of this country's most important crops, and each year is adding to its importance. Mr. J. H. Harpster, of Millersburg, Ohio, a prominent farmer and breeder of Red Polled cattle and Angora goats, and who makes hay and stock a specialty, wrote us a few days ago as follows:

If hay was inspected at the shipping point by the producers, and the grade marked on each tag, and a united association of farmers stood back of that inspection, it would raise the price of hay to the producer at least $1 a ton, and add $64,166,000 to the value of the crop of 1909.

Besides, it is clearly in evidence that the cost of inspection and commissions on hay are four or five times as much as on the same dollars' worth of grain. Also the railroad charges on hay are about twice as much per hundred pounds as on grain.

You may have noticed that the shippers of hay think seriously of placing selling agents in the cities to sell their hay independent of the city dealers. Whose hay? The hay the shippers bought from the farmers. How about the farmer selling his own hay, or making his selling price, and then let the dealers fight it out among themselves as to overcharges of freight, inspection, commissions, etc.? I think a hay growers' department of the Farmers' Society of Equity is about what we ought to have.

J. H. HARPSTER.

We are glad to have such letters from the progressive, thinking farmers of the country. They are the blossoms which precede the crop of better things that are surely coming to the farmers.

We have said the hay crop in this country is constantly increasing in importance and value. Constantly is, perhaps, not the best word, for production has varied with the years. As in the case of other crops also, yield per acre has increased very slowly. The later years hold well to the higher points, that of 1908 having but two better years, 1905 and 1903. But 1909 drops back again to the lower figures. It must be borne in mind that the figures are for the "hay" crop, not any particular product.

Going back to 1870 the hay acreage was 19,861,805, the yield per acre was 1.23 tons, the total product was 24,525,000, the farm price December 1 was $12.47 per ton. Five years later, the acreage was 23,507,964, the yield per acre was 1.19 tons, the total crop was 27,873,600, and the average farm price December 1 was $10.78. In 1880, the acreage was 25,863,955, the yield per acre was 1.23 tons, the total crop was 31,925,233 tons, and the average farm price December 1 was $11.65. In 1885, the acreage was 39,849,701, the yield per acre was only 1.12 tons, the total crop was 44,731,550 tons, and the average farm price dropped to $8.71. In 1890, the acreage was 50,712,513, the yield per acre was 1.19 tons, the total crop was 60,197,589 tons, and the average farm price went down to $7.87. In 1895, the acreage fell to 44,206,453, and the yield was only 1.06 tons per acre; the total crop was 47,078,541, and the average price was $8.35. The acreage now continued to fall for several years, and in 1900 it was 39,132,890, but the yield per acre rose to 1.28 tons, giving a total crop of 50,110,906 tons, with an average price December 1 of $8.89. The acreage in 1905 was 39,361,960, the yield per acre 1.54 tons, the largest recorded for any year but 1903, which was the same, the total crop was 60,531,611 tons, and the average price was $8.50 per ton. In 1908 the acreage had risen to 46,486,000, the yield was 1.52 tons to the acre, the total crop was 70,798,000 tons, and the average price, which had been up to $10.37 in 1906 and $11.68 in 1907, dropped back to $8.98. This year (1909) the acreage is 42,215,131, the yield per acre was 1.52 tons, and the total crop is estimated by the department to be 64,166,000 tons, but of course the price December 1 is not yet made.

We give below the acreage, production and value of the hay crop of 1908 in States having an acreage of more than a million acres. The yield per acre may be obtained by dividing the production by the acreage, and the price per ton by dividing the total value of the crop by the total production:

State.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	1,400,000	1,260,000	17,640,000
New York	4,764,000	5,717,000	70,033,000
Pennsylvania	3,118,000	4,617,000	56,124,000
Ohio	3,000,000	4,590,000	39,933,000
Indiana	2,500,000	3,750,000	33,000,000
Illinois	3,100,000	4,743,000	38,893,000
Michigan	2,727,000	3,954,000	34,598,000
Wisconsin	2,346,000	3,988,000	31,904,000
Iowa	3,800,000	6,460,000	36,822,000
Missouri	2,900,000	4,350,000	30,450,000
Nebraska	1,515,000	2,348,000	11,505,000
Kansas	1,829,000	2,744,000	15,641,000

The figures we have given show that the marketing of so great a crop is one of the great problems of the American farmer, and the questions raised by Mr. Harpster are well worthy the most candid consideration. Probably the greatest of these problems is inspection and grading. Upon that the fairness and squareness of every deal depends. And it is a question in which producers, shippers and consumers are vitally concerned. We agree with Mr. Harpster that grading at point of shipment, a grading backed by a substantial organization, would be the safest solution of the problem. City graders are employers of the dealers. They have handled hay to some extent possibly, but it is extremely doubtful if they ever grew a blade. As a speaker before the National Hay Association facetiously put it, if these inspectors were taken out in the country where hay is raised and baled, many of them could not tell the difference between No. 1 timothy and tickle grass.

Mr. Joseph Timmons, in an address before the National Hay Association, recited the following experience of a friend, and vouched for its truth:

"A few months ago he was in a large hay-consuming market and was invited to go with an inspector to examine two cars of hay that were standing on track awaiting a buyer. After examining the hay the inspector asked him why he could not ship nice timothy hay like that in the two cars. My friend replied, 'Farmers up in my country do not sell threshed timothy hay, as they have always considered it worthless.' Now, the fact was these two cars were loaded with threshed timothy."

Mr. Timmons then gave the following as a bit of his own experience:

"Last year I had occasion to visit certain sections of my territory where one of my customers was threshing timothy hay for the seed. The straw looking very nice, I finally bought it from him for $1.50 per ton, baled and loaded it at a cost of about $4 aboard the car. I shipped it to a very good friend to whom I ship a great deal of hay, and in due time received a letter stating that the car of timothy hay had been received, inspected and sold for No. 2 timothy at $13 a ton, and would have brought the full price of No. 1 timothy but some of the bales did not show the timothy heads as they should, consequently it was sold for $1 per ton less than No. 1 timothy."

Continuing, Mr. Timmons said:

"I spent a week in a Southern city the first of the year, and while there fully investigated the manner of inspecting hay in that city, and I stand anxious to testify that the hay inspector of that city did not see one-third of the hay that arrived there. I did not have the pleasure of meeting him during my stay there, and yet I was looking after my hay shipments. The only manner of hay inspection I saw there was the broker taking a customer down to the car, opening the doors and showing him the hay, and between the broker and this customer, perhaps several customers, they would arrive at about what the hay was worth, and the price was always a compromise, invariably to the detriment of the shipper."

Mr. Timmons then drew a contrast between grain inspection and hay inspection:

"A grain inspector takes his tester, goes to the car, opens it and gets into it and tests that car clear to the bottom eight or ten times, takes the ingredients of his tester, empties them out and from the different contents inspects the car. That is inspection that is bound to be correct. For this the grain inspector charges 50 and not to exceed 60 cents. The hay inspector goes down the track with some railroad employe who opens the doors of the cars. Sometimes the inspector never touches a bale of hay, but goes back to his office and writes out an inspection certificate grading that car of hay, for which he charges $1. Then comes a weigher who invariably charges $1 for weighing, making $2 for weighing and inspection. I don't say that this always prevails, but almost invariably it does."

Protesting his sincerity, Mr. Timmons said:

"I am not here today to criticise the hay receivers. I have dealt with many of them who are before me, and many of them are the salt of the earth. It is the system I am striking at; the exchanges in the different cities that inaugurate this system that are almost making beggars of hay shippers, who are simply doing business as tenants in common for the railroad companies and the hay receivers."

We have quoted Mr. Timmons thus at length because he is a prominent member and official of the National Hay Association, and was speaking authoritatively before a meeting of that organization comprising more than a thousand members. We know of nothing that could be of greater interest to hay growers and shippers. And in view of these things Mr. Harpster's closing suggestion comes with great force. The Farmers' Society of Equity should be made strong enough to cover the entire country, and a hay department should be one of its important features. In this every grower and shipper is vitally interested. Ought they not actively aid in hastening so desirable an accomplishment? And the buyers of hay for use are no less interested. The farmers' label would guarantee to them that they are getting what they buy.

AN ALARMING CONDITION

The literature referred to in this article was written last fall and published in the September American Farm Review. It is based on a letter written by an Iowa farmer in which he shows that every finished beef steer marketed in that State at that time was sold at an actual loss to the farmer who grew and fed it, and that it was the same with fat hogs.

The editor sent the letter to Hon. George K. Holmes, of the United States Department of Agriculture, for an explanation, and here is the explanation that was given:

The exceedingly high price of corn last fall forced hogs and cattle upon the market in extraordinary numbers, and of course buyers have the advantage when there is a crush of sellers. The situation has been an abnormal one and the conditions of those four months are not permanent.

Very naturally that explanation was not satisfactory to the editor of the American Farm Review, nor is it satisfactory to us. If the high price of corn is responsible for a loss of some $800 on every carload of beef stock, as the Iowa writer asserted and is not contradicted, then the situation of farmers in this country is hopeless indeed. High prices are not always the result of scarcity, and the high price of products seldom brings gains to the producers. Wheat was no scarcer when Patten forced the price to a dollar and a half than it was when it sold a few days before in the normal market below a dollar. The high price did not come until the bulk of it had been sold, and then it brought little compensation to the farmers.

The price of corn has been forced up in much the same way; and, as in the case of wheat, the high prices usually come after the farmers have sold, and consequently add nothing to their gains. Hence, if those high prices "force hogs and cattle on the market in extraordinary numbers, giving buyers an advantage because of a crush of sellers," farmers must be losers not only on the live stock, but on the crops also. What are they to do? How could a people be more helpless financially? The editor of the Review aptly asks: "Does this mean that in this country, where the products of the farms exceed the value of all the gold in existence by $1,425,000,000, the farmer is the one who must stand the strain of hard times?" And again: "Is the economic condition of the United States such that everybody shifts his losses back on the man behind him, so that at last the brunt comes upon the farmer, who stands behind us all?"

With the Farm Review, we do not make this condition the fault of the capitalist. The farmer needs the capitalist. He himself is a capitalist, or would be if he did business as a capitalist should. "Money makes the mare go," and enterprise, even farm production, would be crippled without money to push it along. Yet we must allow that a system which enables money in idleness to draw at will on active industry; to tax enterprise for its existence ;to make misfortune on one side compel losses on another, is not an ideal system. The fact that those who employ neither capital, ability nor enterprise in useful business, nor in aid of anything useful, may so manipulate fictitious deals as to affect the prices of the most important commodities, and force the results above outlined, is not only unfortunate, but is essentially bad—ruinous. It is strange that the authorities at Washington, the agricultural experts, cannot better size up the situation, and do something, or at least suggest something, to save the farmers from bearing the brunt of everybody's losses—from always "standing the strain of hard times." It is poor consolation to be assured that "the conditions of those four months are not permanent," when one knows they may recur at any time.

Such word from Washington only emphasizes the fact that if farmers are to be helped they must help themselves. If they could be induced to provide for storage of their crops so they could sell when they pleased and when they pleased withhold, they would be masters of the situation, and could defy the gamblers who now so wickedly fatten upon their sweat and toil. But until they do that we suppose they must continue to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who "toil not, neither do they spin."

Changes In Our Money System

Not Likely for the Best

Farmers, constituting the bulk of our industrial population, and now striving earnestly to secure fair and steady prices for their products, are more than any others interested in a sound and steady money supply, subject to the legitimate demands of business rather than controlled by any special institutions. We intimated in a recent issue of this paper that if any change were made in our monetary system it would most likely give to the banking corporations greater control of the circulating medium.

Hon. Edward B. Vreeland is a member of Congress from New York, and he is chairman of the House banking and currency committee. He is also a member of the National Monetary Commission that went with Senator Aldrich to study the money systems of the old world.

At a recent session of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association, in an address, Mr. Vreeland is reported to have said:

"I think that today the people and Congress of the United States are convinced that the American Bankers' Association has been right for years past in urging that we have at last outgrown our banking and currency system and that it needs radical changes in order safely to perform the enormous and growing business of the people of the United States.

"Panics are merely the culmination of long-continued disease. The defects in our system are such that a period of great prosperity and expansion always almost certainly results in panic. They may be avoided by better banking and currency methods. We need this element of elasticity in our volume of money more than other great nations. In all other great countries bank notes furnish the elasticity and flexibility in their money systems. It should be so with us. Gold should be merely the basis, the reserve upon which it is issued."

As Mr. Vreeland says, a change has long been advocated by the Bankers' Association, and a change has also been favored by a very respectable number of the American people; but the different elements have favored different changes. We are quite certain a change will be made, and the important question is, Will it be in favor of the institutions, or will it be in the interest of the people?

In the matter of change, especialy in so important a thing as money, we are inclined to be conservative, and we doubt if radical changes are needed, or would be best for the country. Several years ago an elastic currency was advocated by many of the most prominent people of the nation, and several millions expressed themselves in favor of it at the polls. But they advocated an elasticity controlled by the Government, and to that kind of elasticity Mr. Vreeland's class objected. They then opposed elasticity, and advocated a "stable currency." Many of our readers remember this contention, for it very nearly became a national issue.

Now Mr. Vreeland says we must have "elasticity in our volume of money," but he wants the banks to control it. That means to confer upon them the power (they really have it now) to make the money circulation "easy" or "tight," as may best serve their interest.

To be more explicit: the banks may make loans freely and fairly flood the country with their paper money, every dollar of which is paying them a percentage of profit. This full circulation stimulates trade and industry, and makes what the world calls prosperity. They may then collect or call in their loans and hold the money in their coffers, to the destruction of industry and enterprise and the paralysis of business. That is a panic, and the power that controls the monetary circulation can force one at any time, even in the midst of prosperity, as was the case of the panic of 1907.

But can such a manipulation of the currency result in benefit to the manipulators? Let us see. It must be conceded that the banks lose the percentage on their money while it lies in their coffers, but that is never for long. These institutions are backed by traders, heads of great enterprises, and so-called Napoleons of finance. During a panic, or at any time when the money circulation is low, prices under present marketing systems are low also. Then is the season for capitalists to invest in property — industrial institutions, real estate, commodities, products, and even stocks, the sale of which they may actually force to meet obligations incurred during the so-called prosperous times. This gathering in process completed, the banks may open their coffers, loans are again freely made, and enterprising people, thirsting for opportunities, rush into business. There is a lively competition, and soon everybody is on the jump. "Prosperity" comes with a rush and prices go skyward. It is now "selling time" for those who bought at panic prices.

We need not dwell upon the result. Industry may create as the years go by, and those who have power to manipulate the currency can thus periodically gather it in in spite of honesty, industry, economy and good management. Every panic is a harvest season for the money holders, and all the world beside can't prevent it.

Yes, banks break in panics. But when a bank breaks the people, the depositors, rather than the banks, are the ones that suffer. Besides, the banks are not so much the beneficiaries of these recurring times of panic and prosperity as are the money holders behind them.

Bear in mind that the Aldrich-Vreeland class favors "radical changes" that will give these institutions greater power over the currency than they now have. "In all other great countries bank notes furnish the elasticity and flexibility in their money systems," says Mr. Vreeland. We could have told him that is the monarchical way without his commission going to Europe to learn it.

But what of the gold, the "only money metal"? Mr. Vreeland provides for it. "Gold should be merely the basis, the reserve upon which it (the currency) is issued." It should not circulate as money; it should be only the basis.

A financial publication of international authority gives the public some valuable information concerning the gold and what becomes of it. We quote:

This year's new gold, of which there will be more than $400,000,000 worth, will be quickly absorbed by the great banks of the civilized nations and the national treasuries, while perhaps a quarter part of it will be used in the arts.

Six of the bigger banks of continental Europe increased their accumulations of gold by some $200,000,000 in the year ending with June 10th, and now hold the huge amount of $1,864,590,000, the Bank of France having on hand $740,130,000, an increase over the previous year of $118,030,000.

In preparation for war contingencies, as well as anticipating that if peace continues, there will be need of an ample backing of enterprises by means of credit the great banks of the world are very keen in securing all the gold they can lay hands on.

"India is the sink of the precious metals"; so also is Egypt given to hoarding gold. Lord Cromer, who has governed the country, and should know what he is talking about, says that Egyptians hoard about $150,000,000 of the yellow metal every year. An almost incredible statement, but Lord Cromer is a serious man, and knows the Land of the Pharaohs.

Putting the National Monetary Commission's plan, as explained by Mr. Vreeland, and this authoritative statement of what becomes of the gold—putting these two together, it may be clearly seen that there is to be an effort to put the money of the country more entirely within the control of the financial institutions than it now is. And it cannot be denied that the power that controls the money of a people controls their enterprise, industry and business—even the value of their property and homes.

As we said in the beginning, farmers are interested in this proposition, for, as marketing is now done, every loss may be finally shifted back upon them.

Interesting and Educational

One of the leading business men of the country writes us: "If I haven't said so before, I want to say now that all of the articles in UP-TO-DATE FARMING seem to be well put up, and such as must be intensely interesting to, and educational for, the tillers of the soil."

Thousands of farmers have the same opinion, and enjoy these interesting and educational features, but a great many seem not to care, and allow their subscriptions to expire. We very much regret this, for we realize that much work is necessary to build up a marketing system that shall put their products on a level with the products of other people, not in price so much as in proper control so that farmers may count upon what they will likely receive for their crops, and make improvements and investments accordingly.

We invite every subscriber to read and consider the articles that appear in each issue of this paper. Are they not reasonable? Are they not true? Are they not well written and argumentative? Don't you believe their teaching, put to practice, would make farming more certain and remunerative as a business, farm life more independent and happy, and give farmers opportunities they have not now? Can you find that kind of articles, that doctrine, in any other paper?

Then we want every friend to stay with us, every subscriber to renew, and keep on reading and learning about these things. We must continue this fight. Agriculture must be redeemed. Farming must be put on as independent a basis as other business. Stay with us and help us.

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORTATION

Thinking people often ask themselves how the world would get along today without the transportation lines that now penetrate almost every populated area. Men are yet living who in their early lives followed "freighting," hauling on wagons, with teams of horses or oxen, crops and goods from the sources of production to the sources of consumption. It could not be done now.

For instance, more than half of the population of the United States lives in what may be designated as the manufacturing section, an area lying north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi. Within this territory 77 per cent. of all the manufactures of the country are produced. Practically all the rest of the country's population must be supplied with manufactured goods from this section. The ox teams, or even the horse team and the rivers at their very best, could never make the transfer.

On the other hand, 82 per cent., or more than four-fifths of the cattle of all kinds in the United States, and more than 70 per cent. of the beef cattle are west of the Mississippi river. These might be driven on foot to the centers of consumption in the East, but the process would be a tedious and unsatisfactory one, and the meat supply would get there in a very poor condition. It is absolutely impractical.

There is no doubt that modern transportation facilities have done much to concentrate these and other great interests. But for modern transportation more cattle and other food products would be grown in the East, and more manufacturing would be done in the West and South. Transportation, therefore, did much to create the condition it meets; but it cannot be said that the concentration mentioned is not better for the various businesses and the people. Certain it must be said that the Valley States and the Middle West is the natural home of the meat supply, and the West and the South of the fiber supply. It is well, perhaps, that these great interests may be unembarrassed or undisturbed by the strain of manufacture.

For this possibility the world is indebted to the wonderful development of transportation. What this may be in the future we may not even attempt to predict. But transportation as a whole ought to lend encouragement to whatever promises to facilitate its development, or make its great task easier. It is not difficult for producers to adopt a system of marketing that would be eminently better for themselves, and at the same time relieve the periodic strain that is transportation's most difficult problem. If the freight wagon, that could run during only a small portion of the year, had to be depended upon, there might be an excuse for dumping on an oversupplied market, and making all shipments during the possible season. But as the steam and growing electric car are practically independent of the seasons, marketing and shipment should be timed and measured by the demand for consumption, giving the railroads time to move the heavy loads, and the farmers the profits that come from an active market. This increase of the ability of rural life to buy enlarges the demand for manufactured goods and gives transportation fuller cars on the return trips. These interests should all work together for a consummation so important to all.

WHILE YOU ARE TOGETHER

"Take all the pleasure you can while you are together," sadly but kindly remarked a quiet old man, whose mind was evidently in the years far behind him. The words were addressed to some young people who were enjoying themselves not far away, but who had appealed to him if what they were doing annoyed him.

"While you are together!" If we could only appreciate how short a time that is! The children in a family think it takes them a long time to grow up, but in a few years they will look back with amazement at the shortness of the time. The writer, himself only a comparatively old man, personally knows homes in which three families, succeeding one another, have grown up and passed into the world. If these had realized how short a time they would be together, many an unpleasant word that cut some one else would never have been said, and many an unkindly thought would never have been indulged and many a pang that was thoughtlessly given would not have been suffered.

Lover and sweetheart! Husband and wife! "Take all the pleasure you can while you are together." At the very farthest, one will sometimes be called away, and the other will sigh, and sob, and cry in vain. There is no time for a cross word or an unkind look. Love pleads for better things. The time will come when such words will cut the speaker and not the one spoken to; when such looks will pierce the soul that gave it and not that of the one who received it. If we could only know; if we could only live as we would wish when death has taken the other away! None can appreciate this as can he or she who has been left.

Consumers Overcharged

No class of people is more interested than farmers in the fullest possible consumption by humans and domestic animals of foodstuffs and feed. Whatever hinders the most insignificant eater from having all he or it can consume impairs to the amount of the lack the demand for the farmer's goods, and brings them that much nearer to overproduction. If high prices bring about that result, farmers would be benefited by a reduction of price so that his supply may all be taken. If a lack of money, a too meager circulation, or its concentration in the hands of the few and charging too much for its use, or too low wages paid the workers, or too great a cost of distribution, or profits too high charged by the dealers, those through whose hands the stuff goes from the producers to the consumers —if these, or any of these, cause final prices to be too high and prevent full consumption, the farmers are the first unfavorably affected by it commercially, and a united demand should go up from them for an investigation and readjustment.

We are glad that Wall street, which is but another name for concentrated wealth or money power, is beginning to take a sober view of this matter, and sensible as well as sober. We find the following very unusual article in the Wall Street Journal:

In many respects this season is proving to be one of the most fortunate in the yields of its crops, and the supply of farm products. Yet an increasing cost of living, so far as determined by foodstuffs, is the experience of practically every householder. The family budget has constantly to be overhauled, and to families of small income there is no doubt an increasing necessity to pare down the quantity and quality of edibles required to maintain its members in a well nourished condition.

This tendency of rising prices affects the life of the people at is source, because the vitality of every portion of the population is largely determined by the kind and the quantity of food with which it can be supplied. It is this aspect of the question of the cost of living that makes the matter important enough for citizens to institute an inquiry in every large center of population as to what is responsible for the increase in the cost of food supplies.

A commission of public-spirited men and women acquainted with popular conditions, and who have capacity to command investigating talent of the right sort, would go far to show whether or not the distributive system, as at present concerned with food supplies, is really getting an undue share of the cost to the consumers of these and kindred commodities.

Our readers know that we have very little confidence in the work of investigating committees or commissions. In the first place, they are generally made up with a bias; but concede the contrary, and have such commission composed, as suggested, of the best and most "public-spirited men and women." Still those most interested in the conditions whose evils are sought to be discovered are sure to be the most obtrusive, the most seen, and the loudest in the defense of their part of the proposition. This is very apt to lead to a biased report, based on imperfect information, and may not reflect at all on the sincerity of these investigators.

But we welcome the suggestion, especially coming from the source it does; and we welcome it in the name of the organized farmers of America. We have often said, and we repeat it now, that the farmers are not getting excessive prices. In many cases their best prices are below the general level of the values of other similar things. Secretary Wilson's enormous figures as to the value of farm crops deceive if they do not alarm the world. They lead to the belief that farmers who create the most wealth must possess the most of it, and therefore they could well accept a reduction of price. But the figures referred to are misunderstood. The totals come from the quantities produced rather than from the price, and when the vast sum is divided among the vast number of farmers, the individual share is meager after all.

If the Department of Agriculture would publish in connection with these startling figures of value the cost of the production in investment, seed and labor, the profit balance would be as startlingly small as the gross value is startlingly large.

When the cause for the too high cost of living is discovered it will be found somewhere after the products have left the farmers' hands. This can easily be demonstrated by a comparison of the retail prices charged consumers with the original prices paid the farmers. Thirty-cent steak is incompatible with six-cent beef cattle, and so on.

But farmers' method of marketing is largely responsible for the condition. Dumping their stuff on glutted markets at the time of harvest, or without any regard to how others are shipping, or whether their shipments are needed at the point of destination, paved the way for the building of a speculating machine, the introduction of a game of chance, that enables the players to win negatively from the farmers and positively from the consumers.

A growing greed in city commercial life is also responsible. Greater profits seems to be the motto everywhere except on the farms, where there is no control of profits. A percentage was added last month, and the buyers paid it. It was increased last week, and the buyers grumbled a little, but paid it. It was increased yesterday, and there was much talk about the increased cost of living, and some had to do without the goods, but those who were able paid it. Thus greed has grown and profits have increased.

What matters it to that class if some are hungry? What the hungry ones cannot take adds to the "surplus," and gives an excuse for making prices to the farmers lower still on the false plea of overproduction, while the unused accumulations may be destroyed to get them out of the way of the dealers' high prices, as has been done in the case of bananas, dumping carload after carload in northern rivers to prevent their entering the market. This has been done from St. Louis and elsewhere, and no doubt with other commodities also.

The organized farmers will gladly join in this quest for the reason for the high cost of living. For once we second the motion of Wall street.

Mr. Wilson's Latest Figures

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has again been before the department blackboard, and his figures foot up larger than ever. He says the farmers of the United States in 1908 produced $7,778,000,000 worth of stuff. This, Mr. Wilson says, is about four times the value of the products of the mines, including both mineral oils and gold and silver. He also says from the farm products the manufacturing and mechanical concerns that use agricultural products as materials draw 86 per cent. of their total materials. These figures, continues the Secretary, indicate the extent to which the manufacturing industry is indebted to agriculture.

The corn crop is the greatest of all American products, and for 1908 totaled the enormous value of $1,615,000,000. Hay and cotton have been running a pretty close race, but last year cotton, including its by-products ran ahead of hay's $621,000,000. We are not told that cotton won the race by increased production, for the Secretary in this case is figuring upon values rather than quantity. The cotton growers last year had a strong movement to control their marketing and price, and won some flattering successes, while the hay producers, as usual, dumped their valuable product upon the speculative market. It is no wonder the more aggressive planters turned them down.

Wheat last year reached a value of $620,000,000, coming quite close to hay and cotton.

Dairy products reached a value of nearly $800,000,000, and the egg crop followed very close to the value of hay, cotton and wheat, making four different lines of products each running close to $620,000,000 in value. The Secretary admits that this value has been attained in spite of the fact that the farmers have averaged scarcely 20 cents a pound for butter, three and four cents a quart for milk, and but a cent and a half each for eggs, though, as Mr. Wilson says, "the consumer has paid prices much above these."

Let us accept the above figures as correct, even to the statement that the products of the farms equal in value four times those of the mines, and furnish 86 per cent. of the material that gives business to the manufacturers. Then we ask in all seriousness, Who prices the products of the mines when they go onto the market, and who fixes the price at which manufactured articles sell? In every case the producer makes the price—the seller, not the buyer.

When it comes to the seven billion dollars' worth of farm products the buyer makes the price. The farmer dumps the goods on a speculative market, at a price fixed, he supposes, by somebody somewhere, on a basis he knows nothing about, but that somehow makes prices up today and down tomorrow, with no cause for the change in the relation of supply to demand, but always lowest when the farmer sells. Commercialy the tail wags the dog in this country.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT PER ACRE

A dispatch from Washington declares that the soils of the United States are not wearing out, and that yields are rather increasing than decreasing. Considering the claims that have been made by so-called scientific agriculture, and the efforts put forth by the educational instrumentalities for better methods and increased production, the value of none of which would we discount in the least, one would think the increase by this time should be very great, but it isn't. To show that there has been an increase at all; or, rather, to prove that there is not an actual decrease, the Agricultural Department will soon issue a bulletin prepared by Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils, in which yields of crops between 1867 and 1906, including both the years named, are carefully considered. We suppose the object of the bulletin is to allay the fears of those who have expressed the belief that America may be driven to other countries for supplies. In the bulletin we find this striking sentence: "Individual farming deteriorates and soils wear out, as they have always done, but as a whole it seems probable that we are producing more crops per acre than formerly."

We do not know whether Professor Whitney himself realized the full significance of that sentence. Individual farming cannot do otherwise than degenerate. In a co-operative age, when co-operation marks the progress of all other callings and enterprises, the continuation of individualism in farming leaves the farmer handicapped, and he cannot farm as well as he knows, nor as well as he could if his neighbors co-operated with him not only in production, but in marketing and price. That handicap prevents him from building up the soil as he would, from regulating his crops as he knows would be best, and it compels him to dump what he grows on glutted markets at prices made neither by himself nor his class, and consequently more to the advantage of others than of himself.

We would not have farmers surrender their individuality in a trust combine, but we would have them organize and co-operate so that as others guard the interests of their callings, farmers may likewise guard theirs. In such case agriculture may become a protected business in which each will secure what is best for himself by working to the best interest of all; and all will protect the incomes and profits of each by securing those things which guarantee the prosperity of all. True, it is individual farming that deteriorates and wears out the soil, because in it there is little encouragement to do anything else.

Taking the wheat crop as an example, we copy from the bulletin as an important matter of general information the average production of wheat per acre in the States named, from 1866 to 1906, a period of forty years: Vermont, 18.5 bushels; Maine, 16.5; New York, 13.7; New Jersey, 14.5; Michigan, 14.5; Pennsylvania, 14.5; Ohio, 14.1; Kansas, 13.9; Wisconsin, 13.7; Minnesota, 13.6; Maryland, 13.3; Illinois, 13.2; Nebraska, 13.1; Indiana, 13.1; Delaware, 13.1; California, 12.9; Iowa, 12.4; Missouri, 12.2; Texas, 11.5; West Virginia, 10.6; Montana, 10.5; Virginia, 9.1; Arkansas, 8.9; Tennessee, 8.2; Mississippi, 8.1; Alabama, 7.6; Georgia, 7.1; North Carolina, 6.9; South Carolina, 6.6.

AN OUTING

Farmers need an outing as well as other people. Both mind and body become fatigued during the long and tiresome routine of crop growing and harvesting; and the women folks particularly need rest and recreation. Going to the farmers' institute and the county fair is good, but that is not enough. Take a few days off and spend them in a pleasant wood on some attractive stream. If it is some distance from home no matter—all the better, we were tempted to say. Camp out. Have as great a difference in the surroundings when compared with the home life as is posible. Hunt and fish. The ill-considered game laws in most of the States must be considered in this regard. Take the women and children, of course, and have a good time.

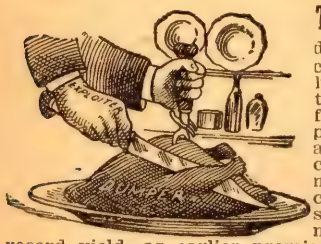
The value of such an outing is the change of surroundings and casting off the burdens of everyday life. How restful to the mind is watching a fish line, and how pleasant for a short time the change from the kitchen to a frying pan in the open.

Take plenty of good feed for the horses. They deserve an outing, too. Flies and mosquitoes? Yes, these hateful little pests are very likely to cut short your stay. But go and try it. Have the affairs at home in trusty hands so that you will not be worrying about that.



WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



THE mid-summer drought has caused a heavy loss in the prospects for the important corn and potato crops and in many minor crops. Instead of corn making a record yield, as earlier promises indicated, there is a possibility that it will be less than last year. However, all the preliminary estimates are purely speculative, and often two weeks completely change the complexion of a crop. Usually crop damages are overestimated, and we look for a large crop of corn, but not so large that any of it need be sacrificed at less than very profitable prices.

Frosts in many counties followed droughts and added to the troubles of the potato growers. There are, however, many sections where droughts and frosts did not reach, and where the yield is very heavy, which, taken with the increased acreage, will insure a large total yield. With potatoes it will require judicious marketing and an eye to the minimum price to prevent a serious slump in prices this fall.

A record movement of wheat in the Northwest spring wheat section has been a feature since our last report, and price suffered as a consequence. This will be only temporary, and we may expect the movement to slow up after the radical dumpers have thrown their supply on the middlemen. The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth on Monday, September 20th, were 2,316 carloads, which was about 300 more cars than had ever been received at those two points in a single day. Other bear influences are larger world's shipments and improvements in seeding weather in Argentina.

The price of beef is the highest in years and new high-record prices for live hogs and pork have been established, attributable to the high prices of feeding grain.

Threshing in Canada confirms the predictions of a bumper crop of grain of splendid quality. Unfortunately the crop movement is very heavy toward the middlemen, but these people will hardly sacrifice the grain at low prices, knowing that the great majority of farmers will help them to hold the supply back and thus maintain values.

According to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture, general crop conditions September 1st were about 2.6 per cent. lower than a year ago. This was brought about by a 6.9 per cent. decline in August. Taking the ten-year average as 100 for the basis, the condition September 1st of the following crops were: Spring wheat, 115; oats and grapes, 105; flaxseed, 103; rye and potatoes, 101; hops, 100; hay, 99; tobacco, 97; barley, 96; rice, sweet potatoes and sugar cane, 95; buckwheat, 94; corn, 93; sorghum, 90; cotton, 87; apples and peaches, 80.

Preliminary estimates put the winter wheat crop of this year at 432,920,000 bushels, against 437,908,000 bushels last year; rye 31,066,000 bushels, against 31,851,000 last year; hay 64,166,000 tons, against 70,798,900 tons last year. Acreage of clover for seed was 26.9 per cent. less than last year. The number of stock hogs on September 1st was 11.1 per cent. less than it was a year ago.

The average condition of corn September 1st was 74.6 per cent., which shows a loss of 10 per cent. during August, and is 5 per cent. below the condition September 1st last year, and 6 per cent. below the ten-year average.

The condition of corn September 1st by States is as follows, the first number showing the condition September 1st this year, the second the condition August 1st this year, and the third the condition September 1st, 1908. The loss during August in many of the best corn States is astonishingly heavy: Illinois, 84—91—72; Iowa, 79—85—80; Texas, 55—60—85; Missouri, 68—88—72; Nebraska, 68—93—82; Kansas, 57—90—72; Oklahoma, 47—63—78; Indiana, 91—94—69; Georgia, 88—90—84; Ohio, 87—90—82; Kentucky, 83—87—80; Tennessee, 73—78—84; Alabama, 76—76—84; North Carolina, 79—78—84; Arkansas, 65—76—80; Mississippi, 69—69—87; Louisiana, 87—88—86; South Carolina, 82—84—81; South Dakota, 90—92—88; Virginia, 75—77—89. The whole United States, 74.6—84.4—79.4.

The average condition of spring wheat when harvested was 88.6, as compared with 77.6 when harvested in 1908.

The condition of spring wheat September 1st in the four principal spring wheat States, and compared with the condition August 1st this year and September 1st last year, is as follows: North Dakota, 85—93—75; Minnesota, 92—92—81; South Dakota, 88—92—83; Washington, 90—90—55. The condition of spring wheat in the whole country is 11 per cent. better than it was a year ago.

The average condition of barley when harvested this year was 80.5 per cent., against 85.4 when harvested last year.

The average condition of the oat crop when harvested this year was 83.8, against 69.7 when harvested in 1908.

The condition of the oat crop by States September 1, 1909, August 1, 1909, and September 1, 1908, is as follows: Illinois, 90—90—55; Iowa, 80—81—65; Minnesota, 91—89—65; Nebraska, 74—80—60; Wisconsin, 89—84—83; Indiana, 83—92—56; Ohio, 84—91—65; North Dakota, 88—92—72; South Dakota, 81—91—75; Michigan, 78—81—82; New York, 78—80—86; Pennsylvania, 76—79—81; Kansas, 83—88—68.

The preliminary estimate of the acreage of rye harvested is one-half of one per cent. less than that of last year, and the yield per acre is 16 bushels, against 16.4 bushels last year and the year before.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1st was 81.1, against 86.3 last month and 87.8 last year.

The average condition of white potatoes September 1st was 80.9, against 85.8 last month and 73.7 a year ago.

The average condition of tobacco September 1st was 80.2, against 83.4 last month and 84.3 last year. The condition September 1st in the important tobacco States was as follows: Kentucky, 80; North Carolina, 77; Virginia, 85; Ohio, 85; Pennsylvania, 70; Tennessee, 80; Wisconsin, 73; South Carolina, 85; Connecticut, 84; Florida, 85.

The average condition of flaxseed on September 1st was 88.9, against 92.7 last month and a ten-year September average of 86.2.

The average condition of apples September 1st was 44.5, against 46.3 last month, 52.1 September 1st, 1908, 34.7 in 1907 and a ten-year September average of 55.5. The low condition of apples in this country for so many years is decidedly discouraging to orchardists.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of hay is 1.41 tons, as compared with 1.52 tons as finally estimated for the crop of 1908. The ten-year average yield is 1.43 tons per acre. The indicated total production of hay for this year is 64,166,000 tons, that of last year was 70,798,000 tons. The average quality this year is 93, against 94.5 last year.

Following is an epitome of the Government report, September 1st, of foreign crops and prospects:

Europe—The harvest has generally surpassed expectations.

Russia—Yield of both winter and spring wheat above average. Rye is rated below average. Barley promises more than average. Oats is good.

Great Britain—The condition of grain and wheat crops is much better than in 1908 or 1907, but at last reports frequent rains were interfering with the grain harvest.

France—The prevailing idea is that crops will be an average, which will be better than the short crops of last year.

Spain—Wheat crop about the same as last year. Corn and potatoes looking well.

Italy—Last year the crops in the South were poor and good in the North. This order is exactly reversed this year. A consensus of opinions seem to indicate an average yield.

Germany—An unofficial estimate places the yield of oats, rye and wheat slightly below that of 1908.

Austria—The Austrian Ministry of Agriculture for August 15th reports: Winter wheat, "fairly good"; winter rye, "moderate to fairly good"; spring rye, "good"; barley, "fairly good"; oats, generally "good"; potatoes, "good."

Hungary—The mid-August estimate by the Ministry of Agriculture indicates record crops of oats, barley and corn. Wheat is estimated 20 per cent. below the five-year average. Rye scarcely reaches the average, while potatoes exceed it by 10 per cent.

Roumania—Corn prospects "fair"; oats, "good"; other small grains estimated at an "average yield."

..Bulgaria—Latest reports continue to describe the wheat crop as "very satisfactory."

Servia—Latest reports describe the 1909 wheat crop as "the best in many years." The yields of other grains are reported "satisfactory."

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on September 11th was 17,182,000 bushels, which is 2,212,000 bushels greater than two weeks before.

The visible supply of corn on the same date was 4,203,000 bushels, against 4,439,000 bushels two weeks before, or a decrease of 226,000 bushels.

The visible supply of oats on the same date was 15,743,000 bushels, against 10,564,000 bushels two weeks before, an increase of 5,179,000 bushels. The increase in the two weeks preceding was 2,454,000 bushels.

The visible supply of barley on the same date was 2,846,000 bushels, against 1,668,000 bushels two weeks before, an increase of 1,178,000 bushels, and an increase of 2,290,000 bushels in four weeks.

The visible supplies a year before were: Wheat, 28,875,000 bushels; corn, 4,651,000 bushels; oats, 10,110,000 bushels; barley, 4,170,000 bushels.

At Chicago, $1.09@1.10½, two weeks before $1.05; at St. Louis, $1.14@1.16, two weeks before, $1.07@1.09; at Kansas City, $1.13@1.15, two weeks before, $1.05@1.05½; at Cincinnati, $1.14@1.15, two weeks before, $1.07@1.09; at Minneapolis (spring wheat), No. 1 hard 99¼@99½c, No. 1 northern 98¼@98½c, two weeks before, $1.00 and 99c, respectively.

It is worthy of note that before the harvest in the Northwest spring wheat was selling at a very long premium over winter wheat, but now that the dumpers hold the center of the stage the price is at a discount of more than 10 cents a bushel. The exploiter is truly carving the dumper.

Chicago futures for grain closed September 20th as follows:

Wheat—September, $1.02⅜; December, 98¼c; May, $1.01⅝.

Corn—September, 68c; December, 60⅛c; May, 62¼c.

Oats—September, 39⅜c; December, 39⅛c; May, 41¾c.

Cotton—New York Cash Market, September 20th: Middling uplands, 13c; middling gulf, 13.25c; two weeks before, 12.80c and 13.05c, respectively.

Wool—September 18th: The Boston wool market is classed as "a seller's market." Foreign advices continue strong. Total sales the preceding week between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds.

Potatoes—Chicago market, September 20th: Market weak and prices lower on all grades. Demand light. Receipts this day 85 cars, a week before 65, a year before 130. Price: Choice to fancy, 50@55c; ordinary to good, 45@48c. Since last issue there has been a decline of about 10 cents a bushel.

Hay—Chicago, September 20th: Choice timothy, $14@14.50 per ton; No. 2 timothy, $12@12.50.

Apples—Chicago, September 20th: Market ruling steady for best grades, easy on ordinary; receipts liberal. Prices range from $1.50@2.00 for hard, green cooking, to $2.25@2.50 for choice, large ripe, and from $2.00@2.25 for Ben Davis to $3.00@3.25 for Duchess, No. 1, and $4.00@4.50 for choice Jonathan.

Tobacco—A frost on September 1st damaged about one-half of the acreage in tobacco in Wisconsin. Only four times in 60 years has frost damaged the Wisconsin tobacco crop.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has issued his preliminary estimate of the world's grain crops. He estimates the wheat crop at 3,456,696,000 bushels. This is 264,000,000 bushels more than last year. Other grains exceed last year's estimate as follows: Rye, 56,000,000 bushels; oats, 520,000,000 bushels; corn, 232,00,000 bushels. He calculates that importing countries will have a deficit of 573,000,000 bushels of grain, while surplus countries will have 649,000,000 bushels to spare, or 76,000,000 bushels of surplus. Of course this is only an approximation, but should there be a surplus of 76,000,000 bushels of the chief grain crops, farmers can easily carry the surplus over to a short crop year.

The Hood River (Ore.) apple packers have organized to compel fair wages.

The Southern peach crop was short and sold at high prices. The Northern crop is moderately large and some markets are suffering from gluts. The New York market declined, for the week ending September 18th, 25 cents per basket, and prices ranged at 35@50c for ordinary to 65@70c for good lines.

Reports from Scotland and Ireland indicate very heavy crops of potatoes. The duty to the United States is 25 cents a bushel.

It is reported that potatoes in Aroostook county, Maine, are rotting badly on account of much bad weather.

It is reported that from one-half to three-fourths of the crop of citrus fruits of Florida will be marketed through the Florida Citrus Exchange, which was organized this year.

Raisin growers representing 4,000 acres met at Fresno, Cal., and decided to organize a corporation that the movers expect will control the raisin situation. This is to be a capital stock corporation, with 100,000 shares of $10 par value. Vineyardists will be given the opportunity to subscribe for one share for each acre of bearing vines. It is hoped to get 3 cents per pound or more for this season's crop.

In looking over the reports of the fruit market a person is impressed with the great divergence in prices. Particularly is this true of apples. Prices range from $1.00 a barrel to $3.50 in widely separate places. The conclusion is forced that the price paid depends largely on what the grower asks. In sections where this paper circulates the prices are usually higher than where the system of minimum price and control of marketing has not been taught. In Virginia buyers have paid $3.00@4.00 a barrel; in northern Michigan prices are quoted at $1.50 on the tree to $2.00@2.50 delivered; Vermont apples $3.50@4.50 in New York market; western New York orchardists ask $3.00 a barrel for late apples of No. 1s and No. 2s packed and delivered to station; reports from Canada are that many orchards sold at $1.00 to $1.25 on the trees.

Now that the two great discoverers—Cook and Pearl—will soon be in the country we recommend that they try to discover the size of the various crops grown this year.

Railroad traffic managers of Michigan estimate the grape crop in the Paw Paw, Benton Harbor and Grand Rapids districts at 84,000,000 pounds, which, it is expected, will bring $1,250,000 to the growers.

Secretary Wilson, while in Denver recently, promised, or so it is reported, that he would co-operate with the Colorado growers to give them exclusive control of the name "Rocky Ford" as applied to melons in the future. It has come that inferior melons, grown in many other places, are marketed under this name, to the discredit of the genuine article.

The Georgia Fruit Exchange has issued its annual financial statement as follows: Gross earnings, $40,463.39; net earnings, $11,.40452; expenses, including organization, $22,231.20; inventory, $704.65; sundry accounts, $8,270.69; cash in bank, $15,723.54. A stockholders' dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

Our understanding is that the exchange is capitalized at $100,000, about $35,000 being paid in; that it handled about 2,000 cars of peaches this year and they brought the growers as much money as about 6,000 cars did last year. There is a question as to the part the exchange really played in securing good prices, as the crop was a very short one and that fact of itself would compel high prices. Theoretically and practically the plan is wrong, because a large capital is not needed and the exchange is not comprehensive enough, not taking in other heavy producing sections.

The Michigan crop report of September 7th shows that the condition of potatoes compared with an *average* per cent. in the State is 80. In the southern counties 84, in the central counties 75, in the northern counties 72 and in the upper peninsula 90.

Connecticut growers and buyers of tobacco held a love feast September 8th at East Hartford. The feast was attended by the leading resident buyers, and the growers. "The purpose of the gathering," the report says, "was to bring the growers and buyers together for a talk, which purpose was more than fulfilled." Such meetings we commend, but for the growers to get the benefits from them that they should they must be organized.

The tobacco crop in Lancaster county, Pa., is in very poor condition on account of extreme drought. It is reported that some fields have been plowed down, as the yield would not pay for the cutting and handling.

(Continued on Page 17.)

MINIMUM PRICES.

Farmers are urged to fix the below prices in their minds and communicate them to their neighbors who may not be subscribers to this paper. UP-TO-DATE FARMING believes they are reasonable, fair and equitable, compared with prices placed on other commodities. Farmers should hold for them, ask them, and not sell for less. We believe they will be reached during the year, if they do not prevail now. We know they can be obtained if farmers really want them, and will do the one thing that will compel them, viz., keep these prices in mind and control their marketing to meet only the demand that comes over twelve months in the year. In other words, market over a whole year. *If those who can hold all will hold and those who cannot hold all will hold what they can, then those who cannot hold any may market first, the price will be made and maintained and all will get the price, because the WORLD MUST HAVE ALL THAT IS PRODUCED, AND NOT A PART OF IT ONLY.* The world will take your products at YOUR price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

When the cash market prevails at the base market is the time to sell:

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Chicago, per bu.	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Northern, Minn., bu..	1.25
CORN—No. 2 till Jan. 1, Chicago, bu..	.70
CORN—No. 2 After Jan. 1, Chicago, bu.	.75
OATS—No. 2 White, per bu.	.50
BARLEY—Good malting, Chicago, bu.	.65
BARLEY—Good feeding, Chicago, bu.	.55
RYE—Chicago, per bu.	.80
FLAX SEED—No. 2, Chicago, per bu.	1.50
HAY—No. 1 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	15.00
HAY—No. 2 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	14.00
HOGS—Good to choice, Chicago, per cwt.	$7.50@ 8.00
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Chicago, per cwt.	$6.50@ 7.50
POTATOES—No. 1, Chicago, per bu..	.60
(Michigan growers set 50c at their station as minimum price.)	
BEANS—Prime white, Chicago, bu...	2.50
COTTON—Middling upland, per lb....	.14
COTTON—Middling gulf, per lb....	.14.50
TOBACCO—(Subject to change by the Burley, Green River and Stemming District Associations)	
—Burley tobacco, average price, per lb.	.15
—Green River dark, average price, lb..	.08
—Stemming dark, average price, per lb.	.10

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To sell my stuff as well as plow.

THE GREATEST FARM WASTE

Aside from necessary moisture, the secret of production is the fertility of the soil; and soil cannot produce without giving up fertility. Every crop reduces the fertility just as every check drawn on a bank account reduces the balance. The only way to maintain the balance is to put back as much as is taken out. The farmer must put back the fertility each crop draws from the soil, or there will come a time when there will be no fertility left. Fertility may be conserved or saved by rotation of crops; by growing this year a crop that feeds on material different from that upon which the crop of last year fed; and by grownng such crops as put back as well as take out. But that can do little more than put off the day of final exhaustion.

The farmer's great storehouse of fertility is the barnyard. Commercial fertilizers are open to him, and judiciously used, they are of great value. But the principal dependence must be the farm-made manure. Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, one of the best authorities on soils and fertility in the world, is credited with the following remarkable declaration:

"Farm manure always has been, and without doubt always will be, the principal material used in maintaining the fertility of the soil; but it is an unquestionable fact that the greatest source of loss to American agriculture today is in the enormous waste of farm manure. If corn were worth $1.05 a bushel, then the average annual value of the corn crop of the United States for the past ten years, including 1908, would be equal to the average value of the total farm manure annually produced in this country. This statement is based upon the careful estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, placing the average annual corn crop at nearly two and one-fourth billion bushels, and the average value of the manure annually produced at more than two and one-third billion dollars."

These numbers are almost incomprehensibly large, and it seems should be taken with considerable allowance, but Prof. Hopkins is usually a very conservative man. He is reported to have further said:

"The evidence is sufficient to justify the conclusion, and practical, observing farmers will agree, that at least one-third of the manure produced is wasted on the average American farm. If this is true, then the total value per annum of all commercial fertilizers used in the United States (amounting to about seventy-five million dollars) is equal to only one-tenth of the annual waste of farm manure. This is no argument against the intelligent and profitable use of commercial plant food by those who make and save and use farm manure to the greatest possible practical extent, but it serves only to emphasize the tremendous loss to the country from the waste that is permitted."

These tracts, as is well said, justify the conclusion that the waste of farm manure is the greatest of all farm wastes, especially in this country. Farm manure is valuable on three important aecounts: (1) Physical improvement of the soil by the addition of humus, etc.; (2) its chemical power to liberate plant food the soil may contain but in a form not available by the plants; (3) the actual plant food it contains and adds to the soil. The relative value of these must not be taken in the order in which we have named them. The first depends largely upon the kind of manure, whether coarse or fine, the coarser containing most humus. Prof. Hopkins thinks the value of this element is usually overestimated. The second depends largely upon the ammonia and other chemical elements it contains; and the third upon the feed consumed by the stock—the richer the feed the richer the manure.

There is no controversy over these matters. The only room for doubt or dispute is as to the cash value put upon the manure and the amount of the waste. Our acquaintance with the course followed by the average farmer prompts us to accept Prof. Hopkins's estimates; and that brings us face to face with a stupendous proposition. Such a waste ought to be stopped—at least it ought to be reduced to the minimum. It is one of those unfortunate wastes established by habit. It has not been so very long since this was all a new country, and everybody was cultivating virgin, or almost virgin, soil, and soil that nature had made remarkably rich and productive. About the only attention paid by these early farmers to the accumulations of farm manure, was to get it out of the way. It was considered a pest rather than a thing of value. This became a fixed habit of thought and action. The manure was just as valuable as now, but its need was not felt. The habit came down from father to son, and very naturally the growing need for it was not recognized or it was ignored. So it is to-day.

It will be a tremendous gain when farmers can be taught to save the farm manure as they save other products of actually less value. Sometimes good farmers, realizing the need of fertilizers, pay $18 to $24 a ton for commercial fertilizers, when in their barnlots, actually in the way, are tons of manure almost as valuable, and more permanently so, that they could have for the distribution; and the lots would be in far better condition for its removal.

Here is a thought also. Farmers are commended for providing themselves with the best plows, harrows, cultivators and harvesters, and they often make sacrifices to obtain them; and they believe it pays. Inventive genius has not been idle in providing machinery for harvesting this important but neglected crop. The modern manure spreader meets the need; and as more manure spreaders come into use more manure will be saved, and as more manure is saved and properly applied the greater will be the demand for manure spreaders, and the richer and more valuable will the soil become. The farms of America cannot afford a waste of a billion dollars a year.

WHERE POTATOES ARE GROWN

A bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture says: "The potato crop holds the most important place in the general farming of the Northern States as a whole in point of cash returns to the acre." The following table, giving the number of acres, average production per acre and total production of the ten principal potato-producing States, for last year, and also the total production for the entire country, is very interesting:

State—	In 1908 Area planted	Av. yield to acre	Ttl. production
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Pennsylvania	277,000	72	19,944,000
Maine	116,000	225	26,100,000
Michigan	325,000	72	23,400,000
Wisconsin	252,000	80	20,160,000
New York	425,000	82	34,850,000
Ohio	170,000	77	13,090,000
Iowa	141,000	80	11,280,000
Illinois	156,000	71	11,076,000
Minnesota	145,000	76	11,020,000
Nebraska	91,000	78	7,098,000
Ttl. 10 States.	2,098,000	84.8	178,018,000
Ttl. all States and Ter. U. S.	3,257,000	85.7	278,985,000

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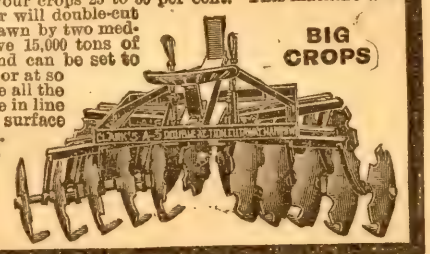
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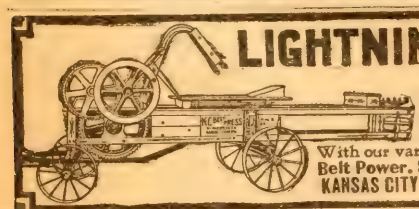
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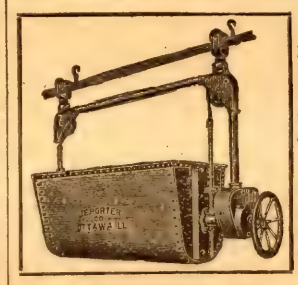
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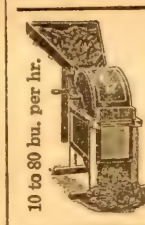
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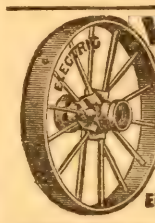


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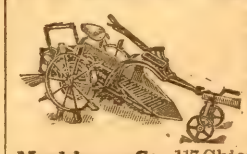
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MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZED

The milk producers of Northern Illinois are said to be organized four thousand strong, and that they recently added a cent per quart to the price of milk. The rise was made necessary by the rise in the price of other things—feed and such things as dairy people and their families have to buy. The rise in the price of these things made the prevailing price of milk too low to be equitable or on a level with other prices. That is the true spirit of equity. It is not to make prices high but to keep them even. When other people raise the price of what they make or produce, or have for sale, farmers must be in a position to make a corresponding increase in the price of their products. Organization enables them to do it.

NOW IT'S BABY PORK

"Baby beef" has been a market attraction for several years. The term applies to animals that have been so treated as to bring them to heavy weight at a very early age, and the animals themselves, as well as the product in the shops, command the very highest prices.

"Baby pork" is now spoken of. We have constantly urged that the most profitable hogs are those that have been pushed all the time from birth to market. It is not wise for ordinary farmers to winter hogs that are intended for the pork market. March pigs are perhaps the best for the ordinary farmer. Pigs farrowed in March ought to be ready for the market by September or October, the earlier the better, and they should then go in at 200 pounds or over. But they must have feed that contains all the elements that go to make up the body of a 200-pound hog. Grain alone will not do it, and grass alone will not do it. All through the summer, even while still with the sow, such pigs must have the very richest of pasturage. Alfalfa, of course, is best. Red and white clover are next best; and, in fact, very nearly as good as alfalfa. Blue grass is also good. If it is possible for the hog pasture to be in three parts—one part red clover, one part white clover, one part blue grass, each in a separate part not mixed—the pasture is an ideal one. The pigs will then help themselves to that which best supplies their needs at any particular time, and the alimentation will be just about perfect so far as the green feed is concerned.

But this green feed must be supplemented by grain. Corn alone does not quite fill the bill. It hardens the flesh built up from the pasturage, and it furnishes fat, but it lacks in material for bone. In the perfect animal all the parts must be in exact proportion. Wheat contains the required elements in the best proportion, but to be most perfectly utilized the grain should be crushed. It may then be wet up, but not made into slops. Always feed fresh. Never allow it to become sour.

If corn is fed it is much better to crush that also. Crushed corn and wheat bran mixed make about as perfect a feed as crushed wheat. And it is well to wet it into dry dough also and feed in tight troughs, fixed in position. There will then be practically no waste.

The question now is, How much? Just about all they will eat. Don't put it out, however, for them to go to at will. Feed at regular times—once or twice a way will be sufficient. Observation will soon determine how much.

Water must not be neglected. If the pigs can have access to nice, clear water at their pleasure it is well. In many places there are springs of hard water, a kind of chalyheate, that is fit for nothing but stock water. This water is ideal for hogs and keeps them healthy—serves as a tonic, and keeps the entire alimentary system at its best. We have never known hogs to become diseased that had free access to that kind of water. We regret that we cannot be more particular as to the quality, but wherever such springs exist no further description is necessary. Black mud is an ever-present characteristic. In the absence of such water, coal slack, or coal itself in small lumps, will be eagerly devoured if placed in reach of the animals occasionally, and it serves as the needed tonic.

Pigs of any of the large breeds, so treated from March to September, should easily go to 200 pounds, and may go to 300; and at that time they will be ideal marketers—true "baby pork"—and should top the market.

We confess growing such hogs seems to require no little care, but not much more than does any profitable crop, and the best is always the most profitable.

PRICE OF MILK BELOW EQUITABLE LEVEL

The second annual convention of the Indiana State and city health departments with the dairymen of Indiana was recently held at the State House in Indianapolis. The meeting was friendly and harmonious, though apparently conflicting elements composed it.

B. H. Rawl, chief of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry of the United States, admitted that the price of milk has not risen in proportion to the rise in the price of labor and other commodities, nor does its price correspond with its real value as an article of food. He said, among other things, that consumers and deal-

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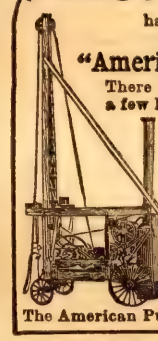
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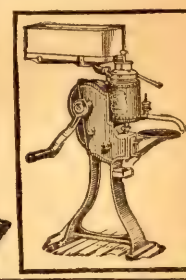
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ers are too exacting, require too much of the dairymen, and are unwilling to give much in return. Mr. Rawl said:

"The people do not appreciate the value of milk as a food, and should be educated. It is safe to say that less than ten per cent. of the people know the nutritive value of milk in comparison with meats and other foods. They are not willing to pay the price for the best milk. People will buy anything in a bottle that looks white if they can get it for a cent less than they have been paying. As the standard of butter is going down because the difference in price of the best and poorest butter is not wide enough, so milk would if the methods of handling were not strictly regulated. This is not an encouragement to dairymen to spend a great deal of money installing the best sanitary equipments. I am certainly in sympathy with the milk man.

"On the other hand, the dairyman has no more right to sell milk which is contaminated than the manufacturers have to sell foods adulterated with poisonous preservatives or coloring matter."

The above extract is broad and just, and shows the friendliness that should exist among all classes, especially those that are dependent upon each other. Much more can be accomplished by working together in equitable lines than by quarreling. People are reasonable if approached on the reasonable side. Much of the opposition to the farmers' efforts to secure privileges so readily accorded to others has its origin in the arbitrary methods of some of the organizations and leaders to secure them. It is much easier to win through friendship than through force.

In this case, dairymen should see to it that nothing goes onto the market except it is exactly as represented, and nothing is good enough but the best. Then, having done their part, and done it well, they should be in position to secure prices on an equitable level with the prices of other things, and in proportion to their product compared with the value of other like commodities. That is EQUITY, and it should be secured through a friendly understanding with all the parties concerned.

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES

We suppose there are tricks in all trades, and these were naturally up for their share of discussion at the great Indiana State Fair held at Indianapolis last month, especially those relating to live stock. It appears that a feed of warm mush and molasses is often resorted to when it is desired to bring an animal quickly into prime condition for the show ring. It seems to do its work quickly and well. Mr. Richard M. Hamer, a graduate of Purdue University, and an expert feeder, believes there is nothing superior to clean oats and good timothy hay to fill up, round out and harden horses, but other feeds, he admits, may be more fattening, and fat on an animal is like charity in human action—it covers a multitude of sins.

Mr. Hamer believes that irregular feeding is one of the worst things animals have to submit to. It not only prevents the horse from doing his best, but it makes him unable to utilize, digest and assimilate all the feed given him, and is to that extent a waste. The horse should be fed three times a day, and he should have it with as great regularity as to time as the human has.

One of the tricks is to fill up hollow places by inserting a hollow needle or tube of some kind and inflating the place with air under the skin. The air is kept in and the flesh soon builds up to fill the space.

A BID FOR INCREASED DAIRYING

So much being said about the high cost of living is proof that we are not now producing too much foodstuff. It is true the inordinately high retail price, so far beyond a due proportion with the prices paid the farmers, is responsible for the high cost of food, and that high cost greatly reduces consumption, yet every indication is that there is not a great surplus, even in this country.

It is a fact, too, that this same high cost of living is leading to a careful study of foodstuffs to determine which is most valuable in proportion to price. These investigations are resulting in favor of milk, and the consumption of milk will increase. Farmers and dairymen may make a note of this. General conditions are a strong bid for increased milk production, and the problem connected therewith is to get it to the users at not too great an advance over the producers' price.

NUMBER OF HORSES INCREASING

Peter Pesimist had the horse driven out of human service long ago. The telephone making trips on errands almost unnecessary, and the bicycle, the electric car and the horseless carriage, were sure to put the patient and hitherto useful animal out of business. But so far he may still be found at the old stand.

In fact, he is rapidly increasing in number. According to the United States Department of Agriculture the number of horses in this country in 1900 was 13,500,000, and they were at that time worth $603,000,000. In 1908 the number had increased to nearly 20,000,000, and their value was declared to be $1,800,000,000. This is an increase of 50 per cent. in number and 300 per cent. in value.

After all, the value, the price, is the real measure of the need or demand for them. In 1900 the average price per head was not quite $45; in 1908 it was exactly $90.

Peter is mistaken. The horse is likely to remain with us, and continue the arduous round of his valuable services.

Teacher—"Billie, what animal furnishes us with hams?"
Billie—"The grocery man."

Much labor and expense can be saved by the use of a handy and reliable movable fencing that will give quick action in setting. Where the fencing is particularly useful is in pasturing sheep or hogs or hogging down forage. A fencing of this kind has been invented by an Ohio farmer, who will send plans for building and give farmers a chance to test its merits before buying. The charge for these plans is very low in price and every one will be given ample time to give the fencing a thorough test of its utility. For further information write Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Do you have a furnace in your house? Or do you heat one side of yourself at a time with old-fashioned methods? Of course you want a furnace. They don't cost very much, considering how good a good one is. Write to the Bovee Furnace Works, 78 Cedar St., Waterloo, Iowa, for free information.

A potato digger is a necessary part of the potato grower's equipment. But do farmers realize that one of these valuable implements will pay for itself in a single day? Every farmer should have one. And when getting investigate the P. & O. Potato Digger. Made by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill. Send for handsome booklet No. 41. It will instruct you.

The Porter Feed and Litter Carrier claims the attention of our readers for its great usefulness in carrying the feed or litter in the barn. It moves on roller bearing wheels swiveled in such a manner as to easily round a curve. A proper track on which to move the carrier is furnished, as is stated in the announcement. Our readers should write this pioneer firm for their descriptive catalogue of carriers, hay tools, etc. The address is J. E. Porter Co., Ottawa, Ill.

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De Laval separators are made in every size, for from one cow to one thousand, at proportionate prices. Made to run by hand, steam turbine or any other kind of power. Made with the world's best knowledge of cream separator construction, with thirty-one years of experience in the building of more than a million machines, and under the protection of important patents preventing use by others.

De Laval Separators are not only superior to all others in every way but actually cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, and they last for twenty years, while the average life of inferior machines is from six months to five years, according to the grade. They are sold for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for themselves.

These are all facts, capable of proof and demonstration to anyone, who needs but to seek the nearest De Laval agent or communicate with the Company directly, and is urgently invited to do so.

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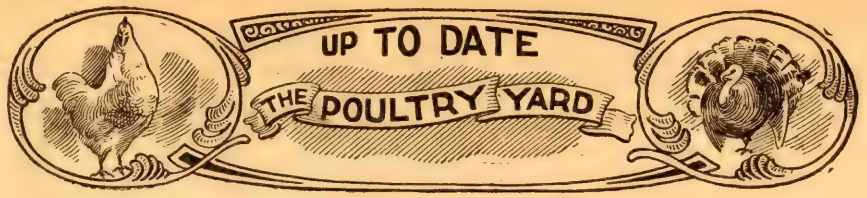
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A LIVING FROM POULTRY—NO. 2

By Mrs. F. W. Dailey.

How to recognize a good layer by her shape and carriage.

There is a vast difference in hens of the same breed as to their characteristics and capabilities. The one that has a prominent breast bone, and is full and large back of the legs, has short and well-muscled legs for the variety to which she belongs, is quick in her motions and especially so with her head, is a good layer every time, unless she has been hurt inwardly, and in that case she will not lay at all, and is likely to soon die of vertigo.

If one is picking hens for market at a time when eggs are scarce, it is not good management to take those that are laying, for the eggs they produce soon pay for the hen. If the bones at the vent be wide apart, and there is fullness in the region of the egg sack, put that hen back on the perch, for she is laying and you can't afford to sell her. If the fullness is there and the bones are tolerably well spread, she will soon lay, and you can't afford to sell her. But if the fullness is lacking altogether she has likely finished a clutch, and will not lay any more for some time. If the fullness is lacking and the bones are close together like those in a rooster, that hen's laying days are over or far away, and it is a good time to sell her.

Feeding. The layer type of hen is a regular egg machine. Give her plenty of feed containing the elements required to make eggs, and she will do the rest. But, remember, she must be supplied or have access to ALL the elements, or what she does get will be turned to some other purpose, the taking on of fat, for instance.

What chicken owner has not observed that the over-fat hen is never a good layer? But it may be if that hen were given the element she has lacked she would immediately begin to turn the fat into eggs, and become a good layer; unless, as sometimes happens, so many yolks have developed with a lack of albumen to finish the egg, that they have crowded into a shapeless mass and never can be completed.

Right here is where the poultry foods come in. No, I have none for sale, and am not interested in any particular brand. I merely speak from a long experience, and from experimenting with and without poultry foods. These powders are not, as many people suppose, a "dope," but they contain in concentrated form, those elements necessary to the formation of the egg but are not found in sufficient abundance in grains and feeds that are generally given in winter. Give the hen the same elements she gets in summer, and a comfortable house to live in, and she will lay in winter just as she does in summer. That is a fact; the writer has tried it.

There is no need, with all the hens we have in this country, to ever have a dearth of eggs, not even in winter. Here is a good egg-producing bill of fare for the winter hen: When closing the inner door of the poultry house at night, scatter wheat at the rate of a quart to 25 hens, in the scratching shed, and rake it well into the litter. As soon as it begins to grow light in the morning the fowls will get busy scratching this out, and thus feed themselves. About nine o'clock, feed in troughs prepared for the purpose, a mash made of one part bran to two parts ground corn, wet with hot water. If the corn be finely ground, use water not quite boiling; but if the corn be merely cracked, let the water be boiling. Throw a thick cloth—a gunny sack is good—over the vessel in which the mash is prepared, and allow to steam ten or fifteen minutes. In this mash use the poultry food according to directions. Stir the required amount into the dry chop and bran before pouring in the water.

Whole corn is the best possible night feed for hens in winter, and it should be given early enough that the fowls may go to roost before getting chilled with the evening air. Give plenty. It is a mistake to let a laying hen go to bed hungry. Many persons, finding their hens taking on too much fat, think to remedy matters by starving them. It don't work well. The proper way to remedy this trouble is to change the feed a little. Many of the elements which produce fat are also contained in eggs, and whether these elements be used in making fat or eggs is determined by the other elements supplied in the feed.

To illustrate: Eggs, shortening, milk and soda or baking powder are used in making cake. They are also used in making corn bread. If the cook have only corn meal, she can do no better than make corn bread; but if she have wheat flour she may make a cake. It is just so with the hen. If she does not lay in cold weather it is not her fault, but that of her keeper in not supplying her with all the elements necessary to the production of eggs. In summer she hustles for the needed elements, and manufactures eggs in spite of her owner.

THE POULTRY RUN

No, just any place is not good enough for a poultry run. Where the poultry does not run at large they should not be confined on a barren piece of ground. Poultry needs pasture as much as anything else kept on the farm, and the very best poultry is a blue grass sodded run kept smoothly cut with a lawn mower. The tender shoots constantly putting up afford the fowls excellent forage, and they will certainly benefit by it. White clover also affords good poultry pasture.

After all, the orchard is the best place for a poultry run. It should be frequently cut over, however, the weeds and grass never being allowed to get tall. If they do the dewy mornings and the wet after rains are harmful even to the grown fowls and may be fatal to the chicks. An orchard is the ideal home for insects, and most of those insects are ideal poultry food, while converting them into such food is a great kindness to the trees and fruit.

If the fowls are confined pretty closely the gravel pile and the dust bath must not be neglected. It is a good idea to empty the ashes from the kitchen stove into the run. The bits of charcoal will be eagerly sought and swallowed, and the ashes make a healthy contribution to the dust bath, fresh every day. Give the poultry free range if possible, but not in tall, thick weeds if it can be helped.

More automobiles are being sold to farmers than to city people. More farmers are riding in autos than any other class of people. And why not? The auto is for up-to-date people. It will save money by saving time. More pleasure can be gotten from one than from any other sport. Don't need to buy a new one. Write to the Times Square Auto Co., 1597 Broadway, New York City, for catalogue of good second-hand cars. Sold dirt cheap. Tell them you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

A Vital Question

Little Eugene, aged three, is the baby of the family. One night, after having had his supper and being put to bed, he propounded to his mother the question: "Mamma, who put me to bed when you was little?"

Bodi-Tone

See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on last page of this issue.

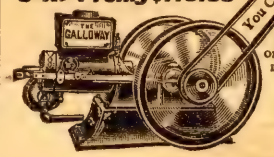
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(Son of the Soil)

Herald of Prosperity Says—

"Which of These Stickpins Will You Let Me Send To You With My New 48-page Color-Illustrated Booklet—"Glimpses of Thrift-Land?"

Just say the word on a postal or letter. Send me your name and address. Tell your neighbors, too, or send me their names and addresses.

You will hear of me at your State Fair. Write me first for my book—48 pages—color illustrated—which I call "Glimpses of Thrift-Land." Full of old and new truths.

The book is absolutely free if you write me. And if you also tell me the name of some one or more neighbors who want a Separator, Manure Spreader, Gasoline Engine, Wagon, Feed Grinder, Hay Press, Auto Buggy or Disk Harrow—anyone you think would be interested or may get one before long—if you tell me his name and address, I'll also send you one of these attractive "Prospy" Stickpins or **a Lapel Button, with the book.** The pins are monogram designs in gold, silver and bronze finish; the buttons are in gold finish only. Mention finish you want and whether Pin or Button. Address—

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Railroad Lands very Cheap.



Free Transportation to Settlers and Investors.

Do you Want a Home?

You are now offered an exceedingly inviting opportunity to procure at a very low price and on easy terms a home for yourself where your efforts are assisted and your skill reinforced by nature. Where climate, natural rainfall and soil unite in creating bountiful harvests. Where not one crop, but two, three and even four crops may be grown each year on the same ground. Where farming experience, while desirable, is not absolutely necessary, but where brains and push are rewarded as they deserve, and where fortunes may be built up in a single decade.

To quickly build up population along the Washington and Choctaw Railroad in new reservation just thrown open, at Yellow Pine in Washington county, Alabama, we will sell a little of our 100,000 acres of $25 and $50 lands for $17.50 per acre.

Magnificent opportunity for settlers, investors and speculators. Easy terms, as low as $1.00 per month. Any size tract from ten acres up. Gulf Coast Lands the most productive in the world—ten acres will yield an income of $5,000 a year. Sweet, pure water; cool, pleasant summers and mild, balmy winters; beautiful lands, adapted to farming, truck and fruit growing, or live stock, poultry, bees and dairying; no swamp, no stones; irrigation not needed; only part of the United States absolutely free from local diseases. Sixty miles from the coast; 21 hours from St. Louis; 29 hours from Chicago and with best shipping facilities.

Read This Letter

Hon. L. C. Irvine, of Mobile, who has charge of the publicity of that city and its great and beautiful hotels, writes the following letter to the president of the W. & C. Land Co., upon learning that the beautiful lands about the W. & C. Railroad were to be thrown open to investors and settlers:

THE BATTLE HOUSE-MOBILE,
Dept. of Publicity and Promotion.
Mobile, Ala., July 20, 1909.

Dear Sir: My excuse for writing is my desire to congratulate you on your recognition of the Central Gulf Coast country as the snowbound farmers' Mecca.

My study and experience with this country extend over nineteen years, back to 1890. In that time I have beheld successive demonstrations of the production and controllable character of our soils. Their value is proven for fruits, nuts, vegetables and especially corn, cotton, grain and grasses of the highest value. I have not seen scores, but hundreds, of experiments where these "cut over" pine lands have produced a profit of from one to three hundred dollars per acre each year. I know absolutely that modern machinery (very seldom seen here) with northern energy and brain, and a little money to start with, will make any man independently rich on ten acres in ten years.

I know equally well that poultry raising is equally profitable as an occupation, for I have seen northern people who landed here a few years ago next to penniless and now enjoying apparent affluence from chicken farming. Dairying is as profitable a business here as gold mining is in the Yukon. This is an all year round pasture country (again for the man with brains and energy). Think of Topeka, Kansas, Sioux City, Iowa, and Elgin, Illinois, shipping butter to this country in carload lots to sell at 35c to 40c per pound all the year through when we have a dairy country where one may feed a cow on every expensive imported food from the West and yet make a profit amounting to her total cost twice a year.

These are but a few of the reasons why I am led to congratulate you on your entrance into this field, for in the position that I occupy I desire to see every gulf coast possibility developed and I know that you will be counted a mentor of fortune for those who take your advice and develop here a sort of "home acre," which may be looked upon as a sort of earthly paradise. Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. C. IRVINE, Dept. Manager.

Free Railroad Pass for You

Send us your name and we will send you full information about this land. We will also send you, without any cost whatever to you, a **FREE** railroad pass over the Washington and Choctaw Railroad, whether you buy or not.

Let Us Send You Our Booklet Free

Do not buy land anywhere until you investigate our proposition. Write for our booklet and read what we have to say. Go and examine the land if you care to, or we can select it for you. But be quick—write today.

Are You Seeking an Investment?

You do not have to move upon the land you buy of us, nor cultivate it unless you want to. Population is naturally what we are seeking. No railroad can make money without people along its line. The low price at which we offer this land and the liberal terms of payment, coupled with the controllable character of the soil, is bound to bring the people.

If you are seeking an investment these lands offer you a safe place to put your money. Watch the man you see investing in lands. If his investments be in cheap, good lands, he'll be rich in a few years. Whether your capital is $5 or as many thousands we urge you to investigate our offer.

In a generation Illinois farm lands have increased from $1.25 to $250 per acre—and that is only one-crop-a-year land! Our lands will best them many ways in less years. Because the climate is better; the seasons are longer; the land is more controllable; markets are better now; shipping conditions are improved and population is increasing several times more rapidly. Many intelligent, thinking people will buy this land. Some will move upon it and grow rich tilling the soil. Others will buy as an investment and soon treble their money. Only a few who are quick can be accommodated, because there is comparatively little land.

Will you be one of them?

Mr. Posey is an Authority

Mr. E.E. Posey was for eleven years General Passenger Agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. In those years he worked with great energy to upbuild the territory through which that road runs.

He is naturally familiar with every tract of land along the road, and when he says, as he does in his letter, that the "lands are unsurpassed in productiveness and location," it means a great deal.

This letter Mr. Posey addressed to the President of the Washington & Choctaw Land Company, when he learned that it had passed out of the control of the lumber people and into our possession for settlement and colonization:

Mobile, Ala., July 23, 1909.

Dear Sir: I have been intimately in touch with the development of this part of Alabama for twenty years.

I have seen it come out of the semi-hibernation following the war and have seen very average men without means come here and in a few years create a valuable estate.

I am very glad that you have purchased that valuable tract of land at Yellow Pine, because I know it to be one of the most productive spots in all nature. It needs development, to be sure, but the man who will buy a few acres there and put intelligence into its proper cultivation, can make more money with less effort and smaller investment than anywhere in the North.

Your lands are unsurpassed in productiveness and location.

(Signed) Yours truly, E. E. POSEY.

A Northern Man's Statement

Mr. Herman H. Wefel, Jr., formerly a Northern man, concluded to go South. He investigated the entire Southern country and finally located in the vicinity of the Washington & Choctaw lands.

Mr. Wefel's prominence and his high standing make his statements especially valuable to investors and settlers.

He writes this letter to the President of this company and says: "This section must become one of the nation's most productive and valuable properties."

Mobile, Ala., July 21, 1909.

Dear Sir: I am personally familiar with the beautiful and fertile tract of land you have just purchased at Yellow Pine, Alabama, and consider it one of the best agricultural propositions in the whole Southern Gulf Coast.

Coming from the North myself some seven years ago, I located in the Mobile territory only after spending months in carefully investigating the South. During my investigation I considered the entire Gulf Coast from San Antonio, Texas, to Jacksonville, Fla., and my final location here was based upon my ambition to get into the very center of the most productive part of the country. Later developments have only tended to strengthen my sincere belief that this section must become one of the nation's most productive and valuable properties.

Resources are practically boundless and opportunities in this region to make money in farming and investment, I believe, unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. H. WEFEL, JR.

Washington & Choctaw Land Co., 6193 Times Building, St. Louis, Mo.



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If not, you *can*. Thousands of Traveling Salesmen earn double or treble that, and all their expenses besides. We teach them how. If you don't believe it, let us prove how we do it. Over half a million are employed in the United States and Canada, and the demand exceeds the supply. Scores of famous and wealthy men, such as Marshall Field, the great Chicago merchant, got their start by selling goods on the road. Salesmanship is the most independent, pleasant, well paid profession in the world, and you do not need to have any former experience to enter it. We will teach you in a few weeks by mail to be a high-grade salesman, and through our famous

Free Employment Bureau

we will assist you to secure a good position. We have assisted thousands of men to secure good positions or better salaries, hundreds of them who had no former experience as salesmen, and who formerly earned from $40 to $75 a month have since earned from $100 to $500 a month, and some of them even more than that.

We have also helped thousands of experienced salesmen to secure better positions and salaries. Hundreds of good positions are now open. If you are ambitious and want to enter a profession where there is no limit to what you can earn, our free book "A Knight of the Grip" will show you how, write our nearest office for it today.

Address Dept. 444 National Salesmen's Training Association

Chicago New York Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco, U. S. A.

O. K. Seeds have been standard for more than a quarter of a century.

Join the thousands of successful farmers who plant O. K. Seeds year after year and reap abundant harvests.

Garden, Field and Flower seeds.

Catalog ready about January 1.

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SMAX

These four letters are used by some people to spell the name of a day of great rejoicing that comes to us all, rich and poor, once a year. What do you make out of it? We want to introduce our product and have adopted this method this year of giving away quantities of samples instead of advertising so heavily as some competitors do. Arrange the above four letters so as to spell the coming great national holiday and send to us with 4 one-cent stamps and we will send you by return mail a half-dozen beautiful SILK EMBOSSED and CHRISTMAS POST CARDS and our great holiday bargain offer. You will be greatly pleased.

POST CARD HOUSE, 15 Broadway, Springfield, Mass.

20 Beautiful Post Cards 10c

No Two Alike—Latest Designs

Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Birthday, Friendship, Good Luck, Roses and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cents if you answer this ad immediately.

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Offers splendid opportunities for farming, stock raising, dairying and fruit growing. Winters are short. Climate healthful. Markets near. Lands reasonable but advancing each year. Write for information to

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Rocky Mountain Magazine, Sta. 82, Denver, Colorado

GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor



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Shipping tags 100, 25c; 1,000 $1.50
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Rubber stamp, 2¼ inches diameter... .75
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(The member's name, local union and town is on each tag, label or stamp; ink and pad go with each stamp.)

Send all orders to
FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I desire to call the attention of my readers to the union label, a copy of which is printed above. This label, printed on tags or labels for shipping and marketing purposes, can be obtained from the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. It has been demonstrated by actual practice that the farmers can build up a wider field for their garden products if they put on the packages the union label, as the consumers are made up very largely of workers who will not buy anything but union products. Every farmer who belongs to the F. S. E. is a union man and entitled to use this label. See the notice on the official pages and write to publishers for a supply of these labels, increasing your sales and consequently your profits.

In accordance with my promise made in the last issue, I intend to tell my readers something about my trip among the flower shows in New York State during the month of August. I realize that it is utterly impossible to convey in print an adequate idea of the beauty of these shows, which are held annually in the small farming communities of central and western New York, principally in Steuben and Livingston counties, although they have attracted so much attention that they are spreading out into the adjoining counties, and it is hoped will soon cover the entire central and western portion of that State and eventually spread to others.

There is no reason why a flower carnival could not be held in every community where it is possible to grow flowers, and especially in the smaller towns, which are supported by and largely catering to the farming interests. The flower carnivals which I attended this season were held at Cohocton, Livonia, Bath, Webster and Addison, N. Y., in the order named. All of these towns excepting the latter are in the world-famed Cohocton valley, in which the finest sweet peas and gladioli in the world are grown. In this valley for twenty years there has existed a class of specialists in the sweet pea, the like of which cannot be met in any other section. To start with, they have the ideal soil and climate for this flower, and, being purely amateurs of the sweet pea, until today from the seed bought at random from the best seedsmen they produce flowers twice the size of those ordinarily grown in other sections. Remember, this is not done by scientists or commercial specialists, but by amateur flower lovers in a farming community. The names of Larrowe, Higgins, Leahy, Greffrath, Kasson, Armstrong and others have become international in their fame as growers of the finest sweet peas, and in addition most of them have taken up the gladioli and have become just as successful with that beautiful flower.

The flower carnivals are held each year for the benefit of some church or local charity. A meeting is held some time in the early winter and arrangements made for the following year by organization and election of officers, consisting of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and the appointment of the necessary committees, such as Exhibition, Entertainment, Reception, Premiums, Prizes and any others necessary. The premiums awarded generally consist of articles donated by local business men or the proprietors of large stores in nearby marketing towns. In addition, the prominent seedsmen and nurserymen are appealed to to offer prizes of flowers, seeds, plants, etc., and they are generally glad to comply, as the advertisement to them is worth much more than the amount of the prizes. It is customary for the secretary to take the orders for seeds for all the members of the carnival society, by which they obtain them at wholesale rates, and it is a rule for those who intend to compete to order their seeds with a view of competing in certain classes. For instance, if one intends to compete in class No. 1, "the best fifteen vases of named varieties of sweet peas," he (or she) will order the seed necessary to grow the flowers for that class, and so on down the list. There are some persons who try to compete in every section, as the success of the carnival depends very largely on the local interest shown, which is evidenced by the amount of flowers exhibited by the home growers. In the Cohocton valley the great specialists above named go from carnival to carnival, taking with them large displays of their flowers for exhibition, rarely ever competing against the local growers, but entering into fierce competition among themselves. It is nothing unusual for Mr. Larrowe, of Cohocton, to exhibit three thousand spikes of the highest grade gladioli at these carnivals, and many others, and Mr. Higgins takes thousands of sprays of his beautiful sweet peas and exhibits them, merely to educate the people up to the highest type of this flower, they getting their pleasure entirely from that of the persons who enjoy the flowers. As money-makers for churches or local charities, I know of nothing that equals a successful carnival or flower show. The net results will vary, according to the population from which the carnival is to draw, but, in thickly settled communities, with an attendance of fifteen hundred persons, the profit will run three to four hundred dollars, as the expenses are not high owing to everything being donated.

I hope to interest all my readers of this department in the flower carnival. There are not enough flowers grown on our farms, especially in the middle and far West. Every farm should have at least a half acre set aside for garden purposes. At your home grounds use hardy flowers, shrubs and bushes for ornamentation, but in addition have a garden where cut flowers can be grown as you would

THERE are fortunes in farming the right kind of land.

But why farm on land worth $100 to $150 an acre, producing but one crop a year, when you can get land of inexhaustible fertility in the San Antonio country at from $25 to $50 an acre, producing two or three crops every year? Land that costs a third as much—and crops three times as big.

Why burn up your profits in fuel, in heavy clothing and winter feed for stock, expensive houses and barns, when you can live here in a land of sunshine and comfort all the year and save that money?

Why farm in a land of snow and ice that forces you to be idle nearly half the year, when you can farm in this ideal climate and have something to sell every week of every month in the year?

In the San Antonio country you have the very best of transportation, good neighborhoods, schools and churches, soil deep and rich, health and happiness, prosperity, and perfect climate.

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John B. Carrington,
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11 Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio, Tex.

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THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION—

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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

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Tested Field Seeds

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Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.

We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.

Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

potatoes. The famous gladioli of the Cohocton valley are grown just as you would grow a crop of extra fine potatoes. They are planted six inches deep in extra fine, rich soil, and kept worked with the cultivator and free from weeds, exactly like a first-class field crop. This is all the mystery there is about the growing of these beautiful flowers, and when the first bloom opens they are cut and set in water, when every bud will open to the extreme tip of the spike, making each spike last from ten days to two weeks. The sweet peas are also grown by what might be called "field culture," but I am not going to give their culture here at this time, but at the proper time I intend to tell of them more fully in this department. However, I wish all my readers who are interested in churches or local charities would canvass their communities and ascertain whether they cannot organize floral societies for the purpose of holding flower carnivals next year. The proper time to hold these carnivals is in midsummer, varying from the first week of July to the last week of August, according to the location, so that you will have, in addition to the gladioli and sweet peas, all the other garden flowers to make up competitive classes. I would be very glad to give any information desired to the secretary of any society which may form, and will later on, in this department, give full instructions for the organization and conduct of these societies.

SAMUEL A. HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

It is possible to keep apples wintered out in the open, but every one growing apples commercially should have a cellar for the purpose. The best open-air protection is a pit a foot deep, three feet wide and not over six feet long, over which is set a shed-roof built of rough boards, facing east, with a height of a foot at the back, rising to two and a half feet at the front. Around this should be dug a gutter, close up, to drain away the surface water. Tack on the roof and sides tar roofing paper. The bottom of the pit should be covered with long straw before the apples are put in, with straw on the top, and building paper over all. Apples carefully packed thus will carry over winter and come out early in the spring as plump as when put away, but no water must be allowed to enter the pit. I would not advise outdoor packing of apples where the temperature gets more than five degrees below zero.

You must spray if you want good fruit and lots of it. This fact is well known by every fruit grower. But some few farmers don't give their home trees enough attention. You must do it, brothers. Spray with Scalecide this fall. One gallon, costing $1, makes 15 to 20 gallons of spray mixture. Costs less in quantities. Send for free booklets—none of us know too much on this subject. Address B. G. Pratt Co., Church St., New York City.

ANOTHER NOVELTY

The Prince Bismarck, a tall, pyramidal, pure white stock, is one of the most remarkable of recent novelties, surpassing in its qualities all other varieties so far on the market. It is hardy in growth, with long, vigorous branches covered with large bouquets of pure white flowers. Outdoors it may attain to a height of 31 inches or more. It is of value in the borders or grown singly; in the latter case it develops into a fine shrub with large clusters of flowers. It begins to flower when other stocks have already finished, and continues uninterruptedly until fall.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION

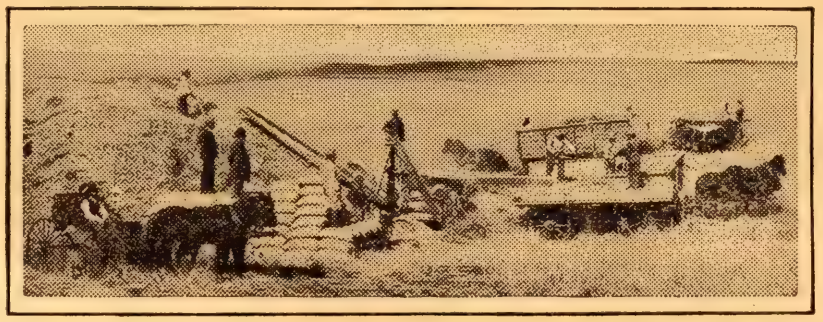
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Send 10c to cover cost of mailing, etc., and we will send WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE a $1.00 ABSORPTION TREATMENT. Sponga—a plaster that will cure—works like magic on the solar plexus, which is the center of the sympathetic nerve system that controls the digestive organs. Write us NOW and we will save you days and weeks of misery! Address Ohio Remedy Co., Box 36, Sta. F, Toledo, Ohio.

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By HAROLD BINDLOSS (Copyrighted)



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The paper will be promptly discontinued when the subscription expires, without further notice from you, unless you decide that you will renew then, and that we are right in asserting, what thousands of our readers write us every year:—

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ADDRESS

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527 Seventh Street South, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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AAACLNTUSS

The above letters, when properly rearranged, spell the name of a personage most dear to all, especially the children, during the coming holiday season. Who is he? Rearrange the letters correctly and send to us at once and we will mail you the nicest collection of assorted Xmas post cards you probably ever saw. Send only 4 one-cent stamps for postage, etc. Work it out and write to-day. The cards will delight you and the Christmas offer we send will surprise you. Do not delay. Answer this at once.

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Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming



PICNIC OF THE EMPLOYES OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING AT THE HOME OF J. A. EVERITT, EDITOR, 5831 E. WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS

Saturday afternoon is always observed as a holiday at the UP-TO-DATE FARMING office. This particular Saturday afternoon, August 21st, was a red letter day for our headquarters folks, because they were invited to spend it picnic ing at Mr. Everitt's home, and incidentally to enjoy a melon feast. A counter attraction—the great motor speedway automobile races—claimed about one-fourth of the force, but the others soon repaired to the large lawn, where many pretty faces and happy hearts added to the charms of the soft green grass, the shrubs, trees and beautiful flowers that make this one of the most charming city-country places in Indiana.

Immediately preceding the melon feast, and when the sun was declining in the west behind the stately trees seen to the right, a photograph was made, of which the above is a reproduction on a very small scale. The original photograph is 40 inches long and naturally in the small picture much of the detail and beauty is lost. Late in the afternoon the party disbanded, each one voting it one of the pleasantest afternoons ever passed, and returned home to look fondly forward to the next picnic to be held in 1910.



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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; three million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 183 Amsterdam, N. Y.

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We positively give FREE a beautiful stem wind American-made Watch, guaranteed for five years, in solid gold-laid engraved case, and a solid gold-laid ring set with a beautiful gem, sparkling like a diamond, for selling 20 packages of beautiful high-grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2.00, and we will positively send you the Watch and Ring and Chain

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See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on last page of this issue.

FREE GOLD WATCH, RING and CHAIN.

We give a *Fine Gold Plated, STEM-WIND & STEM-SET, Guaranteed Watch, Engraved Front & Back; Proper Size;* also *Gold Plated Ring* set with 2 Sparkling-im. Diamonds, for selling 24 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.40 & we will send Watch, Ring & Chain. H. B. Spencer & Co., Horton, N. Y.

25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan. Roy O. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. **10c**

Post Cards 10 colored view cards of New England for 10c. Lewis Comstock, Charlestown, N. H.



Making Up

Yes, Bessie and I really quarreled;
She wanted to play with the dolls,
An' I wanted to ride on the "teeter"
Or play with our new croquet balls.
We argued and quarreled and argued,
An' then Bessie gave up to me.

Then, of course, I gave up to Bessie,
'Cause she is the littlest, you see.
Well, somehow our quarrel was over;
We kissed the bad feelin's away;
We played what we both of us wanted,
An' then we were happy all day.

—*Mrs. Frank A. Breck.*

Announcement of Awards

The name contest which appeared in the July 15th number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is won by Isabelle Millmer, Westfield, Iowa, who formed 685 proper names from the combination of letters printed. Her award is the first prize of $1.00. The second prize is awarded to Bertha Warner, Burwell, Neb., who made 583 names. The two third prizes are won by Jamie H. Young, Washington, Ga., and Miss Odessa Hall, Perryopolis, Pa. The response to this contest was most gratifying and it is with great pleasure that we award these prizes. We wish that all who competed could have a prize, as all the lists were interesting.

A Voice from Washington

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

GENTLEMEN—You have requested us women readers to send our answers to the questions you have put to us.

My home is on a farm, but if I were to consult only my own personal ease and comfort, I should say that I would much rather live in town, where the advantages of electric lights, city water works, groceries delivered, etc., would lighten my work and allow me more leisure, and time for general self-improvement.

But even to a woman who does housework for seven or eight, and has a family of small children, the reasons for a preference for farm life so far outweigh the reasons for a life in town that she does not for a moment hesitate in her choice.

The main reason comes with the children themselves. Their life on the farm is freer, healthier and happier than in town. They learn from nature and may be more easily taught from nature; and there is not the same tendency toward mischief-making idleness that we have to combat in bringing up children in town.

Then comes the independence which is, or at least might and ought to be, found in the work and life of a farmer's and a farmer's wife. We can depend largely on our own efforts to make our lives happy, helpful and successful in every way. We may have life, love, pure food, pure air, the blue skies and the sunshine, all free; live our own lives, and yet get from the town at the time we need it the additional knowledge she can give; and if we cannot store up at least enough of this world's goods to keep up above want in our age, it will be largely our own fault, because we are fighting each other instead of helping each other. Let us stay by our farms and make them up-to-date, the sort of live, attractive homes that we and our sons and daughters will be glad to stay with. Yours truly,

A FARMER'S WIFE.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

When the Hack Came In

BY SARAH L. COLEMAN.

Bettie meant to say yes. For that sole purpose she swept with a free, untrammeled motion down the hill and onto the bridge.

It was characteristic of her that she was going to utter the little word pregnant with weal or woe—the monosyllable for which Gresham was at that moment jolting and bumping over the mountain, but she saw the sun still hanging above the hills. There were twenty, maybe thirty, minutes of freedom left to her.

She flung a look of defiance at the village that lay behind her, sunk complacently in the lap of the big hills. Its human drama was lived out along lines as unbending as were the razor-edged ridges of those hills. It was a human drama that held no interest for Bettie. All her life long she had hated its sordidness; had felt that the mountains piling up against the sky lines were but so many miles of prison wall built about her.

It was life—vivid, tumultuous, passionate life as it was lived beyond that big blue mountain wall for which her impatient young soul cried out. As if in answer to the call, Gresham, running away from civilization for a little while, stumbled upon the out-of-the-way place, and upon Bettie, curled up in the window seat of her grandfather's inn, book in hand.

The disillusions of fifty years lay behind Gresham, but there was something in the unconscious grace of that supple young body with fair head bent and hand cradling the oval of a flushed cheek that sent a strange little thrill, a yearning for he hardly knew what through him. Whatever it was the hard, successful years had not given it to him. As the days went by it took form and crystallized into the desire to take the bit of spring back with him when his holiday should be over.

"Could you, Bettie?" he had said that morning before climbing into the hack that was to carry him across the mountain for telegraphic communication with the outside world.

Bettie had looked at him steadily. He had come into the world with crow's feet about his eyes, misty as to hair, short as to breath, suspiciously well preserved as to teeth—could she? A sudden little fire flamed into her cheeks, resolution strided her pretty nose, a laugh bubbled in her throat. It was a miracle straight down from heaven. Her deliverance was at hand.

"Then could you, would you come to the bridge, Bettie?" Gresham's voice had caught fire and blazed up with hope at sound of that rippling mirth.

Bettie had only laughed. She had come, though; the little old treasure box with its valueless contents that were to be dropped into the river under her arm.

Bettie lifted the treasure box high above her head and looked over at the shifting water. Suddenly her hands, still clutching the box, fell to her side. The water would close over it, would ripple and flash in gay defiance of the battered old thing that lay on its bed—the water that was like a faithless heart.

Bettie lifted the lid and peered in. The trophies of many a victory were there, for Bettie was belle of all the countryside. She closed it quickly. A rude, heart-shaped valentine had caught her eye. "Open my heart and read my thoughts," was scrawled across it in an unformed, boyish hand.

Feeling just as forlorn and quite as determined as that young Columbus who faced

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A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Would you like to say **farewell** for the rest of your life to **Dyspepsia, Indigestion,** Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, **Catarrh of the Stomach,** Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and **Constipation?**

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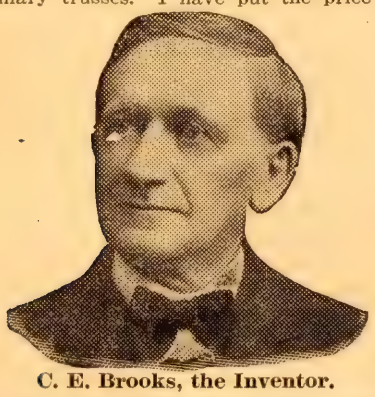
See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on last page of this issue.

New Cure For Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit — Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women and Children.

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money.

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put the price so



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low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money. That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

Write me today and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

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A large, powerful Achromatic Telescope for terrestrial and celestial use. It is provided with a Solar Eye-Piece. With this you look the Sun square in the face—study it as you do the Moon by night. Every student needs one. Eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove Eye-piece lens and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Stevensville, Ont.

Dear Sirs--Received telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it. ENOS WINGER.

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. They are made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and opens 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS-BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8.00 to $10.00. Objects many miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Examine fences and count stock at several miles distant. Every farmer needs one. Save their cost in a week on any farm. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED.



Peoples Wholesale Store
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

the West and looked out over the waters of his future, she marshaled her whirling thoughts.

It would be a pleasant life that she would lead. She would ride, golf, drive in a brougham, trail cloud-like gowns over shiny floors, and view the opera from a box; she would be an arbiter of fashions, would organize charities, be a patroness of balls—what a dizzying, satisfying whirl, with little jaunts to London and Paris thrown in.

A soft little wind blew straight into Bettie's reveries—a soft little wind Puck-like in its knowledge of the psychologic moment at which to blow into a reverie.

Bettie knew where the sweets it had gathered to fling at her with lavish hand had come from. She could see the low, gray, weather-beaten house with its background of wide-branching apple trees with shut eyes.

She shivered—quite unaccountable, that shiver, unless it was that the sun had gone from the river. In the distance she heard the approach of horses' feet. The hack was swinging down the last long hill that dropped to the river, the hack that held Gresham.

Bettie got her lips into something that resembled a smile. She meant to come down the church aisle doing a ragtime that would set all her jewels quivering; she meant to have her bridesmaids fairly swooning with envy when she made her brilliant exit from the village life.

As the hack, still far off and crawling along like an ugly black beetle, came in sight Bettie snatched something from the treasure box and held it tightly as she flung the box over into the river.

"Bettie," said an amazed voice at her elbow, "what on earth are you doing?"

"I'm telling myself goodbye," she said. "I'm going to be," and flashed about, "I'm going to be——"

"Is that part of yourself, Bettie?"

Bettie looked down at the little home-made valentine in her hand and laughed a trifle wildly.

"Of my past," she said, and waved a small tragic hand in the direction of the hack. "My future is approaching. I'm going to be——"

"Bettie," the cry would have gone straight to the heart of a woman who loved him, "you couldn't! you would not."

"I could, I would, I am," in passionate incoherence. "It's just that down in the bottom of a woman's silly heart she wants——"

But Bettie's lips would not finish it. She stood motionless, her eyes fixed on the black thing creeping nearer.

"That's it," the boyish voice said quietly. "It's just that down in the bottom of your heart, your golden, beautiful, womanly heart, Bettie, there is—"

"What?" her panting breath shook her.

"Love for me," said the steady young voice. He drew her hands together between his own. "I toddled and tumbled over the grass into your heart when a pretty small chap, didn't I, Bettie?"

But Bettie did not stir or speak. Her dilated eyes were fastened on the hack.

"Bettie," the deep, boyish voice was husky, "love's just love—no more, no less. Since I gave you that kiss you've been the flower of my imagination. You are far more dear. I could never tell you how much more—the root of my mortality, my courage, my inspiration—"

Bettie freed her hands with a wrench. She looked at the lean, powerful young figure cleanly cut against the fading light with hard, defiant eyes.

"It's no use," she cried. "I'm tired of being starved of all that's beautiful and desirable in life; tired of standing like a beggar girl at the closed gate of a world I may not enter; tired of eating my heart out to get beyond these hateful hills, and I am going to marry him."

She waved her handkerchief frantically, and caught an answering flutter. The hack was almost on them.

"I never meant that you should beat your life out here," the boy was panting now; "life doesn't have to be lived here. We have youth and health and hope. Won't you put your hand in mine for the climb over these big hills, Bettie?"

Bettie's lips twitched; her face went very white in the gloom.

"Is it so hard? Too hard?"

The hack rolled up on the bridge's approach and stopped. Gresham climbed down somewhat laboriously.

"You don't think you can, Bettie?" The voice swayed to her as from a great distance, "you don't think——"

She couldn't think. She had no thoughts. She was only a struggling battered bit of humanity, stranded on this change of current, and tossed by wave after wave of doubt.

"Then goodbye. Goodbye, dear; and God bless you."

"Bettie, are you there?" Gresham's big voice boomed out on the bridge.

For one reeling moment the world swayed about Bettie; it then righted itself.

"Let's run," she gasped as her fingers closed down on the strong, lean young fingers so near her own. "Let's run as we used to when—when to run seemed best."

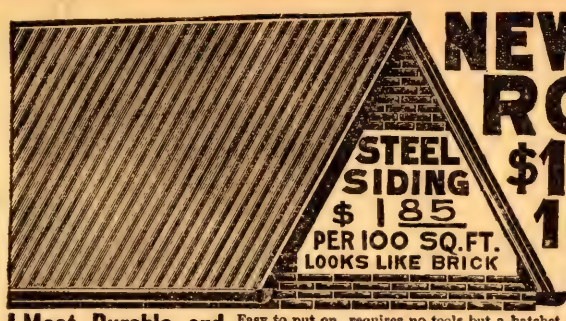
She flashed past Gresham, midway on the bridge, like a swift white bird.

As the hack rolled off the bridge and began to climb to the village, Gresham took off his hat and mopped his perplexed middle-aged brow.

Dusk lay on the world like a wide purple flower, and through its haze he saw that they were running lightly, hand in hand, like children, headed for the low, gray, weather-beaten house that had for its background an orchard at that moment glorified with luminous promise of a climbing moon.—*New Ideas.*

Bodi-Tone

See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on last page of this issue.



NEW STEEL ROOFING $1.60 PER 100 SQ. FEET

Most Durable and Economical Known Easy to put on, requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. **FIRE-PROOF AND LIGHTNING PROOF.** Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect. Brand new. **$1.60** is our price for our No. 10 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing and Siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long. Our price on the Corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long, **$1.85.** Steel Pressed Brick Siding, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Also furnish Standing Seam and "V" Crimped Roofing. At these prices **WE PAY THE FREIGHT** to all points east of Colorado except Okla., Tex., and Ind. Ter. Quotations to other points on application. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.** We ship this roofing to anyone answering this Ad., C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, we will cheerfully refund your deposit. **ASK FOR CATALOG NO. C. M. 204.** Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Troughs, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the farm or in the home.

WE BUY OUR GOODS AT SHERIFFS' AND RECEIVERS' SALES

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

CORNISH From Factory to Home On a Year's Free Trial

Easy Terms

Two Years Credit If Needed



We save you $100 and more on the purchase of a piano.

Why Shouldn't You Buy As Low As Any Dealer?

Buy On The Cornish Plan which, in brief, places a strictly high grade piano or organ in your home, freight paid if you wish, **at rock-bottom factory price, upon terms of your own choice,** giving you 1 year to test the instrument before you need decide to keep it and **we give you an Ironclad Bond of Indemnity** which holds us to this offer and also insures instrument against defect for 25 years.

Send For The New CORNISH BOOK

The most beautiful piano and organ catalogue issued; it shows the choicest of our 50 latest styles and explains things you ought to know whether you buy from us or elsewhere. The book is yours for the asking. Write for it now and mention the instrument you are interested in—piano or organ.

CORNISH CO. Washington, N. J. Established over 50 years



Save one-third—buy on the Cornish plan.

$4.95



THIS 20 YEAR Guaranteed Watch FOR $4.95

High grade genuine American full seven ruby jeweled watch, stem wind and stem set, quick train lever escapement, a perfect timepiece, guaranteed to keep accurate time for 20 years. Fitted in richly engraved double hunting gold finished case. Positively the greatest bargain on the face of the earth. **SEEING IS BELIEVING.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain complete to your express office for examination. You examine them at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our sale price $4.95 and express charges and they are yours. Mention in your letter whether you want a **Ladies' Watch** or a **Gentleman's Watch,** we have it in both sizes. Order today as this advertisement may not appear again. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.**

BOYS WE GIVE YOU THIS GENUINE Hamilton Hunting Rifle Free



All the latest appliances, accurate and true. The best boy's rifle made. Steel barrel, rifled brass inner tube, steel frame, peep sights, automatic shell extractor, shoots long and short 22 cal. cartridges. BOYS, you can't get a better Rifle anywhere, and we give you this handsome Rifle for distributing only 20 packages of our beautifully colored, highly artistic Post Cards at 15 cents (10 asstd. Post cards to a pkge.) in connection with our **special offer.** Our **Post Cards are easy to sell.** Subjects all **new** and **pleasing.** Many subjects. The people will be glad to buy them. We **trust you** with the Post Cards. **Send no money** in advance. Your fine **Hamilton Rifle** will be sent the day we receive $3 from sale. **Write at once.**

L. M. LOMER, 119 Forrest St., Jersey City, N. J.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Millions of Fine Post Cards

We have largest stock; Gold, silk finished, embossed, all kinds and subjects. Send 3 cents, stamps, for 10 sample cards and our big free offer.

POST CARD HOUSE, 114 Broadway, Springfield, Mass.

ENJOY THIS TRIP AROUND THE WORLD WITH ME

To the Glorious Ends of the Earth—Emperor's Magnificent Palaces and in the Famous Grandeurs of the Wild.

All free. Just act quickly, while they last, to get your chance. I promise you that when your eyes once see the beauties and interest of these round-the-world scenes you'll never forget them. The original photographs cost thousands of dollars. Years of travel could not find more famous scenes or more celebrated occasions than these wonderful cards show you. Write today.



D. W. Beach



Gold Backs

Marvelously True to Nature

50 POSTCARDS

Showing 100 Scenes—Japan, China, Africa, Europe, Asia, United States, etc. All Most Famous Places.

Just Cut This Ad Out **FREE** **Send Your Name Today**

I'll Also Send You at Once as Quick as I Hear From You

10 Wonderful New Language Of Flowers POST CARDS ALSO FREE

I've secured all these exquisite and wonderful souvenir picture post cards after long searching for the truest to nature and best to be had in beauty, historic interest, educational enjoyment, and rare scenes of the most celebrated places on the globe.

Don't miss one of them.

It would cost you thousands of dollars and years of time to travel the world over and see the original of these. I offer all to you at home FREE. Just send 10c for 6 months' subscription to my large family and farm paper. I'll send 10 sample cards first *at once*—then the **World Trip,** also FREE if you will do me a small favor.

Don't Miss This—Cut This Ad Out Now and Mail to Me

D. W. Beach, Editor, Agricultural Epitomist, Box C26, Spencer, Indiana

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity
(INCORPORATED)
Headquarters
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

It will be a race between the Kentucky tobacco growers and the Michigan potato growers as to which will pledge the most.

To pledge to stand by your brother farmers in marketing is manly; it is a righteous act.

Every man who pledges his crop and co-operates with others in marketing will hold his head higher and walk with more pride before his fellow men. It is his declaration of independence, and it will increase his self-respect manyfold.

General pledging of any crop, even if it does not extend over all the producing area, will take price-making away from the old exploiters in that territory. Then a great howl will go up from them because it was pleasant for them to see farmers work long and hard and leave price-making to them, which they could do without soiling their hands or clothes and without raising a sweat.

Lack of organization by farmers has robbed country districts of billions of dollars. Organize and keep more money in the country and a new appearance will be taken on by the farms, buildings and surroundings. And in this revolution the skyscrapers will still rise in the cities, only higher and broader than before because of the greater prosperity of the country.

This is a fact, and business men everywhere welcome the Farmers' Society of Equity as soon as they understand it. No class of people, except speculators, have anything to fear from its rise to power, but they see that it will help all.

And this paper—the official paper of the society—can consistently work for friendship between farmers and other business men—between producers and handlers.

Other classes are willing to grant to farmers the right to price their own products. In a conference with five of the head men of the American Tobacco Company they stated that they would be glad if the tobacco growers would organize and sell the tobacco through one head. All they would ask would be an equitable price and that maintained so that their competitors could not buy at lower prices than they paid.

And the organized commission merchants, through their manager, said: "The honest wholesaler would gladly welcome a system of equitable distribution of farm products that would bring proper values and tend to make more definite his income as well as the grower's."

And later this from the same officer: "The writer begs to tender you on behalf of this (the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States) thanks for the energetic manner in which you have put before your readers the purposes and workings of the National League, also the list of its members, and we already hear of good accomplished in this respect."

Can any person possibly point out any valid objection to the policy of this paper and the F. S. E., viz., to cultivate the friendship of the buyers of farm produce? This policy is the one adopted by every other class of business men. Then why were farmers taught to antagonize the buyers and to consider them their enemies?

When a man makes a yard of cloth, a machine or any other article, he seeks to make friends of the people whom he wants to sell to. It has not been so with farmers. Even when they organize some unwise leaders preach the doctrine that we must lick the buyers into line. During the last two years, or since the revolutionary convention of 1907, the Drayton faction abandoned completely the orignal plan and declaration of the society that farmers have no fight against anybody, but that they at last intend to attend to their own business and let other people attend to theirs.

Every patriotic American citizen should hold it as his great desire to see farmers organized and working on that platform.

* * *

The Kentucky State Union gave Drayton and his band of would-be boodlers a hard jolt when it repudiated their stand and their independent pledging scheme.

Any person acquainted with the financial condition of the Drayton-Sharp-Speer-Walrod headquarters will not look further for a motive for their demand for money from the Burley district. It was the last card they had to play and in their desperation they concluded to play it for all it was worth before giving up the ghost.

* * *

It takes a genius to construct, but any butcher can destroy. This is respectfully referred to Drayton and those who have backed him in his wanderings of the past two years.

Farmers know that if they do not sow new seed they will soon have no harvest to reap. Drayton and his crowd have reaped for two years the harvests from seeds carefully sown by another. But alas! they sowed no new seed and now are reaping the whirlwind of an indignant nation of farmers.

* * *

We call on all our readers in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and elsewhere who live in a county that produces a surplus of potatoes to see that a county solicitor for the pledging campaign is found.

If you will do this work write to the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, except in Michigan write to Charles A. Emmerson, Secretary, Traverse City. If you cannot do it, then recommend some one. Extraordinary ability is not necessary, but just sound judgment and honesty.

Here is an old Chinese proverb: "Hold back some goods for a thousand days and you will be sure to sell at a profit." Today we say the same thing in these words: "The world must have all the farm produce, not part of it, and if the farmer will not sell at the first price offered he can later sell at the price he asks."

Antrim County Meeting, October 7th

The first county meeting, following the State meeting of potato growers, is called to meet at Bellaire, Antrim county, Mich., October 7th, at 11 a. m. W. H. Beeman, who was at the State meeting, will speak, as will others, and explain the plans to compel a fair minimum price for this year's crop of potatoes. Ladies are invited. Dinner will be served by the Ladies' Society of Equity at the court house. Committee: Frank Kidder, John Schroeder, William Bennett, I. a Fisher and James Howey.

Mass Meeting of Michigan Potato Growers

Report of the Meeting Held September 8th and 9th at Traverse City

MINUTES OF MEETING

In order to secure for the potato growers of the State a fair and equitable price for their potatoes, and to be able to co-operate with the growers of other States, the Michigan State Union of the Farmers' Society of Equity called a mass meeting of all concerned to convene at Traverse City, September 8, 1909, for the purpose of formulating a plan to complete organization and control the year's crop.

About two hundred and fifty potato growers from the potato sections of the State were present when the meeting was opened.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m., September 8th, by Walter Greilich, State President of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

Mr. Greilich introduced the National President, J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Everitt at once proceeded to give an address, which was listened to with the closest attention, and was loudly applauded from time to time by the audience.

After the address it was moved by James Greacen, of Kalkaska county, that we give President Everitt a rising vote of thanks for the able address by which he has proven that he has upheld the principles and plans of our society. The motion was supported and carried unanimously.

The chair then called upon the State Secretary to call the roll of counties, and as the majority of the potato growing counties were represented it was decided to proceed with the business.

Moved by E. W. Vanfleet, of Osceola county, and supported by Mr. Payne, that the chair appoint a committee of five on organization and selling the crop. Motion carried.

Mr. James Howey, of East Jordan, moved that the chair appoint a committee of five on minimum prices. Carried.

The chair then declared a recess of fifteen minutes.

After recess the chair announced the committees: On organization and selling—James Greacen, of Kalkaska county; William J. Bennett, of Antrim county; E. W. Vanfleet, of Osceola county; D. C. King, of Lelanau county; James Howey, of Charlevoix county. On minimum prices—William Beeman, of Lelanau county; F. P. Fox, of Grand Traverse county; A. J. Albright, of Benzie county; E. M. Rebman, of Manistee county.

The committees retired and the house proceeded to discuss the situation of the potato crop in Michigan.

The crop was reported by representatives from the different parts of the State, and in many places it was badly damaged by the drouth and frost, notably in Osceola and Saginaw counties. Some other counties reported good tops but few potatoes.

Meeting then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock p. m. for an evening session.

Evening Session.

Meetitng called to order by the president at 7:30 o'clock.

The committee on organization and selling gave its report, which was discussed and then deferred until the next day for final action.

After discussing for three hours the various subjects under consideration, it was moved and supported to adjourn to meet the next morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, September 9th.

Meeting called to order by the chair.

The committee on organization asked for permission to retire to reconsider the report of yesterday. The permission was granted and the committee retired and after further consideration reported as follows:

That the plan of organization to sell our crops shall be the same as provided in the Farmers' Society of Equity, viz.: Local unions, county unions and a State union.

For selling we recommend as follows:

1st. That the crop shall be pledged for the minimum price (50 cents), except such parts as needed for home consumption and for seed.

2d. That when the minimum price can be secured the members may sell.

3d. The charge for pledging shall be 25 cents per acre; provided, if the pledger is not a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity no charge shall be made less than two dollars ($2.00), which shall also make him a member with dues paid for one year.

4th. The money so raised shall be used to pay the solicitors and organizers and to meet the legitimate and necessary expenses of the organization. The apportionment shall be made by the State officers.

5th. The contract shall so read that "The undersigned is a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity, or becomes such by this contract and pledge and is entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a member of said society."

(Signed by the committee.)

Moved by E. W. Vanfleet and supported by Mr. Payne that the report be adopted as read.

Carried unanimously.

The committee on minimum prices recommended a price of 45 cents at digging time and 60 cents after December 1st.

Moved by James Greacen and supported by James Howey to amend she

Rose Local met Tuesday, September 7, 1909, with Mrs. Margaret Murphy, with twelve members present. The meeting opened with prayer by the president and the singing of the hymn "There Is a Land That Is Fairer Than Day" by the local. Mrs. Hosler read the "Dying Child's Prayer," which was very much appreciated by the local. The local made an assessment for the purpose of buying a present for Miss Sadie Murphy, who was married August 30th to Mr. Albert Staley, of Charlevoix. Mrs. Staley is the first bride in Rose Local and we join their many friends in wishing the young couple a lifetime of happiness. Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Barnes were appointed a committee to buy the present, and they decided on a set of china dishes.

Meeting closed by the singing of the song "Equity, Fair Equity." Next meeting will be with Mrs. Margaret Kraemer, September 21st.—*Committee.*

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give, success is sure to attend your efforts.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehich, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these DANGERS.

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear. Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you Free my new book of advice, together with testimonials from many well known people. Write to-day.

H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., D 29, NewYork
(*Licensed physician by the State of New York.*)

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. GUARANTEED. BOOKLET FREE. BYRON FIELD & CO. 152 STATE STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS BIG PROFIT. Absolute necessity to every farmer and teamster. Metal Hame Fastener. Simple device. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Last a lifetime. Agents coin money. 140% sure profit. No chains. No straps. No quack. No trifle about our offer. We give a square deal. Guaranteed, money-back goods. Sample, 35 cents. Particulars free. Write us at once.



Cooner & Fortune Co., Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.



I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positivly dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 409 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

report so as to read 50 cents instead of 45 cents and 60 cents.

The report as amended carried unanimously.

On motion of William Beeman, supported by many others, the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity was tendered a rising vote of thanks for their loyal support to the Farmers' Society.

Motion to adjourn carried.

C. A. EMERSON,
State Secretary.

Following is the form of pledge adopted:

No.....

POTATO GROWERS PLEDGE
"Divided We Fall but In Union Is Strength"

WHEREAS, Farmers cannot get profitable prices on glutted markets; and

WHEREAS, They are bound to have glutter markets under competitive marketing;

Therefore, To co-operate in marketing the 1909 crop of potatoes, and in consideration of the profitable prices and other benefits I expect to receive in common with all other potato growers who enter into a like pledge, agreement and membership in the Farmers' Society of Equity, I hereby agree and pledge as follows:

1. That I will hold by potatoes now growing on.....acres on the farm owned by.....in.....township, in .....County, Michigan, or..... bushels stored in.....for the minimum price of 50 cents, as fixed in convention at Traverse City, Michigan, on September 9, 1909; or for a higher minimum price if one is set in the Michigan State Union of the F. S. E. convention to be held in September or October, 1909.

2. It is understood and agreed that I may sell or contract my potatoes when the minimum price can be obtained and there is nothing in this pledge to forbid my selling at a higher price.

3. If this pledge is in the term of acres I agree to report the number of bushels as soon as harvested to the local union to which I belong, or to the solicitor who received this pledge.

4. To meet the expense of the pledging campaign, and of the Farmers' Society of Equity, and to pay the subscription to the official paper, I pay $....., the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the solicitor whose name is written below.

The undersigned is a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity, or becomes one by this contract and pledge, and is entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a member of said society.

Signed.....R. F. D.... P. O.....
THE MICHIGAN STATE UNION OF FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
By.....Solicitor. P. O.....

The pledging campaign is being prosecuted with vigor and systematically. The territory is contracted by townships to solicitors, who are required to make a thorough canvass, reporting every grower and the number of acres, whether he pledges or not. The form for solicitors' contract is as follows:

Township Solicitors Contract

This contract made and entered into by and between the.....Local Union No. .....of.....County, Michigan, and the Michigan State Union of the Farmers' Society of Equity, of the first part, and .....of.....P. O.....County, Michigan, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the first party have employed the second party, and the second party hereby agrees to solicit and secure the signing of pledges or contracts from the growers of potatoes in.....township, of .....County, State of Michigan, and to report on blanks furnished by party of the first part the growers of potatoes who will not pledge and the number of acres or bushels they possess, as nearly as obtainable.

For such service the second party shall receive.....cents per acre for every acre of the 1909 crop of potatoes pledged (if harvested, then the basis is to be the number of acres grown), and which were grown in said township, as full compensation for his services.

The second party shall not be entitled to compensation on potatoes grown outside of his assigned township or townships. He shall furnish a weekly report to the local, county and State unions, or such of these unions as there may be, and other information about the crops in his territory as the first party may require. For every acre of potatoes grown in his territory which he fails to pledge or report on the blanks furnished he shall be charged in final settlement.....cents per acre for each acre not reported, but it is understood that this will not apply on any underestimate of the acreage.

It is agreed by the second party that he will at all times do his work diligently and promptly, and upon failure of the second party to press his work or comply with any of the conditions of this contract, then the first party can cancel this contract and may recontract said township or townships to a successor.

WITNESS the hands of the parties hereto this.....day of....., 190...
MICHIGAN STATE UNION F. S. E., By.....
.....LOCAL UNION F. S. E., By.....
.....P. O.....

Each solicitor is required to make weekly reports to the Michigan State Union and the local union concerned of the growers pledging and acres pledged; also a separate report giving all the names of growers who refuse to pledge and the number of acres. The latter will be read in local union meetings and posted so the farmers will know who are dumpers and who stand together to help each and all.

The Michigan State Union wants solicitors and organizers in all unoccupied territory. Address Charles A. Emmerson, Secretary, Traverse City, Mich. Growers outside of Michigan who want to join in this movement should address the headquarters of the society at Indianapolis.

I WANT TO GET RICH QUICKLY

but not by any short cut of graft or craft or misrepresentation. So do you and neither do you, respectively! Then why not let the Earth, dear old Mother Nature, and her possibilities help you, brother? Instead of rush and turmoil, push and pull, working at high pressure all the time, why not take just a little of your hard-earned funds and invest them in a good piece of productive, well-located land, not 'way back in the woods, but right in the midst of other people as worthy and as progressice as you are.

"Back to Nature," old chap, the country's the place for you, both to enjoy and to accumulate; only, in buying lands, you don't have to go miles and miles from town and railway—not for a minute—I'll sell you lands at $15 per acre, on a basis of $10 down and $5 per month per forty acres, if you want easy terms, lands that are close to many towns and several railways, with all the modern advantages a high-grade civilization affords.

If you are really in earnest and want to help yourself, you'll send for my map and booklets in which I have fully and accurately set forth the facts about the lands I sell and all conditions surrounding them. I can give you quite a boost, brother, towards a competency, but you must help yourself—a bit—send for the booklets anyhow and let's get acquainted—you and the proposition and the man who's back of it.

Yours for doing things and doing 'em right,

SAMUEL S. THORPE

Room 2
Webber-McMullen Bldg., **CADILLAC, MICHIGAN**

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

(Continued from Page 6.)

The following named bulletins and publications have been received since our last publication. Usually they can be obtained free on application:

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Bulletin No. 671, "Monthly List of Publications"; Circular No. 399, "United States Geological Survey"; Circular letter, "Forest Service," "Alfilerilla," a forage plant. Bureau of Animal Industry, "Amendment to Federal Quarantine for Lip and Leg Disease of Sheep in Wyoming." Kentucky State University, Lexington—Bulletins, No. 142, "Cornation Root-Knot"; No. 143, "Sheep Scab"; No. 140, "Fertilizers, How to Purchase and Use," "Sources Of," "Care of Farm Manures," and "Green Manure Crops." Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg—"The Zoological Press Bulletin," September 14th. Colorado Experiment Station, Ft. Collins—Bulletins, No. 147, "Top-Working Fruit Trees"; No. 146, "Raising Hogs in Colorado," and No. 148, "Cement and Concrete Fence Posts." Texas Department of Agriculture, Austin—"Year Book of 1908." Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan—Bulletin No. 2, "Feeding Stuffs Legally Qualified for Sale in Kansas." Western Michigan Development Bureau, George H. Rowe, Manager, Traverse City, Mich.—"A Farmer for Every Forty." The Commercial National Bank, Chicago—"Crop Reports," being a review of conditions as they exist today as seen by some 6,000 bankers and business men.

Important meetings relating to agriculture:

Fourth Annual Dry Farming Congress, Billings, Mont., October 26-28. The program is now ready and can be obtained of John T. Burns, Secretary, Billings.

American Federation of Labor—Annual national convention, Toronto, Canada, beginning November 8th. Samuel Gompers, president, Washington, D. C.; Frank Morrison, secretary, Washington, D. C.

Contrast a dried out, weather-worn strap from a harness ignorant of oil, with the soft, glove-like springy quality of leather oiled with



EUREKA Harness Oil

Think how much better the leather looks; how much *easier it is for the horse*; and how much longer it will wear. Nothing like "Eureka" Oil to make a harness soft and black Ask your dealer.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Black Hawk Corn Sheller **$1.75**



It is the standard. Everybody has heard of the famous BLACK HAWK SHELLER, hence we need not say much about them. This is absolutely the highest grade sheller on the market. Made of best material. Separates cobs from corn. Runs easy. Practically indestructible. Our *Special Price* only **$1.75**

A good first-class sheller will save its cost in a week's use.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

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CANADA WHEAT LANDS—Wild and improved lands on cash basis or crop payment terms. Write for lists. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

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FOR SALE—40 acres Indiana, improved, rich, onion land. Fine crop. Act quickly. E. M. Bowyer, 1002 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FREE PUBLIC LAND—Agricultural lands in Oregon. Reserves now being classified. Write for free booklet entitled: "Millions Acres Public Land—Given Away in Oregon by Uncle Sam — When — How — Where." Douglas County Abstract Co., Roseburg, Ore.

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LEARN THE FACTS about the balmy, delightful Gulf Coast Country and its opportunities in business, farming, dairying, tobacco, truck, etc., by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Baldwin County, Ala., for three months' trial subscription. It tells what's actually going on. Sample free.

MARINETTE COUNTY IS A HOMESEEKERS' PARADISE—Join the colony of homeseekers located here. Fine locations to offer; fine openings for dairy and poultry farms. Write Skidmore Land Co., Box 93-A, Marinette, Wis., for literature.

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10 ACRES IN MEXICO will make you a fortune. 400 miles nearer eastern markets than California. To introduce this land we make the following remarkable offer: To the first farmer in each community who answers this ad. we will let you have 10 acres of this rich land and a city lot at deep water port and take in payment for same your note for 3 years without any other security and not a cent cash. Write today for full particulars. Wilson Land Co., Indianapolis.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY—Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. De Kleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

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GINSENG—Golden Seal now ready for fall planting. Write for prices and send in your orders. Ginseng Culture sent free. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

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UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL—You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

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ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold highest prices. Car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 345 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1875.

Stock Food

STOCK FOOD—We desire a representative in every locality to carry stock and solicit business. This is not a catch-penny affair, and only those financially responsible will be considered. Address Fenimore & Co., Trenton, N. J.

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TOBACCO HABIT CURED or no cost. Harmless home treatment. Ni-Ko House, Wichita, Kans.

It is easy to send an advertisement for the Business Exchange. Figure cost at 4c a word. This is only what some farm papers with half the circulation charge for classified advertising. Send order below. If desired send us description and we will prepare announcement. DO IT TODAY.

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Please insert my advertisement.....times, beginning with the next number. I enclose $....., being at the rate of 4c a word each insertion.

Write advertisement or description below. Sign name and address on margin.

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OFFICERS OF THE MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

The question has often been asked, "Why did the ladies' organization start?" This question will no doubt be asked again many times, and the writer takes pleasure in answering it. I have attended many local meetings of the Farmers' Society of Equity, and having seen the interest taken by the farm women in Equity. There was little or no chance to put our views forward in a men's meeting, as the work of interest to farm women could not so well be discussed in the men's local meetings. The men are interested mainly in price making. While we farm women stand for and fully endorse this in Equity, yet there are so many finer qualities in Equity that the women saw could be taken up in the local work, and that would be of mutual benefit to that grand society, and to the farmer's wife and daughter.

As an experiment one ladies' local was organized. This prospered so well (soon surpassing in interest and work accomplished by the men's local) that another ladies' local soon came into existence, then another. A State union was formed and officered, and we now have members in different parts of the State. All are interested and working for the great Equity movement.

Another reason we farm women went into a society of our own was the unpardonable slowness of the farmers to see and embrace the great opportunity opened up to them to become a mighty power and lift themselves and their families into a better position socially and financially through the great teaching of their society. We being quicker to see these benefits, we could not wait with patience for men to move, but have stepped out ourselves to push the principles of Equity and spread it into all the business relations of life.

As we have worked side by side with our husbands and brothers in making the farm homes, so we feel that we have a just right to work with them for our industrial freedom, and thereby add to the strength of the organized farmers.

The plan is good also in the greater confidence the ladies acquire by being in their own locals, having their own officers, earning and holding their own money and doing all the business better than usually falls to the woman's share. This gives to farm women a business attitude that they never before assumed, and it is pleasant to see how quickly and gladly the farm sisters take up this work for home and Equity.

The Farmers' Society of Equity admits women as special members, but this does not prevent or debar us from having our own organization, which better fits us to take our place with other people, either in city or country.

The Ladies' Society of Equity opens up a great undeveloped field. Never before has this hard-working class—the farm women—had a society of her own, and it is possible that in time there can be engrafted into the society different departments of work, so that farm ladies, being no different from their city sisters, can exercise their talents as temperance workers, the woman with the missionary workers, the singer, the lecturer, the writer—each may find her place, and a general uplift will be the result.

Farm women know so well the struggle on the farm, to herself and her children, because of unfair prices paid, so now with pride we feel that we are fairly launched and ready as co-workers for the great Equity principle, to follow wherever the five-pointed star of Equity leads—one point to the East, one to the West, one to the North, one to the South, and the other pointing to heaven.

MRS. JAMES HOWEY,
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For the lady interested in fancy work there is nothing so fascinating as patch work in crazy quilts, sofa pillows, head rests, bed spreads, etc. We can supply you with any quantity of beautiful silk patches for this work. All the best quality silk and fanciest colors. Price per package 16c, two for 26c. Stamps or silver. Mail your order today. Silk Patch Co., Dept. T, Williamsport, Pa.

$6.20 For rare 1853 Quarter; $3600 for old dollar; $100 for old cent, and other big premiums paid for many kinds of coins dated before 1895 of dates and conditions required. **We buy every kind of used Stamps,** including those now in use. You can make **Big Profits,** perhaps a fortune. Send postal for **Free Booklet.** Address, Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., H 9, New York.

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¶ **Six months ago I called our buyers together and told them to put forth their very best effort in compiling a book of 10,000 Selected Bargains**—a book that would eclipse any previous attempt by other houses to reduce prices on the thousands of articles your family uses and must buy somewhere this year. My instructions to these expert buyers were:

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Third. Put a price on every article that will be the lowest ever named in any catalog. Keep everything out of this book that is not a genuine bargain.

Fourth. Make arrangements to fill every order promptly, and with just the article you offer for sale.

Fifth. Have this book ready for mailing, September 1, 1909.

¶ **These instructions have been carried out to the letter, and this finished book just off the press** is a powerful illustration of what money and men can do in business when effort is concentrated and every energy is bent along a certain line. The complete book contains 10,000 Selected Bargains—real bargains on new high class merchandise—personally selected bargains—the kind you would pick if you were making up a book from which you expected your own neighbors and friends to buy. Our buyers selected the choicest products of our own factories first, then they went into the factories of others, until they found just what they wanted—high class merchandise of every description at the lowest price it can be procured anywhere in the world. In some instances it was necessary to draw upon European factories for such articles as can be produced there better and more economically than here. At any rate, the book is finished, and you ought to see it. We spent more money in compiling, illustrating and printing this Bargain Book than has ever been spent on a similar catalog. We bought good paper, better than you ever saw used in a mail order catalog before. We used the finest of new, clear type. We set up every page of type in our own composing room, hiring the best men we could find to do the work. We purchased expensive inks and illustrated nearly every article. Think of it! Thousands of illustrations, many of them never used before in any book. In addition to all this we printed many pages in several colors, showing photographic reproductions in natural colors, so you can see the exact appearance of what you want to buy.

¶ **In this book we tried to cover the entire range of human wants. You won't find everything listed there,** but you will find all the things the average person uses and buys in a lifetime. We omitted from this book the things which not one person in a thousand would order. We made it for the other 999, and we believe we have succeeded in making it the biggest money saver for them ever sent out by any house. Beginning with the very first page, you will find a 4-cent bargain counter, then one at 7 cents, 12 cents, 17 cents, 23 cents, and 39 cents. These pages alone are so crowded with surprising bargains that you can't afford to be without this book. We selected stoves, the best our buyer could find in America, the finest line you ever looked at, and at prices which you ought to see to appreciate. We selected furniture, pianos, organs, sewing machines, buggies, wagons, harness, saddles, blankets, boots, shoes, hosiery, underwear, shirts, furs, clothing, linen, iron beds, mattresses, springs, carpets, rugs, curtains, small musical instruments, silverware, jewelry, watches, groceries, paints, roofing, crockery, hardware, tools, implements, cutlery, windmills, pumps, fencing, gasoline engines, automobiles, concrete block machinery, cream separators, guns, ammunition, bicycles and thousands of other articles you are sure to need sooner or later. And remember, not a single one of the 10,000 articles shown in this book was given space until it had a price mark lower than any other house ever quoted on the same article. We set out to make this catalog a real bargain book from cover to cover—the biggest money saver published, and we saw to it that every price was a cut price and lower than the lowest price any competitor has ever named on the same article.

¶ **You want this book and we want you to have it. We advertise continually in this paper. Many of you have dealt with us before.** Some of you already know that we are the largest common ownership enterprise in America, the company controlled by thousands of stockholders all over the United States, instead of by a few millionaires. We give every man who buys a dollar's worth of merchandise of us a chance to own stock in our company. All you need to do is to save the freight receipts which you receive when you pay transportation charges on any goods ordered from us. This Bargain Catalog tells how we exchange these usually worthless freight and express receipts for the same kind of dividend earning stock which the thousands of other stockholders and I own in this company.

¶ **I have made this announcement in this paper to let you know about the Albaugh-Dover Company and this great Fall Bargain Book.** The only way I can place a copy in your hands is for you to write a postal card and say, **"Send me your Bargain Book."** Doing this will only take a minute of your time and you really ought to have a copy. We have prepared one for you; now we want you to tell us where to send it. We won't ask you to buy from us unless you find we can save you money. Send no postage; we will pay that and trust to this great Book of Bargains, with its low prices, to bring us enough of your trade this year to pay its own traveling expenses.

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is just what its name means—A TONE FOR ALL THE BODY and we want you to try it and see what it will do for YOUR body. Bodi-Tone is a little round tablet that is taken three times every day, either before or after meals, whichever the user prefers. Each $1.00 box contains seventy-five Bodi-Tones, enough for twenty-five days continuous use, and we send you the full box on twenty-five days' trial, so that you can try it and learn what it is, so you can learn how easy and simple it is to take, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it helps nature to tone every organ in the body.

Bodi-Tone

is a new remedy, but the ingredients which compose it are as old as the science of medicine itself. Its composition is not secret. Every one of the twelve valuable ingredients which go to make up Bodi-Tone are well known to all doctors of all schools; each has a well defined, well known and thoroughly established place in the realm of medicine, each has its own well known work to do in the body and each is prescribed by physicians every day in the year. Among the ingredients which compose Bodi-Tone are Iron, for the Blood, Phosphate, to help tone the Nerves, Lithia for the Kidneys, Gentian for the Stomach, Chinese Rhubarb for the Liver, Cascara, which restores tone to the Bowels and Intestines, and Peruvian Bark for the General System. We claim no credit for these ingredients, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the Materia Medicas of all the civilized world and are recommended by all modern medical writers and teachers—we simply claim credit for the manner in which they are combined, for the proportions used, for the remedy—Bodi-Tone, which they make and which we want to send you immediately, as soon as you write for it, so you can try it and learn how it acts.

Bodi-Tone

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Bodi-Tone

though a scientific medicinal combination, is prepared from such remedies which the common people as well as the Doctors KNOW TO BE GOOD, which they can place confidence in, which they know they can safely use, and most of all, is composed of things which make it A GOOD REMEDY. It is right all through, from the first to the twelfth ingredient, a remedy that knows its work in the body and does it in a way that satisfies the body-owner. It is a pure remedy, that all the family, young and old, can use. It contains no poisonous drugs, it contains no harmful drugs, it contains nothing that we are ashamed to tell all the world, it contains no ingredient that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on drugging the body. It does not kill pain with opium or morphine. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body with the remedies which nature intended to tone the body, or that power would not have been given to them.

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offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your body is not in right, natural and normal tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—TO HELP NATURE RESTORE TONE TO THE BODY, to help nature restore normal health, energy, vigor, strength and weight. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, which are endowed by nature with a special action in these parts, go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a well understood, definite action that produces general results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone, a splendid eliminant, helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby exerting a continual anti-rheumatic effect which makes it hard for rheumatism to obtain or retain a foothold in the system. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any of the various Female Ailments, for its toning properties are especially valuable in such ailments.

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OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA OCTOBER 15, 1909 Number 20



"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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Should Have the Attention of Statesmen

Evils of Marketing That Need Correcting

We believe the agitation we have been pressing should be kept up. There is no equity in trade, particularly in that trade or exchange which transfers foodstuffs from the farmers or producers to the consumers. Evils have grown up between these two classes which prevent the public from enjoying the generous supplies provided, and compel the masses to live as though crops had failed, requiring them to pay famine prices for what is consumed. These prices do not reach back to the producers, else farmers might justly be charged with extortion.

One of the most conservative Eastern papers in a recent issue admitted that "the differences between prices quoted by produce exchanges and those exacted from the ultimate consumer are often so wide apart as to bear no legitimate relation to each other." This leads the helpless consumer, continues the journal quoted, to regard the producer as a brazen robber, "not knowing that the men between exact as hard terms from the producer as from the consumer, and that both pay a high tribute to the distributors." It will readily be seen, says our Eastern contemporary, that a great injustice is done the producers, and that a reform is needed.

But this is as far as the press generally goes. And farmers that depend upon the general press get no farther. They know, as the press admits, that they get the short end of the transaction every time they make a sale, but they see no way to help themselves. Over and over again they find that of the price paid by the ultimate consumer for a staple farm commodity they get not more than a fourth or a third, the three-fourths or two-thirds piling up somewhere between the farmers and those who consume their products.

Let us admit that it is only human business to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest one, and that this principle ought to excuse those who take advantage of the opportunity afforded them. But when it is remembered that these people make both markets, and are thus able to compel the lowest prices at one end and the highest at the other, it must be conferred that a dangerous power lurks in such a condition, and that it can make farming unrenumerative and fully satisfied consumption impossible, no matter what production may be.

This is a condition which not only calls for prompt action on the part of farmers, but that should have the earnest consideration of statesmen. There are few greater questions; none that unfavorably affect a greater number of people, and none that, as greed increases, can be a greater menace to the public welfare.

What statesmen may do it is, perhaps, not our province to say, but great problems have been solved by government, and good government is always competent to meet the extreme needs of its people. A government that is not is not good government.

What the farmers may do is another question; and we confess it is our belief that the solution of the problem is up to them. They are the producers and first owners of all the things that enter into the above dangerous system. They may dispose of those things with the same independence that a merchant exercises in selling his calico or a miller his flour. But farmers are many and they are widely distributed. They can act effectively only through organization. Here their general teachers fail to grasp the situation and mislead them. Admitting the necessity of organization, they are not broad enough to take in the entire field. They content themselves with the advocacy of local societies that cannot be other than failures in the solution of the great problem, as they always have been. So great a question must be handled by a great force—the controling powers of those affected; and that can be nothing less than a national organization. And there is nothing more difficult in a national organization than in a local one. A nation comprises townships, counties and states, and of such organizations with equal facility may a national organization be formed. Such an organization directing the price and sale of these commodities in first hands, would be masters of the situation and would guarantee safety and justice to all classes, with equity in all the business relations of life; not that farmers are essentially better than other people, or less greedy, but that the ramifications of their business are such as to hold in check the inequitable and insure fair dealing.

Once more is the position of Up-to-Date Farming vindicated. We have all the time contended that the increased amount of money, resulting from the increased production of gold and the enlarged privileges and circulation of the national banks, is primarily responsible for the much talked of increased cost of living. Secondarily, the greed of speculation, and the facilities our marketing system and faulty distribution affords for its gratification, must be considered for no little shade of that responsibility. The latter is the more to be condemned, because it has no justification and no purpose but personal or private gain at the expense of the public; and it is the more inexcusable because it could be remedied.

A few days ago the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dealing with the first part of our contention, contained the following clear and emphatic editorial:

> That of Pericles may have been the golden age, but this is the age of gold. The production of the precious metal has increased continuously since 1896, and is still increasing. New fields have been discovered, old ones developed and improved mining machinery and methods have been devised. In the last 13 years the world has produced one-fourth as much gold as in the whole time since the discovery of America, and in 50 years as much as in the four preceding centuries.
>
> It is the expert opinion that the continued search for gold is to meet new rewards and the production from this time on will increase constantly and indefinitely.
>
> The rate of increase has been more rapid than that of population or of wheat, corn, beef, cotton and other staples. The purchasing power of money has, therefore, decreased. Gold is cheaper. It takes less wheat to buy an ounce of gold. It takes more gold to buy a bushel of wheat.
>
> As an explanation of a measure of the increased cost of living this is economically accurate. But it holds out no means or prospect of change. The world is to be showered with still more gold and it must submit to a still higher cost of living.

If there were nothing to interfere with the natural operation of the increased supply of gold, and that alone schould be added to our circulation as nature, industry and human ingenuity furnishes it, the effect would not be bad but wholesome. Exchange or trade would grow into its proper place and maintain its equilibrium. Industry would be employed, its products would be taken, and a condition of ease and prosperity would be felt by all the people. Prices would be high, commodities would cost more, but labor also would be better rewarded, and there would be more money with which to buy.

But when is added to the gold, or, rather, when the gold is hidden away, and its place taken by more than double the amount of bank paper, a circulation that may be expanded or contracted at the will of the banks, and every dollar of which compels the user to pay tribute to the issues, it is impossible to maintain an equilibrium of values. The price of commodities fluctuates as the active circulation fluctuates, and the masses of the people suffer, not necessarily from prices too high or too low, but from unsteadiness and irregularity —from sudden jumps upward or drops downward.

In proof of what we have said concerning the currency we quote the following dispatch. That abnormal increase is the result of the law the demand for which came with the panic of 1907:

> Washington, Sept. 20.—Return of prosperity is indicated by the rapid turning out of bank notes. These notes are being printed as fast as the machines can run. Director Ralph of the bureau of engraving and printing says the output of national bank currency is 100 per cent. more than normal.

It does not take a financier to read the effect of such a condition, nor the effect that must follow the withdrawal of that excessive currency from circulation. It must be borne in mind that an institution that can put out currency at its pleasure can withdraw it at its pleasure. The currency goes out in the form of loans. To bring it back it is only necessary to collect the loans. There can be no stability of values and no permanent prosperity under such a system.

Add to that the habit the farmers have of marketing the world's annual supply of food and clothing material at harvest, in the space of a few weeks, and we feel like congratulating ourselves that conditions are no worse.

The glutted markets that follow dumping all at once in the great centers with no reference to the crying needs in other places, piling up a year's supply in a twelfth of that time, cannot fail to result in the destruction of prices as the commodities leave the producers' hands. This gives speculation its opportunity, and no one can be blamed for taking advantage of it. The goods must be cared for and held until consumption calls for them. The glutted markets enabled the buyers to make their own low prices in the purchase. The fact that they now hold practically the year's supply and the necessities of the people, enable them to make their own prices in selling; and no one need be surprised that these prices are made by greed and that they are limited only by what the necessities of the people compel them to pay.

It is no wonder there is increased cost of living; and the price the farmer receives does not make it. Nor does he fail in his duty. Seed time and harvest come, and in both of these seasons he does his work well. He contributes to the condition, however, by dumping his products on over supplied markets, instead of holding them himself that the consumer may have them at equitable prices.

THE FARMER ANCIENTLY THE GREATEST MAN

We need not refer to the patriarchs of Biblical history to prove that those who tilled the soil and had their flocks and herds were the greatest and most influential people. In the ancient Persian Empire, and indeed in other ancient countries, and in some modern ones, it was and is much the same. In ancient Persia the name for a farmer not only meant a tiller of the soil, but a historian also. As a class they were looked to as the authorities in tradition, history, poetry. They were the learned people of the land. To be a land owner, to till the soil and grow crops, and own the flocks and herds, was deemed a position of the highest distinction and honor; and such a person was not up to the then prevalent standard unless he possessed the very highest intellectual culture of that day and age.

Much the same idea early prevailed in England, and it is by no means extinct to this day. For centuries the ownership of a landed estate has been esteemed the truest badge of high standing in society, and the surest passport to official position, distinction and honor.

And the world is greatly indebted to the wisdom and enterprise of these men. We owe to them the development of nearly all the leading breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, though of late years it must be confessed that America has led in the improvement of swine.

The English land owner, however, is essentially a student of the principles of animal breeding, and he has devoted to this science and art (for it is both) the very highest intellectual culture and effort.

How about the farmer in America? We have farmers of the highest literary and scientific attainment, but these have generally coupled with farming some of the so-called professional or learned pursuits. The mass of American farmers have allowed the other classes to crowd them out of their ancient inheritance. We do not know that they are so much to blame. Their early environment brought them into a different sphere. The grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the farmers of today were "early settlers," backwoodsmen, whose lives were divided between the crudest kind of agriculture and hunting and fishing. Their children had few educational, or even intellectual advantages. The cities, as they are yet to a degree, were the centers of learning. But in these things the farmers are gaining now. The great agricultural schools and universities are doing much, and the evolution of the bright boys and girls of the farm is doing more, because the country is as broad as the race, and the expanding aspirations and vision of the country young people are not restricted to rigid lines.

Is history to repeat itself? Then in future years the farmer will dominate in knowledge and power as he now dominates in numbers and the usefulness of his calling.

This Year's Harvest---Next Year's Census

Elaborate preparations are being made at Washington for the taking of the United States census next year. We are specially interested in the agricultural part of this great enumeration. Every statement, every item, every figure, should be as nearly correct as it is possible to make it; and we appeal to farmers to specially prepare themselves to give correct information. April 15, 1910 is fixed as the closing date for the information sought, and it is thought at that time 45,000 enumerators will be set to work. It is expected that a grand total of 65,000 will be employed.

There will be a special schedule for agriculture, and it is designed that this schedule shall cover all questions relating to farm operations and equipment. An advisory board has been appointed to arrange these questions, and it is said the schedule is now almost completed. We are informed that the advisory board is made up of persons "who are acquainted with practical agriculture, its varying conditions, and who are active in their respective states in assisting the farmers to improve their farm methods." Unfortunately that class of men are generally imbued with the stilted ideas of the schools, have an all too narrow range of vision, regarding agriculture as nothing more than the production of crops by means of soil cultivation, and that the business of the farmer ends with the harvest.

We are informed that the schedule will call for the "total number of acres of land in the farms of the country, by states and counties; also the improved area, number, and size of farms; whether farms are operated by owners, tenants, or hired managers; information as to the value of farms, buildings, and other permanent improvements; of farm equipment, both machinery, implements and live stock. It also includes a study of the crops and crop-products of 1909—areas, quantity produced, and value of crops." This, we are told is to include grains and seeds, hay and forage crops, and all important special crops, such as fruits, nuts and vegetables; cotton, tobacco, rice; hemp, potatoes, broom corn, etc. Also by-products, like flax, straw for hemp and twine, and such manufactured products as wines, cider and vinegar, dried fruits, sugar, syrup, etc. The inquiries concerning live stock and their stock products, including cattle, work animals, sheep and goats, swine, poultry and bees. This is also to take into consideration the age, sex and use of the animals, the number and value of each species of animal raised, purchased and sold, and the quantity and value of animal products, such as milk, cream, butter, cheese, wool, eggs, honey and wax.

We have been thus specific in mentioning the items of inquiry contained in the schedule, because it covers only the old round of production. The investigation and information sought does not extend to the disposition of the products. Three times is value mentioned, and once there is reference to articles sold; but nowhere is any attention paid to the method of selling, to the price, or to the general conditions controlling the markets.

Agriculture, certainly successful farming, means more than production; and the marketing of farm products affords an ample field for inquiry and information. Think of questions like these: What amount of surplus products is sold by each farmer? When are these products required for consumption? When are they marketed? What is the general condition of the market at the time of sale? Who determines the price? Do these prices ever change when there can be no possible change in the relation of supply and demand? What does it actually cost to produce the various crops, estimating labor, expense and investment as such things are estimated in the production of manufactured articles?

What a vast field for study is here opened, and all the more important to agriculture or farming, because it is one that heretofore has been totally neglected or ignored, and because it is the side of farming that must determine its profits and prosperity.

What a pity it is that the official leaders in the agricultural world cannot open their eyes wider and get a broader view of the needs of the greatest calling followed by men. If the census of 1910 would take cognizance of these questions, and gather the information covered by them, facts would be disclosed that would startle the world; and the work of that census would stand out as the greatest yet accomplished by the United States government.

The Burley Pool Succeeds---Gov. Willson

At an enthusiastic meeting of tobacco growers held at Winchester, Ky., October 1, it was unanimously decided that the Burley pool is a success, and that it should stand. About 94,000 acres were not yet pooled, but it is claimed that 36,000 acres of that number are outside of the Burley district, and should not be counted against the pool. It was estimated that 75 per cent. of the entire crop was in the pool, and twenty days additional time was given those still out to come in.

It is amazing how stubborn some farmers are. The victories that have been won by the tobacco pools in Kentucky and the benefits they have been to the farmers, almost or quite doubling the price of tobacco, in some cases exceeding even that, ought to prompt every grower to go into the pool without so much as waiting to be asked. But as farmers we are quibblers. Knowledge and experience in farm movements compels us to admit that. We quarrel over technicalities and details. We study over little differences of opinion until they grow to be big differences, and we get up quarrels among ourselves over things that really mean little or nothing. Of course our opponents magnify these petty differences and technicalities, stir up our prejudices, and keep us from uniting together.

We are glad the Burley pool has been declared on, and we trust the extension of time will see every grower enrolled.

But we repeat, as we have said time and again, that the only road to success in any movement is in strict observance of law. Nothing can be gained by going contrary to law. It must be conceded that a farmer has a right to pool or not to pool, and if any one is so prejudiced or stubborn, so lost to honor, justice, his obligation to his neighbors, and to what is best for himself, as to refuse to join in a movement so important to the general welfare, there is no way to compel him to do so. He may become the subject of the just contempt of his neighbors, but no unlawful means must be employed to compel him to come in. Law must be observed and order must be maintained.

If, however, Gov. Willson is correctly reported, he has given out some very dangerous utterances. He is said to have officially advised those who are unwilling to aid in the movement to secure better sales for their tobacco, to "organize liberty leagues and kill" any who would employ questionable means to induce them to join the movement, referring, we suppose, to the so-called night riders of a year ago. The governor is quoted as saying a man who kills another thus disturbing his home or property would need no lawyer to defend him, that "I will pardon any man who resorts to arms to protect his home."

Such is a dangerous official utterance. There are so many cases where it may be made an excuse for the commission of crime. The foulest murders may be committed, and the governor's words quoted as a justification, backed by the plea that the victim was thought to be a night rider.

The governor has the entire power of the State at his command to suppress lawless night riding and destruction of property, if there be such a thing, or any other kind of lawlessness, and he is justifiable in using that power for that purpose; but to invite citizens, who may imagine themselves wronged, to take the law into their own hands, and kill under an advance promise of pardon, is a responsibility which an executive can scarcely be justified in taking.

We never before knew of but one governor who ventured to take such a responsibility, and that was Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois, during war time. A citizen of the State wished to raise a United States flag over his residence. His neighbors objected, and declared if he did so they would tear it down. The citizen appealed to the governor, who advised him not to put up the flag merely to irritate his neighbors, but if he did so from purely patriotic motives, and any one attempted to tear it down, "shoot him on the spot, and I will pardon you for the offense."

No tragedy followed, but it is a dangerous thing for a governor to say. Suppress lawlessness. Let there be no "night riding" for the destruction of property or coercion; but at the same time, let there be no official invitation to even greater lawlessness.

Meanwhile, as free and independent farmers, sustained and justified by the laws of your country, pool your tobacco, and stand together for fair prices for your product. Gov. Willson himself says it is wise and proper for you to do so in a lawful way. In the case of the tobacco growers it is not only wise and proper, but it is necessary in order to get remuneration for their labor.

JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY

In all our appeals to the world for better systems and better methods for farmers, we have not asked for a single concession from anybody else. We do not want charity, but simple justice. When farmers have what we claim for them, it will be better not only for them but for the whole world. Everybody knows that every owner of property, every maker of and dealer in goods, names the price at which he will sell them. The farmer alone does not do so. He waits for the price to come to him from some other source. That enables other people who do not own the goods to make the price, and it paves the way for countless abuses, that are worked and witnessed every hour. And since the goods thus made the plaything of speculation are the most important of the world's products, are necessary to the life and comfort not only of every human but of every domestic animal also, the world can less afford to leave that class of goods in that uncertain state than they can anything else, all else, that industry and genius have devised.

All we ask to remedy these evils is that farmers be given the simple privilege enjoyed by everybody else of naming the price at which they shall sell the products they have added to the world's wealth, and which is indisputably their property, but that the world must have or starve.

They can exercise that privilege by means of organization, and prices so made cannot be otherwise than equitable and reasonable. Farmers are conceded to be conservative people, the most conservative class of our entire population. There are hoggish farmers, greedy people. We do not deny that; and they might abuse a privilege as so many others have done. There may come a time when the force of this very organization may need to be exerted to keep prices down to the equitable level as well as to bring them up to it.

But when all are organized, and each crop comes in for its share of consideration, the farmers will be found to be both producers and consumers, and none but equitable prices can be agreed to.

These things cannot be said of the present unnatural system of price-making. When the buyer makes the price he does and should make them as low as possible. His purpose in buying is future gain. Then when he becomes the seller, as a seller he makes the prices, and of course he does and should make them as high as he can compel the hungry and needy to pay. His object in selling is present gain. We certainly need not ask intelligent men and women which is the safer system for those who must have the goods.

The inauguration of the new system depends upon the farmers. They must work out their own great plan. United organization alone can do it. That organization must be effected or the old system of greed and selfishness must continue. Hence all other classes, almost equally concerned, should lend every assistance and encouragement to the organization.

THE MISTAKE OF FARM ORGANIZATION

"Every man to his trade." That familiar saying applies to the farmer as well as it does to anybody else. When the farmer becomes a carpenter, a miner, a street car conductor or a merchant, he ceases to be a farmer. The great mistake of farm organization is the tendency in too many of them, to try to do other peoples' business.

For instance, only a few days ago we found in a leading paper of that sort the following declaration: "There is no use for the middleman; let the farmers in one part of the country buy from those in another, and the middleman's occupation will be gone."

Any thinking man must know that is absolutely impracticable. Farmers are not very largely the buyers of farm products. If the farmers of one part of the country depended solely upon the farmers of another part of the country to take their surplus products, there would soon become a necessity for fewer acres and smaller yields; the ununtaken surplus would become a burden and a waste. Price would become a mockery.

Besides, consumers buy only in small quantities. It is very rare that a year's, a month's, or even a week's supply is taken at one time. It is impossible for "farmers of one portion of the country" to sell thus in retail quantities to consumers in any other portion of the country. Merchants, distributors, retailers, are inevitable. Taking men from the farm and replacing the present retailers with them does not change the situation at all, except to make it worse. It takes men from a business they understand and in which they may be useful, and sets them to do a work they know nothing about. We have seen it tried time and again, and it almost always results in failure.

Besides, again. These so-called middlemen are themselves consumers of farm products. Drive them out of the business they have chosen, and they must cease to buy—must shift for themselves—must become producers of food stuffs rather than buyers of them.

Farmers must save themselves not by cutting out the dealers, but by controlling the markets. Make impossible the graft between low prices and high by cutting out the dumping in their own system, and supply the demand as the demand requires it, and always do so at equitable prices. That is not only practical, but it is rational, and the world once informed and understanding the effect, will heartily approve it.

A LITTLE BIT SECTIONAL

A prominent Southern newspaper, speaking of a farm organization, very emphatically declares:

"The organization needs a definite national purpose. It must come to recognize the truth that the unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural classes is due to the fact that the financiers of the big cities and the manufacturers of New England have been making laws to suit themselves. These laws confiscate the surplus of the farmer as fast as he produces it. Broadly speaking, the farmers are utterly unable to clear any money under the present system, no matter how large the crops may be.

We would not make the evils that curse our agriculture through some vicious systems sectional so far as the country is concerned, but there is much truth in the above clipping from a Southern editorial. And so far as locality is concerned it might just as well have been Western or Central as Southern. Farmers are unable to clear much money under the present system, no matter what the crops; and any organization to offer any promise of a remedy must have national scope and a national purpose. Anything short of that is shorter than the trouble.

We wish we could make an appeal to the farmers strong enough to induce them to take an earnest look at the situation as it is, and then set their stakes for an organization so broad that it would cover every unfavorable and unjust condition, and meet every contingency in the healing of the malady.

One of our exchanges justly complains that too often farmers' institutes descend into mere entertainment, with essays about nothing in particular, funny speeches to excite laughter, recitations by the young people to make the old people proud of them, with music to complete the program.

That is all very good. We like it. But it would be more appropriate for a neighborhood gathering for entertainment and an outing.

The farmers' institute ought to be an educational affair; and it should be along agricultural lines. When the farmers themselves, those who have had rich experiences, can be induced to tell what they themselves have learned, and to tell it in such a way as to entertain and instruct the farmers and their families that are present, the aim of such institutes will just about be reached.

We like professional discourses when delivered by those who have not got so high that they cannot breathe the actual farm atmosphere with comfort; but we have noticed that the more expert addresses on the program the fewer will be the experiment talks by the farmers themselves.

The farmers' institute must not be dull. It must have something to attract. Both old and young must attend and be interested. But it must be along educational lines, with profitable farming for the goal.

Profitable farming! That brings in what is almost always neglected. Profits come from selling, either the products themselves, or that which the products have made. There can be no profitable farming without profitable selling. And yet the selling part of farming seldom has a part in the institute program. The most important is forgotten, neglected or ignored. Give the marketing of crops its full share on the program, and try to find out why prices are usually low when the farmer sells and high when he buys, and with that knowledge seek a remedy.

FOREST EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The government is establishing in the West forest experiment stations similar to the agricultural experiment stations in the older states. The first of the forest experiment stations created was Coconino Station at Flagstaff, Arizona, and one has recently been established on Pike's Peak in Colorado.

These forest stations are different from the agricultural stations in that it takes years and years to develop definite results. Yet we are told all experimental work is conducted "under the direction of men who have thorough training in technical and practical forestry;" and that "every experiment will be pursued until conclusive results are obtained, and every man conducting investigative work will be given an opportunity to put his recommendations to the test in actual field work."

That must mean long periods of service, and there is an expense end to it that it is scarcely wise to ignore. The government of the United States is now running at a loss; that is, there is a general deficit instead of a surplus of revenue. One of the unanswered questions is for an increased revenue; and since there is no source for national revenue but the pockets of the people, and as the last buyers pay all costs, the pockets of the users constitute the ultimate source.

And, though we may concede the usefulness of these stations, there are some questions connected with them which it cannot be harmful to consider. The authorities tell us "the greatest problem which now confronts the forester in handling the great pine forests of Arizona and New Mexico is that of establishing a new stand of trees to replace the old timber which is cut off." We are constrained to ask who cut the old timber off, and who got the value of it? Who will get the benefit of the new forests after they shall have grown up at the expense of the people of all the states? What about the forest and coal lands and power sites that it is claimed has but recently been allowed to be surreptiously gathered up by great private corporations? And what proof or assurance have the people in general that these new forests may not become the subjects of theft as the old ones may have been.

Again, we are told an "attempt will be made to introduce valuable forage plants on portions of the range on which the native vegetation is sparse," the tests to include the sowing of Kentucky blue grass, timothy, red top and broom grass. Who is to have the benefit of these artificial pastures made by the government? We have no desire to be inquisitive or incredulous, but enough tales of graft, grab and boodle have come from the West to warrant a desire on the part of those who pay the bills for information along these lines. We have not heard of the government coming into the older states and seeking places where "the native vegetation is sparse "or of an inferior quality," (and there are many such places) and sowing those places to Kentucky blue grass, timothy, red top, etc. Nor does the government spend millions of dollars to water the lands of the older states to save the crops from seasons of drought.

Let us not quibble over the good projects of the government, but it might help to encourage the reading habit among the masses to publish who got the timber we are trying to replace, whose stock will graze on the new pastures, and who owns the land that will get the greatest benefit from the irrigation projects.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS

Some of the States have, and others are trying to get, primary election laws. These are not general laws at all, but they are purely party measures. They compel every taxpayer to pay expenses in which many of them are not at all concerned, and that they took no part in creating. The people are made to believe these laws will give the voters a greater voice in the choice of candidates and do away with the corruption in party conventions. But they will do no such thing. On the contrary, they are planned and designed to curtail the independence of the people. The voter must array himself with a party or he is not allowed to vote in an election the expense of which he is compelled to pay. Many such laws have been declared unconstitutional and all of them should be.

The party politician of the corruptionist class hates no one so much as he does the independent voter, and that is the man the primary law disfranchises. Establish the principle that all the voters must align themselves, even in primary elections, with certain parties, and there will be ushered in such a reign of corruption as has as yet not been dreamed of. The only thing corrupt politics dreads is the independent voter. Drive him away from the polls with a primary law and party corruption has an open field.

Let parties choose their candidates if they wish, but let them do it in their own way and at their own expense instead of in the name of the State and at the expense of the taxpayers. Then, after the candidates are placed on the tickets, all the tickets the people wish, let the sovereign people choose between them unrestrained by primary pledges. That is the only way to have an election by the people. There is no reason for charging the cost of two elections against the taxpayers.

NOW IT IS A BUTTER COMBINE

We have below another strong hint as to the cause or source of the increased cost of living. A newspaper dispatch from St. Louis tells us prices of butter are advancing, and dealers expect the market to go much higher. Compared to a year ago, the dispatch says, prices are materially higher. The same money that bought five pounds this time last year, will now buy only four pounds. It has been noticed that for some time butter has been eagerly bought and shipped to Omaha. Why that was done the trade was at a loss to understand. A gentleman who deals largely in butter, and who says he expects to see creamery butter quoted at 40 cents a pound and much that is not creamery sold correspondingly high, gives the following as the cause:

"The only reason I know of is that associated dairying interests have gobbled up most of the output and are storing what isn't needed for immediate use in big warehouses at Omaha. It practically is impossible to buy butter except from these interests, and they are in a position to control the situation."

There we have it. The same old story. Supply and demand have nothing to do with it. The supply is abundant and the demand is eager, and would take the output as fast as produced at fair prices, but speculation gathers it in and hoards it. Cold storage and preservatives, added to the reckless shipment to centers without regard to distribution, enable combinations to do that. The supply thus controlled, price in the winter months, between seasons, is only a matter of satisfied greed. If the masses must do without butter because the price is beyond their means, it matters little to those who control the trade, for they can make those who are able to buy pay enough more to keep up their profits. Should there be at any time an actual excess, it is easy to convert the surplus into "grease," and thus maintain the high profit prices. This has been done in the case of fruits, and it can just as easily, and as profitably be done with dairy products. Hundreds—thousands—might be benefitted by the use of the excess at equitable prices, but that would add nothing to the profits of the combine.

And the brazen effrontery of these combines is amazing. They do not hesitate to tell the world that a lack of supply makes the high prices—that the butter makers charge so much the dealers cannot handle the product for less. Farmers and dairymen need not be told of the falsity of such statements.

Is there a remedy? Only one, and is for the producers to take control of the distribution also. To do that, organization must meet organization. The producers must be organized. Not in occasional shipping associations merely, but in a permanent and general association that will enable producers to control this business, and to put their products where the real demand is for them at prices fair to both producers and consumers.

PRETTY GOOD DOCTRINE

One of the most conservative journals of the country on the subject of farm price making and controlled marketing, and an Eastern journal at that, recently contained the following editorial paragraph. It is pretty good doctrine, and the strongest kind of proof that Up-to-Date Farming has been right. Don't you see we are getting there?

There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to keep the farmer satisfied with small profits by patting him on the back and telling him how rich he is. But fine words butter no parsnips, and a $3,000,000,000 corn crop means nothing to the producers unless they have a substantial profit to recompense them for their toil and anxiety.

NEW BREED OF DAIRY COWS



—Baltimore American.

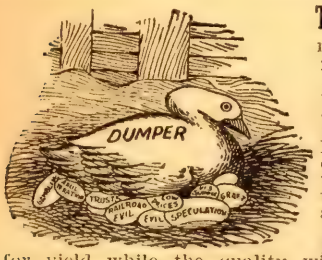
It is said the Standard Oil Company is making butter out of petroleum at Alton, Ill.



HE HAS LEARNED HIS LESSON.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



THE 1909 corn crop is made and in no important section was any damage from frost. Fine weather for maturing has unquestionably improved the prospects for yield while the quality will be high. Cotton has not fared so well as the great Gulf storms about September 20th did further damage to the crop, the condition is the lowest in years. Late reports minimize the damage of early frosts to potatoes and the crop is sufficiently abundant to sell at lower prices than prevailed for a few years at this season. Pasturage is generally abundant which fact is conserving the coarse grain. Wheat growers have wisely controlled their marketing and maintained a fair level of prices. The acreage of winter wheat will be increased. Most prices of farm produce are good with the tendencies upward; cotton leads the list and there are rumors of a corner forming in this staple. Potatoes are lower, butter, meat, and eggs are all higher. Wheat prices are well maintained notwithstanding an increase of about 10,000,000 bushels since our last report in the World's visible 6,000,000 of this was in Canada where the wheat raisers are not as able to hold as our growers are. The highest point of the crop was reached in Chicago on the last day of September—$1.20. But this was purely speculative. Russia is shipping wheat liberally.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on Sept. 25th was 23,093,000 bu. which is 3,241,000 greater than two weeks before.

The visible supply of corn was 5,027,000 bu.; an increase of 405,000 bu. in two weeks.

The visible supply of oats was 17,958,000 bu. an increase of 1,691,000 bu. in two weeks.

The visible supply of barley was 3,429,000 bu., a decrease of 431,000 bu. in two weeks.

The visible supplies a year before were: Wheat, 35,874,000 bu.; corn, 5,062,000 bu.; oats, 12,039,000 bu.. barley, 7,400,000 bu.

Closing cash prices for grain Oct. 7.

WHEAT—Chicago—$1.18@1.18½, two weeks before, $1.09@1.10½; at St. Louis, $1.20@1.21, two weeks before, $1.14@1.16; at Kansas City, $1.24, two weeks before, $1.13@1.15; at Cincinnati, $1.22@1.25, two weeks before, $1.14@1.15; at Minneapolis, (spring wheat) No. 1, Northern, $1.00½@1.00¾, No. 1 hard, $1.01¼@1.01½, two weeks before, 98¼@98½c and 99¼@99½c respectively.

CORN—At Chicago, 60½@61¼c; at St. Louis, 60c; at Kansas City, 60@60½c; at Cincinnati, 61@61½c. oin

NOTE—Before the spring wheat harvest that grade of wheat sold at a premium of 10 to 15c over Winter wheat. Now it is at a discount of about 20 cents. All because a large number of spring wheat raisers will dump. The loss to the growers is 20 to 25c on every bushel.

Chicago grain futures closed Oct. 7, as follows:

Wheat—Dec. $1.01⅝, May $1.03⅛, July 98½c.

Corn—Dec. 57¼, May 59⅝, July 59⅛.

Oats—Dec. 38⅝, May 41⅝.

Cotton—New York cash market Oct. 7; Middling upland, $13.60; Middling gulf, $13.85. Two weeks before $13. and $13.25 respectively.

Potatoes—Chicago, Oct. 6. Market weaker. Slow trade. Local dealers bought quite freely the past two or three days and had enough stock on hand for present needs.

Arrivals by car with comparisons follow:

	This week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Monday	102	105	175
Tuesday	50	35	110
Wednesday	58	19	85
Total, 3 days	210	180	370

Minn.—Poor to fair, 45@48c. Round white, 50c Burbanks, choice, 50c.

Wis.—Round white, 47@48c; fancy, 50c; red, ordinary to good, 45@48c; Burbanks, choice 48c.

Mich.—Good, 48@50c.

The decline in two weeks has been about 5c a bushel.

Hay—Chicago, Oct. 6. Choice timothy, $14.50@15.00, No. 2 timothy, $12.50@$13.00. The advance has been 50c a ton in two weeks.

Apples—Chicago, Oct. 6. Choice fall apples meeting with fair sale. Market steady. Stock must be nice and well packed to meet the requirement of buyers. Prices range from $1.50 for green, scabby stock to $3.00 for fancy, per bbl.

Tobacco—All harvested in good condition except in part of Wisconsin, where early frost did much damage. The Kentucky crop is largely in the various pools. Good profitable prices are expected to be secured.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Hop growers in central New York are obtaining unheard of prices for this year's crop. While the hops a year ago were bringing 9 to 11 cents a pound, the growers are receiving 32 to 33½ cents, and some choice lots have brought 35 cents. Dealers say that never were hops bought up so close at this time of the year.

The Modern Miller says; "The movement of wheat this year is the source of much concern to many millers. The deliveries are not encouraging, especially to winter wheat millers, and as a result we find this question uppermost: 'How can we lay our lines to insure uninterrupted supplies,' continuing, it says: "From what source shall the millers provide for coming needs. The carry over from the old crop was, for practical purposes, a cypher and the slowness with which farmers are letting go is making itself felt. On Sept. 1st, the visible supply was 8,500,000 bus. last year it was double, 16,500,000 bus., two years ago six times as mcuh, 49,500,000 bus. A miller calls our attention to the tendency of farmers this year when the market shows weakness. Formerly it had been the custom to hurry his grain to market when the price started down and hold on a rising market. 'Now,' this miller says, 'farmers shut up like a clam when the prices are off a bit."

Farmers have learned the lessons well that Up-to-Date Farming alone taught. The solution of the problem is friendliness and co-operation between producers and buyers and a minimum price agreed upon which will also be the maximum price. Then uncertainty will be at an end. This price should be $1.25 a bushel for the 1909 crop.

Late Russian reports put the wheat crop 20,000,000 bushels short of last year and a shortage of 100,000,000 bushels of all cereals.

Late official figures on the French wheat crop places the yield at 376,000,000 bus. against 335,000,000 bus. last year.

The question of the government of Russia buying $50,000,000 worth of her own wheat to sustain prices is being considered.

The cotton crop condition on Sept. 25, as estimated by the government, was only 58.5 per cent. of normal, as compared with 63.7 per cent. last year 67.7 per cent two years before and an average for 10 years of 67 per cent. The condition is the lowest for many years.

Potatoes in Maine show serious rot on account of long continued, excessive rains.

The California Wine Association has set a price of $5.00 per ton for grapes. The growers rebelled and assert that they cannot harvest their crops for that sum, and the association retorted that $5.00 is all that can be paid on account of overproduction and decrease in consumption. Our advice: Let the surplus spoil at home and profitable prices will be paid for the balance.

The tariff on lemons and oranges was advanced by the last congress and California growers hoped to get the benefit. But now the railroads have advanced transportation rates to corral a large part of the advantage. Nothing short of a comprehensive organization of the growers will insure protection.

The cranberry crop of 1909 is estimated at 1,325,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 1,060,000 bus. and in 1907, 1,280,000 bus.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., has purchased a tract of ground along its lines in Delaware where it will make experiments for the benefit of producers in the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia peninsula.

The southwest must be a heavy purchaser of northern feed crops on account of the drought.

With returning prosperity it is safe to predict the largest domestic demand for farm produce of record.

Old corn values have shrunk in anticipation of relieving the dumpers of their new crop at low prices. The wise farmer will take a hint.

Oats are cheap. The price ranges at country points from 30 to 35 cents. They will be higher.

Corn estimates: The government (September) 2,610,000,000 bus.; Inglis, 2,745,000,000 bus.; Snow, 2,700,000,000 bus., Wagner, 2,800,000,000 bus.

To increase the supply of hogs the price must be relatively high with corn. The question then naturally arises must the price of hogs go higher or the prevalent price of corn be lower? A great increase in production of corn appears to be the only practical solution of this problem and the 400 farm papers that teach production should get busy.

Uniform grading of grain was the key note of the Grain Dealers National Association that met in Indianapolis, Oct. 4th. The probability is that the grain men will undertake to bring about this reform rather than force Federal inspection and grading.

The Grain Dealers' National Association that met in annual convention at Indianapolis, the week of Oct. 4, went on records as favoring better Federal service in crop reporting, was opposed to the Federal inspection of grain, but favorable to uniform inspection and grading by the grain buyers.

Report says that a $20,000,000 combine was formed in Constantinople to control the Turkish tobacco market.

The following named bulletins and publications have been received since our last publication. Usually they can be obtained free on application. We recommend our readers to send for all that they think will interest and benefit them.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Bulletin—No. 377, "Harmfulness of Headache Mixtures." Circulars, No. 169, "Natural Revegetation of Depleted Mountain Grazing Lands." No. 167, "The Status of Forestry in the United States."

Colorado experiment station, Fort Collins—Bulletins No. 144, "Celery Growing in Colorado;" No. 146, "Raising Hogs in Colorado;" No. 147, "Top-working Fruit Trees;" No. 148, "Cement and Concrete Fence Posts;" No. 143, "Cabbage Growing;" No. 142, "Tillage, Fertilizers and Shade Crops for Orchards;" No. 141, Grape Growing."

Connecticut Experiment Sta., New Haven—Bulletins No. 161, "Feeds, Seeds and Weeds;" No. 160, "Clover Seed in the Connecticut Market;" No. 162, "Forest Survey of Litchfield and New Haven Counties;" No. 163, "Agricultural-Lime;" "Report of the Station Botamist."

Delaware College of Agriculture, Newark—Bulletin No. 85, "Spraying for Brown-Rot of the Peach."

Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment P. O.—Bulletin No. 77, "The Fig in Georgia."

Illinois Agricultural Experiment Sta., Urbana—Bulletins No. 141, "Dairy Conditions in the British Isles, Holland and Denmark;" No. 136, "Methods of Seeding Oats;" No. 136, "Bordeaux Mixture."

Indiana Agricultural Experiment Sta., Lafayette, Ind.—Circular No. 17, "The Farmer's Orchard."

Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan—Bulletins No. 159, "Analysis of Eggs;" No. 3, "Feedings Stuff." Circular, No. 3, "Improved Seed Wheat."

Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.—Bulletins No. 143, "Sheep Scab;" No. 142, "Carnation Root-Knot;" No. 140, "Fertilizers, How to Purchase, How to Use, Sources of, Care of Farm Manures, Green Manure Crops."

Maryland Agricultural College, College Park—"Quarterly."

Michigan Experiment Station East Lansing — Bulletins: No. 254, "Wintering Farm Horses;" No. 255, "Cement Silos in Michigan;" No. 253, "Can the General Farmer Afford to Grow Apples?" No. 50, "Grand Graverse or Lake Shore Disease;" No. 9, Grape Spraying Experiments;" No. 48, "Report of South Haven Sub-Station;" Circulars; No. 6, "Hog Cholera Serum;" No. 5, "Inoculation With Nodule-forming Bacteria;" No. 4, "Breeding Cattle;" No. 3, "Corn;" No. 2, "The Babcock Test;" No. 1, "Alfalfa."

Mississippi Experiment Station, Agricultural College P. O.—Bulletins: No. 121, "Experiments in Feeding Beef Steers;" No. 93, "Peach and Plum Culture;" No. 94, "McNeill Branch Sta. Report;" No. 98, "Varieties of Cotton;" No. 100, "Farmers Institute;" No. 102, "How to Control Injurious Insects."

Missouri Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove—"Spraying Machinery;" "Spraying vs Dusting;" Bulletins, No. 15, "Demonstration Spraying;" No. 18, "Scale Insects of the Orchards;" "Education for Agriculture."

New Jersey Experiment Sta., New Brunswick, N. J.—Bulletins; No. 221, "Use of Nitrogenous Material;" No. 220, "Concentrated Feeding Stuff;" No. 219, "First Season With the Peach Orchard;" No. 213, "Insecticide Materials and Their Application."

New York Experiment Sta., Geneva, N. Y.—Bulletins: No. 313, "The Factors Favoring Success With Alfalfa;" No. 307, "Potato Spraying in Dry Seasons;" No. 314, "How Sod Affected an Orchard;" No. 312, "Orchards Injured by Tussock Moth;" No. 306, "Sulphur Sprays for Blister-Mite;" No. 308, "Paying for Milk at Cheese Factory;" No. 309, "Some New Strawberries."

North Carolina Experiment Sta., West Raleigh — Bulletins; "Successful Corn Growing;" No. 203, "Corn Weevils and Other Grain Insects;" No. 201, "Grapes, Origin and Importance;" No. 200, "Feeding Fermented Cotton-seed Meal to Hogs;" No. 202, "Manufacture and Marketing of Cottage Cheese."

North Dakota Experiment Sta., Fargo, N. D.—Bulletins: "Cereal Crop Experiments;" No. 76, "Indian Corn, Forage Crops, Leguminous Crops;" No. 77, "Bovine Tuberculosis;" No. 78, "Poultry;" No. 79, "The Distribution of Pedigree Seed."

South Carolina Experiment Sta., Clemson College, S. C.—Bulletins: No. 145, "Fertilizer Experiments With Cotton;" No. 140, "Sweet Potato Work in 1908;" No. 144, "Celery;" No. 143, "Some Injurious Orchard Insects;" No. 142, "Stomach Worm Diseases, Sheep and Young Cattle."

South Dakota Experiment Sta., Brookings—Bulletins No. 115, "Report of Highmore Sub-Station;" No. 114, "Co-efficients of Grain and Fodder."

Ohio Agricultural College, Columbus—"Weeds."

Virginia Experiment Sta., Blacksburg—Bulletins: No. 182, "Silo Construction;" No. 184, "Impurities of Grass and Clover Seed;" No. 185, "Production of Clean and Sanitary Milk."

West Virginia Experiment Sta., Morgantown, W. Va.—Bulletins: No. 111, "Bacteria in Milk and Artificial Refrigeration For Dairy Men;" No. 112, "Experiments With Fertilizers;" No. 113, "Notes on the Habits of Mice and Moles;" No. 114, "Commercial Fertilizers;" No. 121, "Apple Worms and How to Fight Them;" No. 120, "Cabbage Worms and How to Destroy."

Important meetings relating to agriculture:

Colorado National Apple Exposition, Denver, Colo., will meet first part of January, 1910. Clinton L. Oliver, sec., 1725 Stout St.

Farmers National Congress, Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 3-9, 1909. Geo. M. Whitaker, sec., 1404 Howard St., Washington, D. C.

MINIMUM PRICES.

Farmers are urged to fix the below prices in their minds and communicate them to their neighbors who may not be subscribers to this paper. UP-TO-DATE FARMING believes they are reasonable, fair and equitable, compared with prices placed on other commodities. Farmers should hold for them, ask them, and not sell for less. We believe they will be reached during the year, if they do not prevail now. We know they can be obtained if farmers really want them, and will do the one thing that will compel them, viz., keep these prices in mind and control their marketing to meet only the demand that comes over twelve months in the year. In other words, market over a whole year. *If those who can hold all will hold and those who cannot hold all will hold what they can, then those who cannot hold any may market first, the price will be made and maintained and all will get the price, because the WORLD MUST HAVE ALL THAT IS PRODUCED, AND NOT A PART OF IT ONLY.* The world will take your products at YOUR price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

When the cash market prevails at the base market is the time to sell:

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Chicago, per bu.	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Northern, Minn., bu..	1.25
CORN—No. 2 till Jan. 1, Chicago, bu..	.70
CORN—No. 2 After Jan. 1, Chicago, bu.	.75
OATS—No. 2 White, per bu.....	.50
BARLEY—Good malting, Chicago, bu.	.65
BARLEY—Good feeding, Chicago, bu.	.55
RYE—Chicago, per bu.....	.80
FLAX SEED—No. 2, Chicago, per bu.	1.50
HAY—No. 1 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	15.00
HAY—No. 2 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	14.00
HOGS—Good to choice, Chicago, per cwt. .....$7.50@	8.00
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Chicago, per cwt.....$6.50@	7.50
POTATOES—No. 1, Chicago, per bu..	.60
(Michigan growers set 50c at their station as minimum price.)	
BEANS—Prime white, Chicago, bu...	2.50
COTTON—Middling upland, per lb....	.14
COTTON—Middling gulf, per lb.....	.14.50
TOBACCO—(Subject to change by the Burley, Green River and Stemming District Associations)	
—Burley tobacco, average price, per lb.	.15
—Green River dark, average price, lb..	.08
—Stemming dark, average price, per lb.	.10

HOUSECLEANING

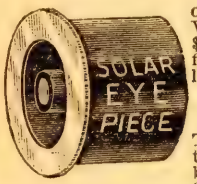


—New York Mail.

Sweep out the rubbish and get down to business.

GREAT SIXTY-DAY OFFER

We have made an appropriation of **12,000** of our **New Excelsior Telescopes** for Special Advertising, to be sold for **$1.00** (if mail 10c extra for postage.) These will not last long. This is a great offer—the most liberal ever made. Of course you will tell your friends—it will advertise our business. Satisfaction guaranteed. Remember, this is the **New Excelsior Telescope** with **Solar Eye Piece** that has never before been supplied on telescopes selling for less than $8.00.



Telescopes heretofore provided with a Solar Eye Piece or dark lens for sun observation have cost from $8.00 up. We have reproduced a Large Solar Telescope, which for $1.00 will enable people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light, or sunbeams.

Study the Sun

The great central body of the Solar System; the great attractive force, which holds all other planets in their orbits; the great embodiment of light, which is larger by 900 times than all the planets combined, and which supplies all the planets with enerby by its radiance. Our $1.00 Excelsior Telescope will help you in this study, notwithstanding the fact that the Sun is 93,000,000 miles away. Through the Solar Eye Piece you can see the sun as you never saw it before. Not only is the sun magnified through this Telescope, but the Dark Lens and the Solar Eye Piece robs it of its dazzling effect on you, and you can see the sun properly.

This is a long, powerful Telescope, for terrestrial and celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye Piece for sun observations. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the sun in *eclipses*, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots.

Never before was a Telescope with Solar Eye Piece sold for less than $8.00 or $10.00. This Eye Piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire Telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the Solar Eye Piece Lens and you have a good, practical Telescope for land observations, etc.



Watching an Eclipse with Excelsior Solar Telescope

POSITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet, in 5 sections. They are brass-bound, brass safety cup on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Over 3½ feet long, circumference 5¾ inches. Price only $1. Postage 10 cents extra. If insurance is desired, 10 cents more. This is a grand offer, and you should not miss it. We *warrant* each Telescope to give satisfaction or money refunded.



A Kansas Farmer Counting Stock Twenty Miles Away

Count Cattle 20 Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the Excelsior Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country, one mile south of the junction of the Walnut and Arkansas Rivers. From our place we can see with the aid of the Telescope over into the Kansas Indian Reservation nearly 20 miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that cannot be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count windows with the Telescope. Again thanking you all for a square deal, I remain, Yours truly,

Arkansas City, Kans. F. G. PATTON.

Let the keynote of this advertisement be implicit confidence in us, and we will make good or money refunded

A Telescope brings new brain cells into play; it opens new avenues of thought and broadens one's resources.

Interesting booklet entitled "Telescope Talk" FREE with each order. This booklet tells all about the care of telescopes, eclipses of sun and moon, etc.

THE GREAT $1.00 WONDER

The Pleasure and profit derived from this Telescope is like money invested at compound interest—the longer you have it the more you get out of it.

PRICE $1.00—By mail, prepaid, delivered in perfect condition, insured, $1.20. By mail, not insured, $1.10

How can you invest $1 better? Think of the Steps it will save, the entertainment it will bring you.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.—We guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded! 80,000 sold last year!

This issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes into about 100,000 homes. In every home there should be an Excelsior Telescope. Over 1,000 UP-TO-DATE FARMING READERS have one already.

The Twentieth Century Idea is to put absolute confidence in the vendor and for the vendor to guarantee the purchaser perfect satisfaction or money back. That is what we do in this special offer. There is no better way. **Send your order at once—while it is on your mind.**

People's Wholesale Store





SUPERIOR TO A $15 GLASS

Fred Walsh, of Howe Island, Ont., Canada, says:

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your telescope and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost $15.00 some years ago. Just a few sights I have seen with it are more than double what it cost me.

BRANDY, VA.

GENTLEMEN—Please send another Telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money. R. C. ALLEN.

An old hunter tells us that he never goes into the woods without a strong lens to kindle fires with. Take one of the lenses from the eye piece and a fire can be quickly kindled any time the sun shines.

Buy the Boy a Telescope

Interest him in the study of the planets. *Let him experiment* with lenses and reflectors. *Some genius will harness the sun* some day and with his warm rays heat our dwellings and generate the steam that runs our factories. *It may be your boy,* if he is given a few ideas now to think about.

With the new year will come many new and interesting changes in the Planets, Eclipses, etc. *You will need a Telescope to study them.*



Using the Eye Piece of an Excelsior Telescope as a Microscope

MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE

I have fairly tested the Excelsior Solar Telescope to my entire satisfaction, both as a telescope and as a microscope. It is more than worth the money I paid for it.

F. S. TAYLOR.

Box 376, Davenport, Iowa.

SUN SPOTS

They are dark patches from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be hollow cavities in the photospheric, depressed several hundred miles below the genera l level Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain. At intervals they are very abundant; then there are periods when they almost vanish. Scientists claim that there is a connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the numbers and the violence of our electric storms and auroras. How interesting to watch these changes and learn to foretell their effects upon the weather!



The mysterious spots on the Sun. Get our Solar Telescope and see them.

History of the Telescope

The telescope seems to have originated in Holland early in the Seventeenth Century. It is quite certain that prior to 1600 telescopes were unknown. From 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of telescopes were made over two feet in diameter. The largest of these was "The Lick," of the Lick Observatory, California, which was 36 inches in diameter and 57 feet long.

Our own Excelsior Telescope was first brought out in 1886, but the Excelsior Telescope of today, with its Solar Eye Piece, with over a score of years of work, study and improvement, is a far superior instrument to any of our previous models.

Mr. C. M. Medley, of Duluth, Minn., who purchased one of these Telescopes, says they are superior to anything he expected; that with it he could discern boats on the Great Lakes at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and in clear weather he could read the names of steamers and other craft at a distance of one-half mile away.



Could Discern Boats from Five to Ten Miles Away



Using an Excelsior Telescope Lens to Light a Cigar

Good Things Others Say

Worth $5 to me.—Edwin J. Gower, West Suffield, Conn.

Very satisfactory.—Eugene J. Halle, Booneville, Mo.

Wonderful at the price.—Alfred L. Edwards, Athol, N. Y.

Satisfactory in every way.—H. J. O'Sullivan, Schenectady, N. Y.

Much better than expected.—O. R. Oakley, Bridgeport, Conn.

Just as you represented.—T. W. Wakeman, Waterlick, Va.

Objects seven to nine miles away clearly seen through it.—F. L. Bode, Addison, Ill.

Satisfactory beyond expectation.—J. D. Reed, Bay City, Mich.

Would not take $5 for it.—Thomas L. King, Luffman, S. D.

If I could not get another, would not sell it for $10—J. T. Hunter, Falls, N. C.

Could read signs on Oakland Pier, three miles away.—E. Salanave, San Francisco, Cal.

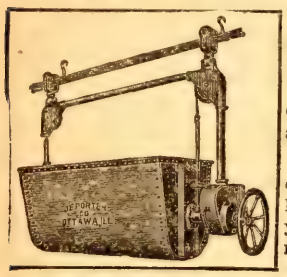
Send two more; well pleased with first one. —J. W. Seifert, Prattville, Ala.

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County..... State.....

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(Attach more paper for names.)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

HOW HERCULES CLEANED THE STABLE

All know the mythical story of Augeas and his dirty stable, in which for thirty years he had fed 3,000 oxen. One day a notion of cleanliness got into his head, and he proposed to Hercules that, if he would clean the stable between feeds, he would give him a tenth of the oxen. Hercules took the job.

During the day he made a ditch that turned the waters of a nearby river through the stable. After the last feed at night he let the waters in, and before the time for the morning feed the stable was as clean as a threshing floor. But the manure! Ever since then river bottoms everywhere have been the most fertile lands in the world. If Augeas had had a manure spreader, and had put that manure on his cultivated lands, those fields would have been the richest in the world to this day. We know of no Augean stables now, but we know of many that are choked with the richest of plant food that needs only the friendly aid of the spreader to insure the owner abundant crops every year.

AN UNNECESSARY SCARE

Sir William Crooks, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, shares our own Mr. J. J. Hill's views concerning the future bread supply. In an address before the association some years ago, Sir William said:

Practically there remains no uncultivated prairie land in the United States suitable for wheat growing. The virgin land has been rapidly absorbed, until at present there is no land left for wheat without reducing the area for maize, hay and other necessary crops. It is almost certain that within a generation the ever-increasing population of the United States will consume all the wheat grown within its borders, and will be driven to import, and, like ourselves, will scramble for a lion's share of the wheat crop of the world."

As we have more than once contended, these fears are groundless. Farmers have never yet failed the people. Granted that our productive lands are largely occupied, those lands have not reached their capacity for production. The slow increase in average yields is no proof that yields may not be increased. Give farmers a marketing system that will secure to them the profits they have earned, and enable them to farm differently, to introduce methods they know of but have neither ability nor encouragement to employ, and the acres cultivated will abundantly supply every need. Sir William will wait long before he sees America scrambling for a lion's share, or for any share, of the wheat of the old world.

SIMPLE COLD STORAGE

The farm as a rule has no cold storage plant and the keeping of fruits and vegetables often becomes a serious proposition.

From early in the fall when nights begin to grow cool up to the first of the year when severe freezing weather comes on, a fairly good cold storage plant can be made, using any tight building that is provided, or can be provided, with doors and windows for ventilation. Apples, other fruits and vegetables can be stored in such a building and be kept in good condition for many weeks with proper care.

The way this temporary cold storage building is operated is to place the fruits or other products to be held in it, keep all of the doors and windows closed during the day and keep them all open at night. By opening the doors and windows at night, the inside air will become chilled and the fruits and vegetables more or less chilled, and by closing the openings during the day the warm air will be kept out and the cold air kept in. As soon as frosty weather comes in the fall the inside of the building will soon become so thoroughly chilled that it can be held at a very low temperature. Keeping the doors and windows open at night will also afford ventilation for the escape of any moisture that may have collected during the day. When hard freezing weather begins the doors and windows may be kept closed at night, and all the time except from ten to two in the middle of the day, when they should be opened for ventilation. Even this period of opening must not be kept up in extremely cold weather. A dry cellar can be used in this way for storage with excellent results; and sleeping rooms may be kept cool in the same way. In hot weather ventilate early in the morning, and then close up till sundown.—Journal of Agriculture.

THE HELPLESSNESS OF TRUCK FARMERS.

Truck farmers are more than helpless without organization. Almost every region surrounding large cities is an example, and localities depending upon the general market are more striking ones. Near the cities the large buyers, acting together, make the prices, and the growers can not help themselves. One may refuse to accept the prices, but fifty others will, and the one that refuses is ruined. Those shipping to the general market do a blind business. If they ship for themselves, especially in a flush season, they are almost sure to ship to satisfied markets, and they have nothing to say regarding the price or the sale. They take a blind chance.

One can but note the spasmodic efforts at organization here and there to weakly look after the interests of a small neighborhood. Such organizations have not the strength or power to direct the marketing to the best advantage. All they can do is to throw the feeble concentration of crops into the usual market and abide the consequences. How different would it be with a general organization that had its marketing bureaus, with facilities for knowing all the markets, and simple machinery to direct the shipments to markets that would be certain to need them on arrival!

Mr. Coburn, in his Alfalfa Book, says alfalfa will grow everywhere. In proof he cites cases where good crops were grown in a region that recorded only 14 inches of rainfall during the year and also in the Gulf States with a rainfall of 65 inches. It has done well 8,000 feet above the sea level, and also in southern California, attaining a height of nine feet and yielding nine cuttings a year, below the sea level, in one place as much as 60 feet below the level. There are also reports of satisfactory crops, though as yet on a small scale, in States as far apart as Vermont and Florida. New York, it is claimed, has grown it for over a hundred years in clay and gravel land; but it could not have done very well there, as alfalfa attracted little attention until it was discovered in the West. Nebraska grows it on sand hills without plowing, and so does Nevada in a sage brush desert. It has also made promising growths in the worn cotton lands of Alabama and in the rich corn lands of Illinois and Missouri.

These selected instances cover a wide territory, and involve the extremes of the various soil, meteorological and climatic conditions. Yet valuable as the crop is, it will not for a long time become standard in the region covered. Meanwhile the clovers should be pushed in these localities. The thirst for alfalfa ought to stimulate the appetite for clover, where it is known that clover will grow if given a chance, but where alfalfa must be coaxed. Try alfalfa if you want to, and do your best to make it a success; but plant it on square rods, but clover on broad acres.

NET PROFITS:

After all, what are you working for? What's the object of all your slaving and self sacrifice—yours and your family's? ¶ To get ahead? Accumulate money? ¶ Isn't it with the view of taking life a little easier "some day"? ¶ **"Do it Now!"** Take a little more time to enjoy life, **now,** while you can—relieve yourself and family of all **unnecessary hand** work—all the odds and ends which can be done so much easier, quicker and cheaper with **power.** Put in one of our 1½ to 8 H.P.

Ideal Gasoline Engines

"Built for the Farm"

and you will find the **net results** of your efforts much more to your liking! Things will go smoother—you will have more time to do the things you **want to do**—the **profitable** and the enjoyable **work.** ¶ The Ideal is the Engine on which you **can rely at all times** for satisfactory work, **in any kind of weather.** ¶ No bother, no delays, no vexing "breakdowns." Power **when** and **where** you want it. Simple, Durable, Economical. **Speed Changing Device**—an exclusive feature. ¶ **Liberal One Year's Guarantee:** Don't buy an engine until you write for our Free Illustrated Catalog No. 22 and the name of our nearest dealer. Send us your dealer's name.

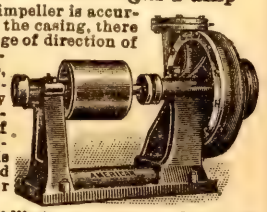
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It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

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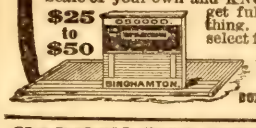
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TRAMPING SEED IN WITH SHEEP

The United States is trying seeding experiments in the West. In northeastern Oregon bunch grass is the principal pasture or forage grass, and if heavily pastured it frequently needs reseeding. At an experiment station three methods of reseeding were tried. On one area the seed was permited to drop and take its chances—no treatment was given it. On another the seed was brushed in with a brush drag or harrow. On another a band of sheep in a compact body was driven over the ground twice. That not treated at all had the lightest stand, the other two seemed to have about an equal stand. But later, after the drought had set in, the plants on the brushed section died out badly, while that tramped in by the sheep remained green and thrifty, developed a much better root system and was in every way a better stand.

We have often noticed that land pastured by sheep in the fall is apt to put up a heavier new growth in the spring. The same was observed by the ancients, who gave to the sheep the name of the "flock with the golden hoof." It is because the seed is tramped in and left firmly imbedded in the soil.

Would it not be a good plan in reseeding old meadows to sow the seed early and then pasture with sheep? The sheep are so active that they penetrate every nook and corner and tramp more or less on every spot. If Uncle Sam can afford to try such experiments, it would seem his nephews may well do so. The pasturage should not be kept up too late, nor should the old growing grass be nipped too close.

SWEET CLOVER

In portions of Wisconsin and elsewhere sweet clover (Melilotus) is actually grown as a pasture crop, and in many cases it is cut for hay. It is very hardy in most of the States in the upper Mississippi valley, and grows luxuriantly along the railroads, the wagon roads and other places that offer it a footing.

In the general anxiety to get alfalfa started, it might be well to try sweet clover. The two plants are closer kin than cousins. Both are nodule bacteria producing plants, and, what is more, both have the same bacteria. It is quite reasonable, therefore, to conclude that wherever sweet clover grows alfalfa will grow, though it is much easier to get a start of sweet clover, for it seems to be indigenous to a large portion of the country where sweet clover is growing or has grown, and await the result.

In our experience, stock has not taken very kindly to sweet clover in the pastures, and we have never attempted to cut and cure it for feed as hay; but it may be that stock would soon take to it and come to like it. There is no question as to its being nutritious.

Mr. Ira M. Buel, of Wisconsin, who last year seeded 50 acres to sweet clover, is well satisfied with it. In seeding in a small way, he has best luck by scraping up leaves, trash and seed where sweet clover has grown and sowing these all together. He mentions the case of a boy who gathered a hatful of seed on the roadside and sowed it on a bare hill in a field near by. A fine growth resulted that was turned under for grain the second year, and the crop on that particular spot was doubled.

Mr. Buel recommends as a further test that a patch of first year growth be cut in the fall, allowed to cure in the shock and then be put before the horses and cattle. If rightly handled, says Mr. Buel, it is as green and fragrant as alfalfa, and his experience shows it to be of equal value as forage.

Every one will admit that some part of every dollar earned should be saved. Andrew Carnegie says one dollar out of every five should be saved. Can you do it? The First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Co., 1010 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will send to any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a valuable book that will help you to save. Start now and save systematically. A few dollars will soon grow to many, as this strong company poys 4 per cent. compound interest.

HOW TO PACK APPLES

From Barrett Bros.' circular we give the following excellent directions for packing apples:

Country shippers and packers of apples should make it a point to pack their fruit honestly; that is, have the fruit run alike all through the barrel. Do not endeavor to cause deception by placing good, sound, large fruit on the top and bottom of the barrel, and fill in the middle with a lot of gnarly, wormy and decayed fruit. It does not pay. The deception is easily detected upon investigation, and merchants do not care to have fraud practiced upon them; neither do they care to practice it upon their customers.

Full regulation-sized barrels should be used. Take the barrel, one head out, nail the hoops, and break off the nails at the inside; place a layer or tier of apples, good and uniform size, smooth, bright, healthy, as closely as possible, stems downward, on the lower end, then fill up, a basketful at a time, throwing out small, wormy, gnarly and windfall apples, and shaking the barrel well after each deposit until it is full up to the top of the rim or two inches above the rim, depending on variety and tenderness of fruit; place the head squarely on the apples, and with a screw or lever press force it into place and nail securely. Turn over the barrel and mark name of the apple with red or black lead, or stencil. Bear in mind that, to be shipped safely, fruit must be packed tightly to prevent rattling or bruising.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA

A press dispatch from California tells us that the first cotton crop ever grown in that State is now being picked. About 1,500 acres were planted as an experiment, it is said, and the results are so satisfactory that it is thought cotton will become a staple crop of California.

We like enterprise in agriculture as well as in everything else, and when farmers in any locality can introduce a crop that brings better financial results we rejoice at the introduction of it and commend the enterprise of the introducers. But there are certain great crops in this country whose products are essential to great enterprises combined into trusts, that seek every opportunity to reduce to them the price of the material furnished by those crops. Cotton is one of them. The Southern States have been the great source of supply of that material in this country, and the planters have taken some steps, feeble, it must be confessed, to control the production, the marketing and the price so as to secure equitable profits to the producers. This innovation has been resented by the so-called cotton exchanges and speculative buyers. To make themselves more independent of the growers in the American States efforts have been made to encourage the growth of cotton in various foreign countries, but without much success. We take it this California effort originated in the same source. Scarcely would farmers inaugurate an experiment involving 1,500 acres in a single year. That experiment was inspired by parties who had interests beyond the recognized interests of planters.

Should it really prove successful, and California become a cotton State, what does it mean to the cotton States of the country? Not that they have a rival, but simply an addition to their number, and it emphasizes the need of more perfect organization of the planters. If cotton be grown in California it must be grown by tillers of the soil, and these, as well as those in the South, must be brought within the influence of organization. Our only misgiving and regret is the present feebleness and imperfection of farm organization.

Later advices are to the effect that the success of the California effort is not so great as reported, and that State is not likely to become a cotton-growing State.

Free Stickpin

The International Harvester Co., 213 Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill., offers to send to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a handsome monogram stickpin—gold, silver or bronze finish—absolutely free, with their 48-page book, "Glimpses of Thrift-Land." Just send a postal, telling what you want, and you'll get the book and pin by return mail.

GET MY PRICE

This Ad Saves Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profits.

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.

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H. Guthberson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

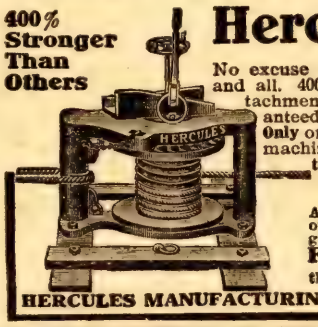
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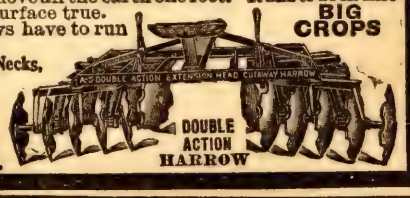
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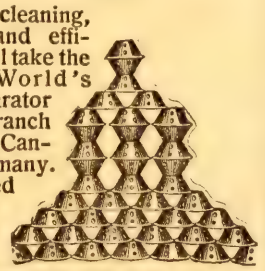
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MEAT IN GERMANY

We have no authority for the statement beyond the general report in the press, but it is said that dogs to the number of 50,000 were inspected for food and passed by the proper authorities of the German Government during last year.

Whether true or not, Germany and many other nations are scarce of the better meat producing animals. And if price in this country were based on supply and demand, the high price to consumers would indicate that the United States is not well supplied either.

The lesson is that American farmers may well increase their breeding of meat producing stock; that they may not only increase in numbers, but that they should make every effort to improve the quality. It is true, some foreign countries, especially Germany, have tariffs against American meat, but healthy people will eat, and it is a rare thing to find a human who will eat dog when he can get anything better.

Besides, the American stock raiser does not have to depend upon foreign countries for a market. The demand is here, a constantly growing demand; and if the beef and pork and mutton of this country could be got to the eaters at no more than an equitable increase above the price paid the farmers, almost twice the amount would be consumed. Raise more and better stock, and then plan to get it to the consumers' tables free from the speculative profits now charged, and there is no danger of lack of demand.

HEAVY HORSES

The need for heavy horses on the farm is increasing. Improved farm methods, scarcity of farm help, and the heavier machinery now coming into use, make the need for heavy horses more imperative. And the scarcity of farm labor makes the heavy machines a necessity. The horse and the machine must do the work of more men. The big plow, the disc harrow, the heavy roller, the manure spreader, all call for heavy horses.

And not only so. In spite of steam and electricity, the demand for heavy horses in the cities, at the logging camps and about public works is strong and will continue to be so. Farmers need have no fear that they may oversupply this demand. The demand for light horses, roadsters and drivers, is good also; but we believe there is more money to the farm breeder in the heavy horse.

FILTHY FEED

Effect follows cause. Swine are more subject to disease, apparently contagious or epidemic, than any other of the domestic animals. And hogs are permitted to take more filth with their feed than any other. Anything seems "good enough for a hog," and any place is clean enough for him to receive his feed upon. The kitchen slops from the morning and noon meals are left until night for the men folks to take to the pigs. By that time in hot weather they are reeking with decay and filth, but the pigs eagerly devour it, and the feeder believes he has given the future porkers a profitable feed. He has not. So far as his pocket is concerned he would better have thrown the stuff where it would sink into the ground, and in its stead given the pigs some clean water and a little grain.

We have often seen pens knee deep in mud and filth, and the pigs and hogs were compelled to dig their corn out of the mud and eat it with the filth.

Hogs should have clean quarters, and they should have clean, fresh feed and water. The fact that hogs wallow in the mud, and can adapt themselves to filthy quarters, is no proof that they can thrive on filth. Filth breeds disease in any animal, and the herds that are kept free from it are the ones that are freest from disease and that are sure to bring the greatest profits.

TELLING AGE BY THE TEETH

The horse carries its age record in its mouth. That is universally understood. But that the age of cattle may be determined by the teeth is not so well known. Hoard's Dairyman gives the following, which we copy for the benefit of our readers. The horns have been regarded as carrying the record, but horns are becoming so rare among cattle that it is well to study the teeth:

At 12 months, an animal should have all its milk (calf) incisors in place.

Fifteen Months.—At this age the central pair of incisors (milk teeth) may be replaced by a pair of permanent incisors (pincers), these being through the gums, but not in wear.

Eighteen Months.—The middle pair of central incisors at this age should be fully up, and in wear, but the next pair (first intermediary) not yet through the gums.

Twenty-four Months.—The mouth at the age will show two middle (permanent broad) incisors, fully up and in wear.

Thirty months generally shows six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediary fully up and in wear. The next pair (second intermediary(well up but not in use.

Thirty-six months shows three pairs of broad teeth, which should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shedding, with the corner permanents just appearing through the gum.

Thirty-nine Months.—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear; the corner teeth (incisors) through the gum are not in wear.

Unquestionably a litter carrier is one of the greatest conveniences on the farm. Clean out your stable of a morning, throw the manure in the carrier, give it a push, and it carries its load to the spreader, shed or pile, dumps itself and returns ready for another load, while you are getting the load ready. It is always ready to work, never gets tired and you can always depend on it. Really they are more useful than many other articles you have paid more money for. Find out more about them by sending for the free catalogue offered to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING by J. E. Porter Co., Ottawa, Ill., which you can get simply by mentioning this paper.

A set of bolster springs for your farm wagon will save their cost in one season. In hauling live stock in an ordinary jolt wagon the loss in weight from the jolting is something incredible and most expensive. The springs are not costly, and it will pay you to investigate the proposition of the Harvey Spring Co., 59 Main St., Racine, Wis., who send their literature to our subscribers free.

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KEEP THE BREEDERS

It is a mistake to sell off the breeding stock now. As we have several times said, the price outlook for meat stock of all kinds is good. The high prices that have prevailed this summer have depleted the breeding stock, and the live stock supply for a year or two is bound to be short. We may, therefore, judge future prices by the immediately past and the present ones. Market lambs have been a very profitable crop. Prices for heavy lambs in August this year were as high or higher than the very young early stock brought in former June markets. It was not unusual for a single lamb of this year to pay for the ewe and her feed during the entire year.

Pigs have been profitable too, in spite of the high price of corn; and brood sows have been sold off very close.

Young cattle have also been profitable. During the early spring of 1908 a reader of this paper bought 25 not quite yearling calves. These he pastured through the summer and fall of 1908, and fed through the winter of 1908-09. He had the misfortune to lose one and another became so affected as to greatly impair its value. Yet pasturing again until June, he sold the lot at a gain of a hundred per cent., counting not only the original cost of all the animals, but the cost of the feed they consumed during the winter; not counting anything, however, for the pasturage.

Conditions, therefore, bid high for breeding stock of all kinds, and not an animal of that kind should be sent to market this fall.

LIVE STOCK SUPPLY

We have often called attention to the scarcity of live stock in the country, and the meager shipments and high prices fully justify our statements made much earlier in the season. As early as July last, the Denver (Colo.) Ranch and Range said editorially:

> The outlook for the live stock business was never brighter than at the present time. No matter how hard we try, we cannot get away from the economic principle of supply and demand. Why are lambs selling above 8 cents and hogs above 7 cents? It is because of the scarcity. In conversation a few days ago with the general live stock agent of one of the leading roads of the country, the writer was surprised to learn of the decrease in live stock entering the stock yards at Chicago the first three months of this year as compared with the same period of last year. There were several thousand fewer cars during January, February, March and June, 1909, than during the same months in 1908. People are not holding stock back at the present prices, and high prices of feed. It is not in the country.

The meaning is that farmers and stockmen may safely and profitably do their utmost to increase the live stock supply.

THE EWE IN WINTER

It is well to study the task that devolves on domestic animals at different times the better to understand the treatment they must have. The ewe, for instance, must perform a double task during the winter months. In addition to supplying the needs of her own body, she must grow a coat of wool and she must develop a lamb—most generally two. To do that she must have feed that has strength in it, and that has the elements required in the work to be performed. For that purpose nicely cured blade fodder is good, properly cured clover hay is better, and unthreshed pea hay is possibly best; though sheep will not eat the coarse stems of pea hay. They carefully search out the peas and also eat the leaves, but the stems soon accumulate at the feeding place.

Sheep fed thus upon peas do not need any grain, but fed upon the other feeds we have named a little grain should be given. Shelled corn fed in clean troughs and with plenty of room, so that each may be certain to get her share, is good. Wheat fed in the same way is also good, better, perhaps, than corn. But the flock master that desires his ewes to do their best, will not neglect to furnish them the material they need in the performance of their complicated task.

SORGHUM AND PEAS FOR HOG PASTURE

Hogs are scarce and high in price, and the scarcity is so pronounced that the price must remain high for some time unless forced down arbitrarily by a combination of buyers. This of course will be done at times, but general good prices may be depended upon.

This condition justifies increased production of hogs; and the question is how to grow them most quickly and most cheaply. Rich and easily produced pastures solves the problem. In the absence of clover, blue grass and other permanent pastures, we wish to suggest sorghum and cow peas; the sorghum to be the early, growing pasture, the peas to come later and to approach the finish. If the sorghum could be preceded by fall sown rye the combination would be very much strengthened.

The ground for the sorghum should be well prepared as soon as it can be worked. Sow the seed broadcast as early as practicable, and harrow in. The hogs (it should be pigs principally, March pigs we prefer) may be turned in when the sorghum is from eight to ten inches high, and that should not be later than some time in May. We are not able to say what acreage would be required for a certain number of sows and pigs or shotes, for that depends much upon the fertility of the ground. But sorghum affords a great deal of pasturage and is not easily grazed down, especially in the growing season when there is plenty of moisture.

The pea ground need not be prepared so early. Wait until the ground is in good fix for working, and then make a good seed bed. The peas may be drilled or sowed broadcast, but not too thick. The object now is both peas and foliage. Do not turn in until the earlier pods begin to yellow, and then we prefer, at least for several days, to pass the hogs from the sorghum to the peas each day, allowing them to remain in the peas only an hour or two. It is important on this account that the pastures join. In a few days the way may be left open so the hogs may run in each at their pleasure. The pea pasture will not stand the grazing that the sorghum will, and therefore the pea acreage should be about twice that of the sorghum.

All that is lacking in such a pasture is plenty of water and shade. Hogs do not need mud to wallow in, but they must have water to drink, and they must have shade to lie in.

As we have said, if there is rye to graze on before the sorghum is ready, the combination is ideal; and we believe heavier hogs in the shortest time, and at least expense may be made in this way than in any other. We would feed a little grain or chops during the rye and sorghum pasturage, and during the final weeks of finish we would feed corn, though the hogs may still run on the pasture.

A book of plans for building houses, barns and other buildings is a most interesting piece of reading to every one owning or contemplating owning a piece of property. Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill., whose ad. you will notice in this issue, will send you a copy of their building plans book free, if you request it when writing for their catalogue No. 204.

We have just received a copy of the latest catalogue of the Albaugh-Dover Co., a book of "10,000 Selected Bargains," and readily concede that it is one of the finest mail order catalogues we have ever examined. It is printed on an excellent quality of smooth, white paper, the ilustrations could hardly be improved upon, and the whole appearance of the book is interesting and inviting. The prices seem to be as low as is consistent with the good quality of merchandise. Some of their lines, such as their cream separators, carpets and rugs, pianos, sewing machines and buggies, are shown with beautifully colored illustrations. This valuable catalogue will be sent free to any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Address Albaugh-Dover Co., 2104-2114 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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730 TIMES A YEAR



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Just think of a loss of from ten cents to a dollar, according to number of cows and circumstances, twice a day every day in the year, and what the saving of it amounts to in the course of a year, let alone for the fifteen to twenty years of life of the separator.

Are you willing to let such a loss go on? If not why not send for a De Laval catalogue, or better still try a De Laval separator in your own dairy. Either is free to you for the asking, from the local agent or the Company directly.

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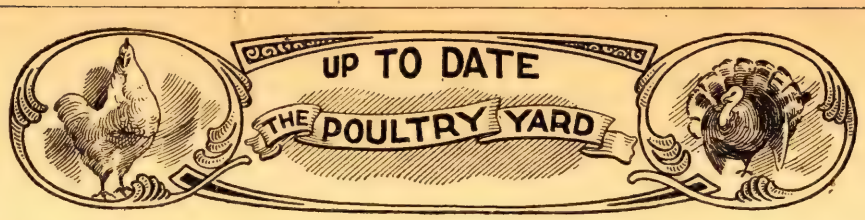
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A LIVING IN POULTRY—No. 3

By Mrs. F. W. Dailey.

Granulated bone and some kind of grit should always be within reach of the hens. Green ground bone twice a week is not only a treat, but a great help to them. Cabbage, turnips, potatoes, raw or cooked alfalfa leaves or clover, and all such green foods, are relished by the flock and help the egg-making process.

Hens from which eggs for hatching are to be secured should be kept separate from those being fed for the production of market eggs, as the feed should be somewhat different. The former should have less corn and less poultry food, and more whole small grain. They should not get overfat, and there should be no effort to induce them to lay a large number of eggs, as is justifiable in the production of eggs for market. To insure fertility ten to fifteen hens, according to the breed, should be mated to one male.

Bowel trouble and kindred affections are usually the result of a wrong start in feeding the little chicks. They should be kept quiet and not fed until at least a day old, and then fine grit should be supplied with the first feed. A bit of broken queensware pounded to the size of a pinhead and scattered in front of them, with the fine bread crumbs and bits of hard-boiled eggs, which should constitute their first meals, will attract their attention and cause them to pick them up. Only as much feed as they will pick up in a few minutes should be put before them, and if any remains after they have ceased to eat, it should be removed. If the chicks are in a brooder it is a good plan to put the feed on a paper; then what is left is easily removed. Never allow the chicks to eat sour feed.

The chick feeds now on the market generally are correctly compounded and supply the needed elements, but if not at hand, or one does not care to buy them, plain corn bread well baked and finely crumbled, is a good diet for the first few days; then they can be put on cracked corn, wheat or millet seed—any small seed—and a mixture of such seeds is best. Corn meal dough, so commonly used, is not a good feed for young chicks.

If one is breeding with a special object in view, say to produce a strain of phenomenal layers, it is not a good plan to introduce strange blood every year, as, by doing so, the advantage gained one year may be lost the next, unless a cockerel can be obtained from a known flock being bred with the same purpose as your own. If this cannot be done it is best to inbreed. And there is a right way and a wrong way to do that. The right way requires several breeding pens.

First year, begin with one-year-old cockerel and two-year hens; second year, breed best pullets to same male, and mate best cockerel of previous year with the hens of the first year. If you know the hen that laid the egg from which he was hatched, put her out of the pen. Third year, discard the first-year pen entirely, both male and females, and mate best cockerel in pen produced by breeding the original mothers to cockerel offspring of first year, to hens which were hatched from first year's pen and were mated as pullets with their father (they are now two years old) and the cockerel, now grown to be a two-year-old rooster, to the pullets produced by the first year's pullets bred back to the father.

Now you have two pens, and may have more if you like, of fowls of the same strain but little or no relation. Keep breeding one-year-old cockerels from one pen to two-year-old hens from the others. This is better than constantly introducing new and strange blood.

The housing of the hens is almost as important as the feed, but different climates require different kinds of shelter. Here is a description of a house which proved the most satisfactory of any ever used by me in ten active years in the business:

The walls were of rough lumber, double, with a layer of tarred paper between. The rear wall was 4½ feet in height, the front one 8 feet. Every alternate space in the front wall had a window. The roof was one foot narrower than the floor, the front wall sloping back to make the difference. This form was chosen to admit of all the sunshine possible on the scratching floor, which occupied all the space in the front of the building, with only an aisle wide enough to allow one person to pass between the perches and the scratching pen. The perches were made gridiron shape, one-half inch square strips nailed in a row across three 2x4's, and hung by wires from the rafters, and almost touching the rear wall. This plan discourages vermin, and gives all the space possible for a space for the fowls to scratch in during the long winter days when they must remain indoors. In winter a canvas curtain was hung in front of the perches, reaching almost to the floor and within a foot and a half of the roof. This shuts out all drafts and keeps in the animal heat thrown off by the bodies of the fowls. Double doors are hung on each lintel, one opening inward and the other outward, the inner door being in two sections. This arrangement helps to keep out inquisitive children, as well as dogs and other animals; opening the upper half to let in the sunshine, while the lower half is kept closed. The lower section had a trap door at the bottom to let the fowls pass out and in when desirable, but which could be closed when the outer door was fastened. Several sets of shelf nests, to be used in turn, were arranged around the walls. Boxes for granulated bone and oyster shell were fastened to the walls within easy reach of the hens. The house was 12x48 feet, faced to the southwest, and was divided into three rooms. It was very satisfactory.

Mites and lice may be quickly destroyed where the hanging perches are used. Spray these and the nest boxes with a good lice killer.

In advertising eggs and stock for breeding purposes it is best to make a price as nearly as possible uniform with others' prices for the same stock, unless one has a reputation that justifies a higher price. If price is too low the quality of the goods is suspected. Be always on the square; it pays. A prime requisite is to gather the eggs every day.

If your land is new ground, or has a lot of stumps on it, you need a stump puller. There's no other answer. If you doubt it, use the figures. Figure how much space one stump occupies, then fifty, or as many as are in one field. Then figure how much corn or oats you could raise where those stumps stand. You will be so amazed that you will buy a stump puller at once. Get a good one when you get. Write Hercules Manufacturing Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Iowa, for stump puller literature.

Quack grass is a nuisance on the big majority of the central western States. It grows nearly any place, smothers out plants and robs the soil of its nutrition. There is one harrow that puts a stop to it—the Cutaway. It is built on the order of a disc harrow, and does most efficient work in other ways than just to kill weeds. Write for information regarding it to Cutaway Harrow Co., 863 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

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A good first-class sheller will save its cost in a week's use.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

THINKING ABOUT IT

Some "mother" hens are too industrious. When they get up too early in the morning the brood will likely get a bath not at all conducive to health and longevity. And if they are on the go all day some chicks will likely be very tired little chirpers at night. Such hens need proper restraint.

Feed the chicks at regular times. It is nearly as easy to spoil chickens as children. If children are made to obey only occasionally and allowed to do as they please all the rest of the time, they will soon do as they please all the time. If chicks are fed at any time in the day that may happen to fit the feeder, they will soon learn to sit around all day watching for feed.

Chicks should have a change of feed occasionally. Even a gizzard gets tired grinding the same thing all the time.

Thin out the cockerels. Let them go into the fryer market. It is very poor policy to feed an excessive flock of roosters. If already too large for fryers, put up and feed a while and let them as roasters or broilers.

At the same time watch the early pullets. They are to fill the egg basket next winter. Save the best for that purpose.

Don't sell lean chicks; it pays neither the seller nor the buyer. Farmers must learn to fatten the poultry for market the same as they do the other stock. Three weeks is time enough to feed for fattening. Put in a small and rather dark coop or pen. See that they are free from lice, and keep the pen clean. The pen should be large enough that the fowls need not be fed under the roosting place. Some confine so close that the feed and watering troughs may be outside of the coops. In such case there should be plenty of room to put out the head and neck, and feed and water should be in easy reach. If the water is inside so that the fowl can put its head to swallow without having to withdraw it it is better. Have plenty of grit and charcoal in easy reach of the fowls.

NOT AT ALL WONDERFUL

It is reported that a Connecticut man hatched 98 chicks from 160 fertile Chicago cold storage eggs, and now the "experts" are wondering if eggs for hatching might not be frozen and laid away and found and hatched by the race that shall succeed us in the world's mysterious round of inhabitants. "Experts" sure have a hard time of it, and we sympathize with them; but it is kindly benevolent in them to try to devise a means to save the luxury of fryers to the mysterious people that shall succeed us a few eons hence.

But there is nothing at all wonderful about that Connecticut hatch. It is admitted that the eggs were only two weeks old, but they had been in cold storage in Chicago. Eggs are not frozen in cold storage. The aim is to keep them from freezing. That would be a rather severe ordeal for eggs for hatching, and in the case reported of really fresh eggs, only 98 out of 160 hatched. Let it go at that. There is no cause for wonder. Let the eggs for hatching go as directly as possible from the hen that laid them to the incubator, or to the hen that is to set on them. Many old practices are better than the new theories.

Galloway says he can save you money on manure spreaders. Send for his literature, telling you how it is done. A postal brings you complete information. Galloway also makes gasoline engines and cream separators, and is just as enthusiastic over this branch of his business as his manure spreaders. His address is William Galloway Co., 509 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

The "Baker Gunner" is an interesting booklet, telling all about the value of guns, their quality, etc. If you are thinking of getting a new gun you should have this booklet. It's free if you write to the Baker Gun and Forging Co., Batavia, N. Y., and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

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(Put check mark in proper squares.)

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I'M NOT WORKING

To beat any one's else record, I don't give a rip what others are doing, but I'm trying to beat my own best mark. And I'll have to move some, for it's quite a little stunt at that. The success I've had lately in selling these productive Michigan lands in tracts of forty acres or more at an average price of $15 per acre, on terms of $10 down and $5 per month per forty, is natural enough, because they are just as represented, but this success is none the less gratifying. It is pleasing not only because of the profit to me in dollars and cents, but also because I have the inner consciousness of knowing that in an humble way I am helpful to each man who buys land of me. Right-o! No, don't throw this down with a doubt in your mind and a groan in your mouth—simply cast out the distrust that so many otherwise well balanced folks have of land men, and, in the place of prejudice, let a bit of faith in human nature fill your soul. My proposition, my policy, and my business methods are worthy of your confidence.

The benefits and advantages of my lands and the conditions surrounding them inspire me with sufficient enthusiasm to fill up several pages of this paper, but every dollar I expend in advertising must be added to the price of the land, and the more I keep down expenses the cheaper I can sell you the land—ever think of that? If you are interested, however, you will send for map and illustrated booklets in which I have told the truth about the 16,000 odd acres of productive lands I own in the recognized FRUIT and CLOVER BELT of CENTRAL WESTERN MICHIGAN.

I KNOW I OWN these lands, for I had to labor "some strenuous" in an old blue flannel shirt and corduroys to make them free and clear of all incumbrances, as they now are. Here's a list of people who have bought of me lately—they knew a bargain when they saw it: "Lillian Davis, G. M. Elliott, Gustaf Goldman, E. G. Harper, G. W. McVicker, P. B. Peterson, E. E. Wagoner, all of Illinois; H. J. Doty, J. M. Linn, Ed. Pierce, all of Michigan; C. F. Montz, J. Stone, O. G. Fields, William Swain, all of Indiana; J. W. Swartzwelder of Pennsylvania. So will you recognize values if you will let me show you! Now, then, screw your courage to the sticking point, send for my good stuff and ask me what I can sell you at $15 per acre on terms of $10 down and $5 per month. But, hear me, brother, if you don't think I am acting in good faith or if you don't think my proposition worthy of your consideration, for heaven's sake don't bother me, for I am a busy man, and it makes me mad to waste any time. Selah!

SAMUEL S. THORPE

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In the San Antonio country you have the very best of transportation, good neighborhoods, schools and churches, soil deep and rich, health and happiness, prosperity, and perfect climate.

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Truck, Fig, Orange, Corn, Cotton Lands. $10 cash, $10 monthly buys 10 acres. No interest. No taxes. Shelled road. German community. Larger tracts in proportion. Actual settlers can buy without cash payment for two years. Large tracts for colonists. Agents wanted.
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GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

Meehan's Garden Bulletin

The first issue of a new garden monthly devoted exclusively to the growing of hardy trees, plants, vines, etc. The initial number is a veritable work of art—worthy of the house responsible for it. It is sure to interest and delight the lover of the hardy garden. Thomas Meehan & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Meehan's Trees and Plants

The 49th issue of this autumn tree and hardy garden book, by one of the oldest firms in the trade. It is thoroughly reliable and up-to-date and worthy of a place in any garden library. Thomas Meehan & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

I desire to again refer to the matter of the flower carnivals in aid of charitable functions about which I wrote in the last issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. No doubt there is scattered throughout the country hundreds of churches, schools, Sunday Schools, missionary societies, ladies' aid societies, hospitals, children's and orphan's homes, etc., all of which can be greatly aided, if friends thereof will hold annually a flower show or carnival. In order that this may become a great success, it is necessary that the organization be made early in the winter. I have in mind the writing and printing of a small leaflet giving condensed instructions for the organization and carrying on of this work as it has been done for years in Central-Western New York, in case my readers evince a desire to use the same.

I will be glad to have one person connected with any of the above, or any other institution, or society who desire to add to their funds next fall, to write to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, giving their name and address and whether or not they are a subscriber of this paper. This address will be held for a short time and if the number is sufficient to warrant, I will get out the leaflet. There is no nicer, cleaner, or more ethical way of assisting a worthy charity and at the same time building up the artistic tastes of a community, than by means of the annual flower carnival.

Since writing my article in the October issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, I have had the financial reports from some of the New York state carnivals, and I know my readers will be pleased to learn that in some of the very small towns with a population of less than a thousand, as much as four hundred dollars has been cleared at one carnival. Write to our editor, Mr. Everitt, at once, and say whether you desire to have a flower carnival next summer, or fall, for the benefit of your pet charity, and it is my intention to help you in every way possible.

The fight against insect, scale and fungus diseases in our orchards must not be dropped with the harvesting of the fruit crops. It cannot be hoped that you have, by your spraying operations during the summer season, killed all the scale insects and fungi, and doubtless during the press of work on the farm during the midsummer season the matter will have been neglected, or very little done, since the fruit was formed, and it can be depended on that there will now be on your orchard-trees a fine collection of all sorts, ready to hibernate and come forth in the spring, stronger than ever. However, strongly urge fall spraying and for this purpose I am going to tell my readers there is nothing so good as Scalecide which is both cheap and effective. There are doubtless many other solutions which can be used, but if you want a first class crop of highly marketable fruits next summer, spray copiously after the leaves have fallen with Scalecide, not once, but two or three times, ten days apart. The farmer who desires to even make expenses from an orchard has got to spray: Do it frequently, and do it at the right time. Even if every single scale were utterly obliterated from every tree by the middle of July, you can depend on it that the birds will have carried a good sized fresh crop and that breeding will be well under way before fall. Until scale, fungi, and noxious insects are utterly exterminated from the land, the fruit grower must realize that he is "up against it," and must continue to spray and must make his profit from the enhanced price which he will receive from perfect fruit. Use Scalecide; use it plentifully, and use it now.

I have been wondering how many of my readers followed the advice given in this Department the past season as to spraying. I am sure that those who did so, faithfully, have had as a reward, fine, choice, well-ripened, and delicious fruit, not because I advised it, but because it is necessary. I believe, indeed, I am actually certain, that those who did not spray, got as a reward, for their lack of labor and foresight, small knotty, worm-eaten, and fungus-covered fruit, which would be of no value for anything but evaporating, or making into fruit butters. This latter effect has become so well known that it is difficult to sell these products to discriminating people, as they are aware that the market for the choicest fruit is so keen and the prices so good that few are used up in these products.

The flower garden will need some heroic treatment, in latitudes north of the Ohio River, by the time this article appears in print. The garden should be thoroughly cleared of all rubbish of every kind. After the first frost kills the leaves, hardy plants, such as Phlox, Sweet William, etc., should be cut down within three inches of the ground and the tops burned with the rubbish. Do not put this rubbish on compost heaps, as by doing so you are furnishing fine winter protection for thousands of insects, scale, spores and fungi. All such rubbish and accumulations should be burned. Every leaf and stock should be utterly destroyed and this will help to keep your garden clear of those noxious pests another season. After a hard frost, you can cut back hardy roses one third; give them a mulch of strawy-manure and do not tie them up until the ground is frozen hard, and then merely enough to keep the snow from forming ice on them. The tight packing of roses and similar shrubs is a mistake, as they should be well ventilated over winter. It never gets quite cold enough in this country to kill hardy plants; that is, it is not the cold that kills them, but

SCALECIDE
CONQUERS SAN JOSE SCALE
Now Is the Time to Spray
Leading fruit growers endorse SCALECIDE as the only remedy for the dreaded San Jose Scale. Kills the scale without injury to the tree or bud.

SIMPLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL
Scalecide is antiseptic and healing to the skin. Absolutely non-poisonous. Don't allow your good orchards to be ruined by the terrible San Jose Scale. Use Scalcide—

A SURE REMEDY
Use 1 gallon of Scalecide to 20 gallons of water. We will send 1 quart for 35c; gallon for $1.00; five gallons for $3.25; 10 gallon cans, $6.00; in bbls. and 1-2 bbls. 50c gal. Sent by freight or express f. o. b., Indianapolis.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis
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There is but one—"PRATT'S" Trade Mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Prices: In barrels and half-barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gal. cans, $6.00; 5 gal. cans, $3.25; 1 gal. cans, $1.00. If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of ANYTHING ELSE. Send for free Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."
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The only section in the United States where the price of an Ohio, Iowa or Illinois farm will buy an equally good, if not better, farm for each of your youngsters now growing up.
A fine, healthful country, producing abundantly grain, live stock, corn, cotton, rice, forage, fine fruits, cherries and commercial truck, yielding more cash money to the acre than the very best lands in the older States. Land prices $5.00 to $20.00 per acre near Mena and DeQueen, Ark., and Pickering, La. Write for copy of "Current Events," Gulf Coast Book, etc.
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Tested Field Seeds
In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test
Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.
We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.
Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.
AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

the alternate thawing and freezing if they are covered with snow and ice early in the winter or late in the spring. There is no better protection for plants or shrubs than a framework of sticks over which is loosely tacked plain building paper, and the top turned over to keep out the snow. This is a good time for the dividing of such hardy plants as the Peony, Phlox, lilies of all kinds, and any others which may have become too crowded. Take them up with a ball of soil about the roots and re-set them in their new locations and water well until the ground becomes frozen. The latter part of October is a good time to set out plants of Peony, Phlox, Sweet Williams, lilies of all kinds, and any of the hardy shrubs or bushes, giving them winter protection as outlined above. When you give a mulch to any hardy plant, or bush, it should be of loose strawy-manure and not heavy manure.

In the latter part of October or the first week of November, is a good time to set the spring blooming bulbs according to your location. You can judge the time by the arrival of the cool nights which will prevent the bulbs from starting this fall, but the roots will grow as they should. Narcissus, Daffodil, Tulip, Hyacinth, Crocus, Scilla, and many other hardy bulbs must be planted in the fall to get spring-blooming bulbs. As these bulbs are cheap, plant them plentifully. Narcissus, Daffodils, Hyacinth, Tulips can be planted two inches apart, as they show best in a heavy massed effect. There is no finer sight than five hundred **Von Sion** Narcissus in a bed six feet in diameter. You can plant Tulips, Narcissus, Daffodils and Hyacinths four inches deep; cover them with two inches of soil and pack it with the hands carefully. On top of this put crocuses as thickly as you may desire and cover with an inch of soil, which will bring you level with the top of the ground. The crocuses will bloom and die by the time the other bulbs come through the ground, giving you a continuous bloom by the time the snow goes away, until the latter part of May.

Big Premiums For Apples at Spokane

The grand prize of the National Apple Show, Spokane, Wash., to be held in November, will be $1,000 and a gold medal banner, with a second price of $500 and a silver cup and diploma as a third prize. These prizes are to be awarded in the contest for best carload exhibit. Competition open to the world. Four points will be considered in awarding these premiums: First, value of the variety for the purpose to which they may be adapted; second, color, size and uniformity of fruit; third, freedom from insect marks and other blemishes; fourth, excellence of packing.

All premiums will be large this year, and medals will be given for best seedling apples shown.

Starting Hibiscus

Plants of Chinese hibiscus may be started from cuttings or slips, preferably the latter, taken with a heel of the old wood. Place them in wet, sharp sand, and turn a tumbler or bell-glass over each. Keep the sand rather wet and in a light place, but where the direct sun rays are avoided. Roots should form in from four to six weeks, when the little plants can be potted or planted out. When cuttings are made they should be of young, half-hardened wood.

Wisteria

Seeding wisterias are often slow in beginnig to bloom, also plants that are growing in unfavorable soil. Sinking the spade in two feet from the vine to cut the roots and weaken the plant may be found beneficial in promoting flowers, also applying bone-dust to the soil.

Linnea Borealis

This is a native perennial evergreen creeper with bell-shaped nodding flowers in pairs on a slender stem. It is often called twin flower. It belongs to the honeysuckle family. The flowers, borne early in summer, are purple and whitish, hairy inside and very sweet scented. The plant delights in a cool, moist or boggy place, and is not difficult to transplant or grow under cultivation, if given favorable conditions. It is found in various sections of our Northern States.

Monkshood

There are a number of various species of aconitum that do well in ordinary garden soil, *napellus*, the true monkshood being one of the best. It is also one of the earliest flowering and does well either in sun or shade—although the flowers will last longer if partially protected from hot sun. It responds readily to high cultivation. It is one of the most charming of the long list of hardy perennials, and should be in every border, although not too near the vegetables nor where children are likely to be playing, on account of the poisonous characters of its roots.

San Jose Scale

The San Jose or pernicious scale is perhaps the most dreaded of the imported pests. As is commonly known, it was imported from China or Japan on some new varieties of plums and made its appearance first in San Jose, California, from which fact it gets its name. The insect is so small that only the practiced eye can detect it in the early stages of infestation at which time it looks about the size and color of a fly speck, but it multiplies so fast (from 1,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 in a season) that it soon covers an infested limb or branch, giving it a rough, ashy appearance, soon sapping the life and one by one the limbs die and finally the tree succumbs. If a portion of the bark is peeled back a pink or reddish spot will be seen where the poison has entered the bast cells of the bark.

From San Jose, California, the scale was scattered all over the Country in cuttings and nursery stock. It appeared in New Jersey about 15 or 16 years ago and although the most drastic measures were used to stamp it out, cutting down and burning every infested tree, it was too late and in a remarkably short time, it had spread to almost every orchard in the State. Every known remedy was applied from the crude oil to Lime-Sulphur or California Wash, but it was a losing battle as the report of the N. J. Horticultural Society two years ago showed, that when San Jose Scale made its appearance there were 4,500,000 bearing peach trees in the State. In 1905 there were 718,000 and it looked as though the fruit industry would be wiped out of the State.

Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, Past Lecturer National Grange and Editor of several Grange and Agricultural papers, wrote the following in November, 1907: "Two years ago I purchased two barrels of "Scalecide." Up to the time of its use after several years battle with San Jose Scale, using all the various remedies, I considered it a drawn game, but with the use of "Scalecide," we commenced to gain and now consider the matter settled and the contest won."

So, since the advent of "Scalecide" conditions have changed. The fruit-grower has taken new courage, and as was said in a recent address, the nurserymen of New Jersey are unable today to supply the demand for trees.—Exchange.

Potting House-Plants

In the potting of house plants you can mix the proper soil yourself if you know the needs of the different plants. Take some old blue grass sod and pile it up until it rots, and you will have the ideal form of decayed vegetable matter for the principal constituent of all kinds of soil for potted plants. There are three kinds of potting soil as follows:

For geraniums and the ordinary varieties of blooming plants.—Three parts loam from the rotted soil, one part well-rotted manure and one-half part sand, if the soil is heavy.

For ferns, begonias and such foliage plants.—Two parts loam, one part peat or leaf mold, and one-half part sand if soil is heavy.

For palms or roses.—Two parts clay loam and one part well-rotted manure, and sand to suit the texture condition.

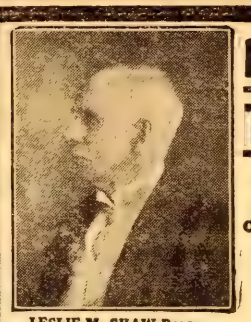
Use the finger test to learn if the plants need water; when the soil crumbles easily until dry it needs water; when it cakes readily there is too much water. Do not give the plants a little water each day but only when needed. Never use a nozzle on the end of a hose in watering as it causes the stream to pack the soil and injure the foliage.

To prevent your window plants from blooming only on the street side, turn them occasionally and you will have the blooms in the room as well. Do not give foliage plants as much light as for flowering plants; keep the ferns in a shady corner; a north window is a good place.

Easy cleaning is one of the arguments of Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa. Where others clean a whole bucketful of discs, says Sharples, the user of this machine cleans but one little piece of steel. Sharples Separator Co. will be glad to tell you more about their machine if you will write for catalogue No. 136, which is free.

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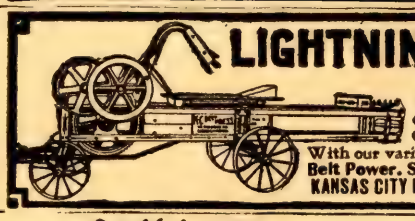
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Rocky Mountain Magazine, Sta. 82, Denver, Colorado



Not Long

Mother arms cradle the babe you love,
Croon to it, soft and low,
While the stars twinkle their watch above—
Sing to it softly—so.
Soon it will slip from your clinging hold,
Leaving your love stories half untold;
Cradle it gently—so soon it will go—
Sing to it, soft and low.

Hints on Health

By Ed. R. Pritchard,
Secretary of Department of Health, Chicago

DIRT AND DARKNESS

Dirt and darkness in the home, shop or factory mean disease and death. Light and cleanliness make for health and bodily vigor.

Sunshine and fresh air are God's agencies for keeping people well. In view of this acknowledged fact, it is amazing how many persons there are who are afraid of these natural foes of all the microbic diseases.

The direct rays of the sun will kill disease germs quicker than the most powerful disinfectant made by man. Not very long ago a scientist prepared three sides with the germs of consumption taken from the sputum of a patient well advanced with this terrible disease. The first slide he exposed to the direct rays of the sun; the second was placed in a well-lighted room, and the third was placed in a dirty dark corner where there were both warmth and moisture. Note now what happened.

In less than one hour the germs in the first slide were killed. Those in the second slide, exposed to the diffused light of the sun, lived for three days; while those that were placed in the dark, along with the dirt, the warmth and the moisture, are living yet, in all probability.

So it is plain as a pike staff that if we can flood our rooms with sunshine and keep them plentifully supplied with pure air, the germs of disease cannot live and thrive to do us harm.

When it comes to matters of cleanliness women are better sanitarians, both by instinct and training, than are the men. But cleanliness without the pure outside air and sunshine is not enough.

Dirty air is death.

The sleeping room that is not ventilated during occupancy and thoroughly aired each morning is dangerous. Do not be afraid to sleep with the windows open. God did not make the air good in the daytime and bad at night. As a matter of fact, in large cities night air is generally more free from impurities than is the air in the daytime.

Keep always in mind that too much fresh air is about what ever one should have. And as it is free, you should see to it that you get your share.

Thoughts For Parents

This, let me emphasize, is the one thing needed after the preliminary stage of though-training has been passed—to appeal to the child's interest. Don't try to drive him to his books, his slate, his multiplication table. He wil go to them willingly enough if you only make them attractive to him. To do this, let me repeat, you must be interested in them yourself, and by your interest, if you are sincere and tactful, you may always feel sure of arousing his. It means infinite patience and a great expenditure of time, but the result will more than repay your efforts.

The best way to keep the boys at home is to make it an object for them not to go out to seek amusements, for these they will have. Every farm home ought to be made a heaven on earth to its inmates.

Getting the Most Out of Life

Make yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet know, for none of us have been taught in early youth, what fairy places we may build of beautiful thought—proof against all adversity. Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure-houses of precious and restful thoughts, which care cannot disturb, nor pain make gloomy, nor poverty take away from us—houses built without hands, for our souls to live in—John Ruskin.

The Evening Hour

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.
—Cowper.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Who'll Find the Limit?

Oh, say,
Ain't we getting too gay?
Ain't we going too fast
To last?
Ain't we whooping things up so much
We'll all be in Dutch?
Ain't we pushing too hard
Without regard
To anything except that we
Must do it all immediately?
Ain't we banging all records
In a way that ought
To prove that our energy
Is overwrought?
Wow!
Look at us now!
The aeroplane is on the wing
And flying 'round like everything
To show that man, beyond doubt,
Has got the bird game beaten out;
The Lusitania's added powers
Have cut her time to fewer hours
Than any other ship has done
An any trans-Atlantic run;
The Hudson-Fulton show will be
The greatest thing on this earth to see;
We've reached the top-notch of the earth
And got the pole for all it's worth;
The highest buildings scrape the sky,
The fastest trains go whizzing by,
The athletes do their strongest stunts,
The greatest hunter fiercely hunts,
The quickest autos mow us down,
In open field and crowded town;
The largest wages go to toil,
The biggest crops enrich the soil;
The fastest thing on earth's too slow,
The biggest is too small,
And everybody seems to want
To get ahead of all.
By gum,
That we are going some
Cannot be denied,
But on the side,
Ain't we going too fast
To last?
Gee whiz
Can't somebody say where the limit is?
—*W. J. Lampton, in New York Times.*

New Trick to Him

A gentleman went to a small primitive village for the purpose of inspecting some land which he had owned for a number of years, but had never seen. Reaching the place one evening, he secured lodging in a small house.

The next morning he went to the back of the house, where on a bench was a tin wash basin and near at hand a barrel of water and a dipper. After washing his hands and face he took from his pocket a tooth brush, and, pouring some water on it from the dipper, proceeded to brush his teeth.

A small boy of the house watched him for a few moments in unfeigned astonishment, then yelled: "O, mom! come quick and see the fellow sharpening his teeth!"

No Mother

Out at Downe, Kansas, a little Swede boy went to school and the teacher asked his name. "Yonny Olsen," he replied. "How old are you?" asked the teacher. "Ay not no how old ay bane." "Well when were you born?" continued th teacher. "Ay not born at all, ay got stepmutter."

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Fat People's Misery

Obesity (over stoutness) is a disease that shortens life ten to forty years by blocking up the vital organs with unhealthy fat so that the blood circulates badly, the heart, stomach, kidneys, etc., cannot perform their functions properly and a general condition of feeble health and premature old age is certain, unless the sufferer's life is cut off suddenly by heart failure, heat collapse, sunstroke, apoplexy or some other awful fatality.

Everybody knows how over-fatness spoils the figure and ruins the complexion.

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The facts are these: After conquering King Darius, Alexander determined to wed Statiro, daughter of the conquered king, and issued a decree that on that occasion 100 of his chief officers should marry 100 women from the noblest Persian and Medean families. He further stipulated that 10,000 of his Greek soldiers should take to wife 10,000 Asiatic women.

For this purpose a vast pavilion was erected, the pillars being 60 feet high. One hundred gorgeous chambers, adjoined this for the 100 noble bridegrooms, while for the 10,000 soldiers an outer court was enclosed. Outside of this tables were spread for the multitude.

Each pair had seats and ranged themselves in a semicircle round the royal throne. As it would have taken several weeks for the few priests to have married the vast number of couples had the ceremony been performed in the ordinary way. Alexander invented a simple way out of the difficulty. He gave his hand to Statiro and kissed her, and all the remaining bridegrooms did the same to the women beside them; and thus ended the ceremony that united the greatest number of people at one time ever known.

Then occurred a five days' festival, which forgrandeur and magnificence never has since been equaled.

Orchard Notes

A New York man who has an orchard of 1,000 trees planted 20 feet apart each way, plants currant bushes five feet apart each way except in every other space running the longest way of the field.

A Montana fruit-grower writes that he thins his 15-acre orchard of Mackintosh Reds to one apple every six inches and clips away the leaves which shade the fruit. His apples are supurb in every way and there are no culls.

A two-year-old tree can be started more easily than a three-year-old. With some varieties a one-year-old tree is even better than a two-year-old.

Bees are the greatest friends the fruit-grower has. They do the work of cross-pollenization.

No alfalfa for the orchard. It takes too much moisture out of the ground.

Many farmers never attribute the failure of their orchards to produce good fruit to lack of plant food in the soil but just let their trees drift along until they die.

If an orchard is on low ground it should be drained because air must be admitted to the soil or the trees will die.

Pay more attention to the condition of your soil and spraying and less to pruning.

An inexperienced man with a pair of sharp shears will do more harm in an orchard in one day than all the insects combined could do in a year.

Apple pickers should remember that the least puncture in the skin of an apple results sooner or later in a rotten spot.

The bruise on an apple may not at once develop into rot but it will make a brown spot which disfigures and lessens the value of the fruit.

The Oregon Experiment Station has decided that the scab on the prunes which is more or less troublesome to them is caused by the weather and not by fungous growth.

It does not pay to plant crops in the peach orchard. Some people do it but we believe it is a bad practice.

Whenever a large limb is sawed from the tree the wound should at once be covered with wax or thick paint.

When scraping out the decayed cavity of a large tree to be afterward filled with cement, as much care should be taken to remove every particle of decayed matter as a good dentist does to remove the decayed matter in a tooth before filling. Otherwise your labor is lost.

In the vineyards of France, growers not only use smudges to keep off the frosts but to protect the vines from the sun's hot rays the morning after the freeze.

The Hoosier Stove Factory, 161 State St., Marion, Ind., have made 20 new improvements on their 1910 Model Ranges. Some of them make radical increases in the value of "Hoosier" ranges. Each one of them is of great value to the modern housekeeper. You can learn about these improvements by getting their catalogue, which is free.

Justice

An artistic rooster of Custer,
Whose tail was of luminous luster,
Remarked, It is just
Man returns to dust,
While my end is to be a duster.

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I've secured all these exquisite and wonderful souvenir picture post cards after long searching for the truest to nature and best to be had in beauty, historic interest, educational enjoyment, and rare scenes of the most celebrated places on the globe.

Don't miss one of them.

It would cost you thousands of dollars and years of time to travel the world over and see the original of these. I offer all to you at home FREE. Just send 10c for 6 months' subscription to my large family and farm paper. I'll send 10 sample cards first *at once*—then the **World Trip,** also FREE if you will do me a small favor.

Don't Miss This—Cut This Ad Out Now and Mail to Me

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O. K. Seeds have been standard for more than a quarter of a century.

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Garden, Field and Flower seeds.

Catalog ready about January 1.

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12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send to us with 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. Charles Alvin, Box 3693, K-58, Philadelphia, Pa.

5 Fine POST CARDS FREE

Send only 2c stamp and receive 5 colored Gold and embossed cards free, to introduce post cord offer. Capital Card Co., Dept. 130, Topeka, Kan.

25 Artistic Post Cards. Mag. Cat. Club plan. Roy C. Bertram, Dorchester Center, Mass. **10c**

SEND DIME for 20 Comics. EAGLE ART CO., Charleston, N. H.

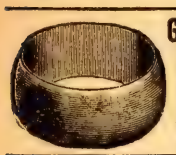
6 Views of Texas and your name in the Southern Post Card Exchange 3 months for 25c. Address, **Jos. Morgan, Gatesville, Texas**

$6.20 For rare 1853 Quarter; $3600 for old dollar; $100 for old cent, and other big premiums paid for many kinds of coins dated before 1895 of dates and conditions required. **We buy every kind of used Stamps,** including those now in use. You can make **Big Profits,** perhaps a fortune. Send postal for **Free Booklet.** Address, Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., H 9, New York.



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We give a *Fine Gold Plated, STEM-WIND & STEM-SET, Guaranteed Watch, Engraved Front & Back; Proper Size;* also *Gold Plated Ring* set with 2 Sparkling Im. Diamonds, for selling 24 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.40 & we will send Watch, Ring & Chain. E. F. Spencer & Co., Horton, N. Y.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the $1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address, R. F. MOSER, 352 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



Paper Supply Pencil

Just out. The only Pencil made that supplies you with paper instantly for taking down memorandums, etc. Same size as fountain pen. Made of Aluminum, can be refilled instantly with extra roll containing 6 feet of paper. First quality Pencil packed in box with two extra rolls of paper, 25c. postpaid. Order at once. O. K. SUPPLY CO., 11-H Sacramento Blvd., Chicago.



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PALACE MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 507, CHICAGO, ILL.



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FOR ONLY 6 Cents WE WILL SEND YOU **10 Beautiful Floral POST CARDS**

Gold finished, brilliant, natural colors, usually retail 2 for 5 cents. Just think, 25 cents worth for THREE 2-CENT STAMPS; also tell you how to get FIFTY WONDERS OF EUROPE cards absolutely FREE. Our supply is limited, so write today.

POSTCARD EXCHANGE, Desk Ed., Omaha, Neb.

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Inability to hold urine during the night or day, in old or young, is not a habit but a dangerous disease. Our HARMLESS Pastilles are guaranteed to cure it.

O. H. ROWAN DRUG CO., Dept 10 London, Ont., Canada. **A 25c. Pkge. FREE.**

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Send 15c to Carr Drug Co., Muncie, Indiana, and get full sized 50c box Kaskers Kidney Tablets. They cure backache in 24 hours. Quick relief; speedy cure for all kidney, bladder troubles and bedwetting.

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No Two Alike—Latest Designs

Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Birthday, Friendship, Good Luck, Roses and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cents if you answer this ad immediately.

J. H. SEYMOUR, 234 W. Eighth Street, Topeka, Kan.

The Ruined Home

BY ELLEN KENT, *Erie Co., Pa.*

In a nook within the forest,
Where the whispering breezes play,
And the waterfall's low murmur,
Sings it sweet song night and day—
There, within a vine-clad arbor,
Where we thought no foe would roam,
Mate and I, in the early summer,
Built ourselves a cozy home.

Oh! those spring-tme days were lovely,
And our hearts o'erflowed with joy,
For we saw no clouds approaching
That threatened to destroy.
We were busy, yet so happy,
That our work seemed more like play;
And the forest often echoed,
With my joyous roundelay.

Sometimes our voices mingled,
And we sang without a fear;
Soon three tiny birdlings listened,
To our songs so sweet and clear.
Oh! it was a constant pleasure,
Caring for those downy balls;
But I'll say it kept us busy,
Answering their hungry calls.

We both attended to their wants,
And watched with loving care;
In turn each acted as bodyguard,
When the other wasn't there.
One day, Mate called, as usual,
For me to guard the nest,
While she flew through the bushes,
For certain food in quest.

All at once I heard a footstep,
And the sheltering leaves were stirred,
And I caught a glimpse of something,
That might frighten any bird.
I tilted by head and listened,
The steps were drawing near;
I sounded a note of warning,
For my absent mate to hear.

A flash, and all was over;
My warning came too late;
And I saw the life blood flowing
From the breast of my wounded mate.
I was wild with grief and terror,
When I saw that she was dead;
And with scarcely a hope of escaping,
I spread my wings and fled.

But I watched the scene from a distance,
'Till I saw the coast was clear,
Then I hastened back to my lonely home,
And those helpless ones so dear;
They were unharmed, except by fright
(I expected to find them dead),
But oh! such a cry as they set up,
Clamoring to be fed.

But from grief they, too, soon perished,
Or perhaps 'twas a lack of care,
For although I tried to do my best,
Their mother wasn't there.
And thus it was, that four sweet lives,
With their home-joy was destroyed,
All through the thoughtlessness of those
Whom we never had annoyed.

Oh! the cruelty of hunters,
Who, just in wanton play,
Or to show their skill as marksmen,
Take such precious lives away,
Little thinking, and less caring,
For the good that we may do,
Catching bugs and harmful insects
That might prove their ruin, too.

On the Cellar Door

We fellows held a meeting, and Tommy had the floor;
Ned Parks was in the chair, sir, on Charley's cellar door.
We'd voted for a lot of things and ruled some others in,
When Tommy's mother sent for him, which made no end of din.

'Twas in the middle of his speech, but Tommy had to go,
For if your mother sends for you, you haven't half a show.
The thing that we complained of was that neither just nor kind
Is the way a fellow's mother veers, and dares to "change her mind."

Yes, Tommy said his mother said that he might spend the day
A-playing by that cellar door; then would not let him stay,
But thought of errands he must run, and broke our meeting square
In two just at the height of fun, and I tell you 'twasn't fair.

Grown people have such a funny way. If we should change our mind
When we had made a promise, why, they wouldn't be so blind;
They'd call it fibbing, if you please, or something worse than that,
A small black word of letters three; I've heard them plain and pat.

But we left our ruined meeting and went to playing ball,
And kicked it well, with might and main, there by Tom's mother's wall;
For we couldn't bear to stand around the dreary cellar door
When Tommy's mother changed her mind just when he had the floor.

—*Margaret Sangster, in Harper's Round Table.*

A Little Fun

The New Way

"Hello, my friend; when you are down my way in your automobile drop in some time."

"But I ride in an aeroplane."

"Oh, sure. When you are up my way drop out sometime."

"What kind of ships appear most on the land?"

"Receiverships and courtships."

The Kind that Go to Heaven

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "what kind of people go to heaven?"

Up went a little hand. "The dead ones."

The Answers Worried Him

Mother—"Herbert, you mustn't ask your papa so many questions. They irritate him.

Herbert (shaking his head)—"It ain't the questions, ma. It's the answers."

He Read It

"Miss Molly," the pleasant-faced teacher of the Vernon school, was having great difficulty teaching Jack to read. The new word was "cow," and she had exhausted her usual devices. At last, in reviewing the word, she wrote it in large letters on one part of the blackboard and in small letters at another place. Pointing to the large word she said: "Now, Jack, this is cow."

Then, placing her pointer on the small word, she asked, "Jack, what is this word?"

Quick as a flash came the response: "My golly, Miss Molly, it must be a calf."

Professional Differences

The more of lawyers there are in a suit,
The longer it's bound to last.
The more physicians there are in a case,
The sooner it's over and past.

"Did he take the medicine I left for him religiously?"

"I don't think he took it religiously, he made such a racket every time he had to take a dose."

"Why is there never a whole day?"

"Because a day always breaks when it begins."

FREE BOOK ON CANCER

Every person suffering from Cancer should read the new illustrated book recentlly written by a noted authority on this disease. Sent free to any one interested. Write today. Address Dr. O. A. Johnson, Suite 874, 1233 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Revised Upward

"Mother, may I go out to fly?"
"Oh, yes, my darling daughter,
But do not go too near the sky,
And when you fall, hit water."

A Bad Spell

If an S and an I, with an O and a U
With an X at the end spell Su,
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
Pray what is a speller to do?

Then if also an S and an I and a G
And a H, E, D, spell side,
There's nothing much left for a speller to do
But go and commit siouxeyesighed.

—*Success.*

Where He'd Rather Go

A celebrated Angelican devine, the late Bishop of Rochester, who had been ailing for some months, decided to consult Sir Frederick Trevers, the noter surgeon. After a careful examination, Sir Frederick pronounced his verdict and added: "Your lordship must go to Algiers or some winter resort on the Riviera."

"Impossible," replied the bishop; "quite impossible. I have too much work to get through."

"Well," said the doctor, "you must make your choice. It is either Algiers or heaven."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the bishop with a sigh; "then I suppose it must be off to Algiers, though I never did like that place."

—*Success Magazine.*

Must Have Been In or Out of It

Little Lola was sitting on her grandfather's knee one day, and, after looking at him for some time, she said: "Gwanpa, was 'oo in ze ark?"

"Certainly not, my dear," replied the astonished old gentleman.

"Zen," continued the small inquisitor, "why wasn't 'oo dwonded?"—*Lippincott's.*

His Name Was Raymond

Raymond, age five, returned from Sunday school in a state of evident excitement. He strutted around the room as if about to burst with importance. The sympathetic eye of his mother was not slow to observe this.

"What's the matter, Raymond?" she asked.

"Oh, mother," exclaimed the small boy, his eyes sparkling, "the superintendent said something awful nice about me in his prayer this morning."

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'Oh, Lord, we thank Thee for food and Raymond.'"

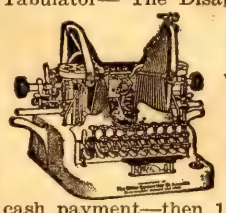
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The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An *educator* as well as a *money* maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

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N. S. U. MOTOR COMPANY
206 W. 76th St. New York City

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

BANITY'S CONFESSION

The vibrant tones of the church bell rang out and the face of the tenderfoot grew solemn. "The sound of that bell always makes me homesick," he said presently.

"Them air bells reminds me some vivid of Banty Duff," remarked Shorty Hart on his part. "I was thinkin' of that unprepossessin' beauty when you spoke. Along about lass grass thar comes to our enlightened community a young woman answerin' to the cognomen of Eleanor Grey. I don't surmise none that they ever turns out any tintypes that compares with the peerless beauty of this little lady. She engages to work in the Surprise restaurant, but she collides with misfortune the minute she strikes town. You see, tenderfoot, when she gets off the stage she leaves her pocketbook containing $200 on the seat. But when she goes back to look for it fifteen minutes later, the money is missin' just the same as it would be in any metropolitan village.

"The bad feature is that the girl had saved this money to pay off a debt on her mother's home back East, and, of course, she felt simply awful. It seems as if the old lady would lose the domicile. Miss Grey worries herself almost sick. We boys offers to take up a collection to raise the amount of the money lost. But Miss Grey, never havin' seen us before, has her idees about propriety, and refuses point blank to accept a donation, although she thanks us with tears in her eyes.

"I reckon several days passes and then Banty Duff goes pesterin' over to the restaurant and hangs around undecided for a spell. Something is shorely gnawin' at the vitals of the aforesaid Banty, who finally calls Miss Grey out of the kitchen whar she is composin' some flapjacks and after lookin' on the ground as if ashamed of himself, says: "Miss, I wants to tell you that I'm the meanest man in the State, and why I escapes lynch' so long is a mystery.'

" 'What do you mean?' inquired the young lady, pretty much concerned.

" 'I means it was me that stole your pocketbook and I'm mighty sorry for it. I hain't slept since I committed the heinous crime, and I want to return your money.'

"With that he hands a roll of bills to the girl and is so eternally ashamed of himself that he hasn't the courage to look her in the face. He digs his heel in the ground as if waitin' for her to call him appropriate names; but, as she never speaks, he walks away.

"Of course, everybody shuns Banty after that, and the sentiment is so strong that even Blossom Rock wouldn't drink with him, and when you know Blossom, you'll realize what this means.

"Miss Grey looks scornfully every time she sees Banty, who is the loneliest man in town. Everything goes along in a sort of a monotonous way until Caliope Murphy falls sick, and, bein' the furst time he was ever ill, he thinks he's goin' to die. His conscience prompts him to make certain confessions before he gradooates as a corpse, but the most interestin' statement he made was the one admittin' that he was the miscreant who stole Miss Grey's money.

"This cleared Banty and restores him to the lovin' regyard of the populace. He had simply lied to the girl so she would take the money and pay off her mother's mortgage.

"As I was goin' to say in the first place," remarked Shorty, "that church bell is tollin to let the multitood know that the nuptooals of Banty Duff and Miss Grey air about to be performed.

He'll Renew

My time is out, but I'll renew;
I won't quit taking UP-TO-DATE;
I'm taking papers not a few,
But none teach what's in UP-TO-DATE.

READING FOR PROFIT

Now that we have a little time, after the lamps are lighted, before it is time to retire, perhaps we can read a little. Of course, we read the agricultural papers right along, but as we farm boys and girls have no intention of "taking a back seat" when our city cousins are talking so learnedly of the "world of literature," we mean to become at least slightly acquainted with some of its characters ourselves. As Shakespeare is so widely quoted, let us begin our winter's reading with one of his plays. Perhaps "The Merchant of Venice" would be as good a choice as we can make. A well-printed copy, with explanatory notes, bound in heavy paper, can be had for 15 cents, so its cost will prohibit no one from reading with us. Be sure to get a copy with notes, as without them we would not understand the meaning of some sentences. You know Shakespeare lived three hundred years ago and his English is slightly different from our present usage. Then let us read slowly, constantly consulting the notes. While we might scan the pages of "The Merchant of Venice" in a single evening, we could not claim to have really read the book. We want to read carefully, so as to understand fully the thought. After reading see how many of these questions we can answer clearly:

1. What is known of Shakespeare's life?
2. What other plays were written by him?
3. Who, in "The Merchant of Venice," was in need of money?
4. Of whom did he borrow?
5. On whose credit?
6. Of whom is it said that "His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you search all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the search"?
7. Who is Jessica?
8. Who is her lover?
9. Who is Nerissa?
10. Which of her suitors does Portia accept?
11. What lessons applicable to our own conduct can we learn from "The Merchant of Venice"?

How Lincoln Saved Thirty Dollars

While Lincoln was practising law in Springfield the fire hose company, desiring to buy some new apparatus, sent out subscription-papers, and our youthful collector called upon the future President. He was closely examined on the purpose of the subscription, and finally Lincoln agreed to subscribe in this fashion: "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving $50 to the brigade, and she'll say: "Abe, you will never have any sense! Twenty dollars is quite enough.' So to-morrow, my boy, you come around and yet your $20."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

A Letter from Connecticut

Our Up-to-Date Young Folks:

You ask the boys and girls what they do during spare time. So I am going to answer you.

My school is one and a half miles from my home and I attend very regularly unless sickness or stormy weather prevents my doing so. Before going to school I help with the outside work, driving the cows to pasture, feeding chickens, etc.

Then I come into the house and help my mother with the housework, washing dishes, sweeping the floor, bringing water and wood, etc.

Then I dress for school, pack my lunch and run off to school, so as not to be late.

In order to accomplish all this I get up at 6 o'clock every morning.

When I come home from school I have a little lunch, then I bring the cows, feed the hens again and do other chores too numerous to mention.

In the summer time I help quite a little in the field, planting, hoeing, weeding, etc.

Hoping that you will be satisfied that I try to do my best every day, I remain, One of your little farmer girls,

FREDA KATZ, *Aged Eleven.*

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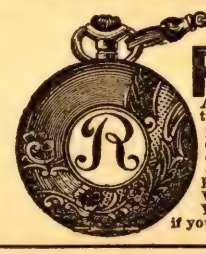
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Good firms want reliable representatives. Are you interested? Read the advertisements in the Business Exchange under AGENTS WANTED

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

Guaranteed for Years.

OUR OFFER: One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription 2 years for 50 cents.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

Minimum prices are printed on page 6. Keep them in mind and ask them.

* * *

As an example of the results from the system of marketing as it exists today we print the following correspondence and our comments follow it. Names are omitted for obvious reasons:

.....Mich., Sept. 13, '09.

.....

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—I find it necessary to write you in regards to the returns that your house is sending to the shippers at this place. Complaints are coming to me every day. I have talked up your house and the farmers are only beginning to ship. Many of them are waiting until they heard what returns were realized by others.

Mr. ..... gave me his bill received from you last week and requested me to forward it to Mr. Hanley, M'g'r. at Buffalo and I did so today. (1) Mr. ..... sent very fine apples, bought his baskets and packed them. When the expenses were paid he had a few cents over $1.00 per barrel. This will never do. (2) The same fruit would have sold on our local market at $1.75 at the least. Our farmers know what their stuff is worth and will withdraw their shipments from your house if you will not deal fairly with them.

(3) I believe it would pay your firm well to pay at least 50 cents per barrel above an otherwise fair and good price, for you would receive large shipments of good fruit now, and later potatoes.

Will you explain why you have sent such returns? You say the fruit was No. 1 and the price paid should have been the same. Can we trust you? Can't you boom your house here by good prices?

Yours truly,

.....

Following is the reply the house sent to the above letter.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17, 1909.

Mr. .....

.....

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of your favor of the 13th and have noted carefully what you have to say concerning the complaints of your shippers. Especially, Mr. .....

.....

(4) We are not at all surprised that the shippers around .....complain about the returns on their goods. You know very well it is necessary for shippers to do their part in order to make it possible for the commission merchant to do his part in a satisfactory way. We have been watching very carefully the receipts of goods from ....., and we must say that the growers in that territory have very little idea of grading, packing and shipping fruit. We find apples coming in here with No. 1's No. 2's and cider stock all in the same basket; we also find that the same farmers ship goods that should go to the hogs instead of the markets. (5) We appreciate that in most instances this is not due to any intention on the part of the shippers to evade their duty, but they simply are not familiar with the proper grades and methods of handling. We find conditions very different in the ..... and ..... sections. The growers there understand how to handle fruit and shipments from them are usually of strictly fancy appearance and grade, and hold their own in competition with fruit from any other part of the country.

(6) Now, concerning Mr. ..... particular shipment; we will say that this shipment arrived here during quite warm weather and at a time that the market was draggy on early varieties, also the fruit was in more or less bad condit owing to the extremely warm weath These things account for the low prices we realized. We dare say that we are not thoroughly familiar with the ..... section and don't want you to infer that our comments apply to all the growers. Some growers there have orchards that were properly sprayed and cared for and who understand handling fruit. Such shippers we like to get acquainted with and we do not fear that we can give them satisfactory returns. (7) We certainly do not want to encourage farmers who put up inferior grades to continue the practice by giving them more than the stock will sell for.

You can rest assured that all the shippers in ..... will receive a square deal at our hands and that they will get all their goods sell for.

.....

The same house wrote to Mr. Hanly, Mgr., National League of Commission Merchants, Buffalo, N. Y., as follows:

Chicago, Sept. 17, 1909.

Mr. H. E. Hanly, Bus. Mgr.,

Dear Sir:—* * * (9) We judge from the quality and appearance of the fruit that we received from the ..... territory that the whole trouble with the farmers there is that they are not familiar with the proper methods of grading, and shipping fruit. Their shipments, so far, have consisted of very small lots and each shipment has the ear marks of what is known as the "farmer's pack" all over it. We dare say these people mean well and it may be possible to educate them up to handling their fruit in the proper way. But until such time it will be practically impossible for us or any other house to obtain satisfactory results for them and their business cannot be worth much to any firm.

Later we received another letter from the same section as follows:

——— Mich., Oct. 4, 1909.

Dear Mr. Everitt,

(10) I am very sorry to say that the commission house that you recommended for us to ship our fruit to has done very poorly by us. I shipped 16 barrels of apples well graded, in three grades, and well packed and all I received was $1.00 a barrel. (11) I shipped some to ..... graded and packed the same way and got good returns. (12) We might better feed them to the stock. (13) I think I will ship my apples to Mr. ..... unless we find some one who will do better by us.

.....

Commenting on the last letter first: (numbers correspond to numbers in the letters:)

(10) We did not recommend any commission firm and under the old system of marketing cannot afford to. The most conscientious house in the country cannot guarantee satisfaction at all times to all shippers unless it would follow the plan recommended in the first letter, (see 3). But no house could last long on that basis. We did print in this paper the members of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, and as their honesty and responsibility is vouched for by their association we believe the best average results will be obtained through them.

(1) (4) (6) Note the difference of opinion as to the quality. In a case like this the shipper is absolutely powerless under the present system. We do not pretend to say who was right but with the correct system this question would never arise.

(2) We have recommended many times in this paper to take the best home price until a better system is established, rather than run the risk of transportation, weather and market conditions at a distant point. But farmers seem to have a mania for shipping while, if they hit a favorable market, the best they can do is to save a middleman's small profit.

(5) (9) As long as individual farmers do their own grading, and pack according to their own ideas, there will be lack of uniformity and much variation in returns. Such consignments complicate the handling, increase the expense and open the way for dickering and bickering that would not be possible if all the fruit of Michigan or a considerable section was graded to two or three standard grades which could always be relied upon.

(11) You did not say that they were shipped at the same time. A day or two often times will make the difference between profit and loss. Under the old system all is uncertainty.

But if the farmers will simply organize and cooperate in marketing their fruit and other crops, all uncertainty will be at an end forever. And we don't mean for the producers only, but for the handlers too. The latter are as anxious for a change as the farmers can be. But they cannot bring it about. They must wait until the farmers are ready to do it. In the meantime farmers are losing every year as much as it would cost to build the machine of marketing and maintain it during the life of the present-day farmers.

Oh, that farmers would be as energetic to build a permanent marketing machine that would serve them for all time as they are to ship their produce direct and cut the local dealer out of a little margin for relieving them of the risk and responsibility. Their shortsightedness, prejudice, selfishness, and distrust of their brother farmers and those who would and could help them is appalling. It is amazing that any one of them will wait to be urged to take the necessary step; that there is a community anywhere in the country that can be kept from organizing and co-operating since the way is made so clear by this paper.

The particular community where the shipments of apples referred to, originated, has several local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity. Pray tell us, what kind of stuff are those farmers made of, that they don't all get together and ship the produce of that section, as one individual? Let them do this and their example will be contagious until the whole state is doing the same. We can account for it only by concluding that men are now like they were 2,000 years ago. They have eyes, but see not; ears, but hear not; the right plan but do not use it. But they will use it by and bye. The time will surely come when they will be so completely disgusted with the old system and themselves for perpetuating it so long that they will turn to the new, which is much simpler and will give absolutely reliable and satisfactory results.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *Please give me and other farmers through our esteemed, Up-to-Date and great paper for correct advice, instructions how to build a granary and how to keep grain from spoiling.—John S. Hutchison, Belmont County, Ohio.*

ANSWER. The subject is too broad to treat here, but I refer you to Portable Elevator Manufacturing Company, 123 McClum St., Bloomington, Ill. Ask this company for its book, "Granary and Crib Plans."

QUESTION. *How can I destroy the wevil in my wheat?* (This question comes from several subscribers.)

ANSWER. Obtain some sulphide of bi-carbon at your drug store. Make the bin or granary as tight as possible to confine the fumes. Saturate cloths with bi-carbon and place on top of grain. The fumes are heavier than air and will permeate down through the grain and kil linsect life. It will help to cover the grain and thus confine the fumes. Keep fire away and don't breathe the fumes too long. If one application is not enough repeat. If depth of grain is very great a pipe may be inserted in the pile with very small holes to allow the bi-carbon to escape. A pipe of small diameter should be used.

MICHIGAN

Organizers wanted to aid in the organization in Michigan and the great potato pool. A splendid field for patriotic and energetic men. Address

CHARLES EMMERSON, Secy.,
Traverse City, Mich.

The Seed You Sow

A wonderful thing is a seed—
The one thing deathless forever.
The one thing changeless—utterly true,
Forever old, forever new,
And fickle and faithless never.

Plant blessings, and blessings will bloom;
Plant hate, and hate will grow;
You can sow today—tomorrow shall bring
The blossom that proves what sort of thing
Is the seed, the seed you sow.

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give, success is sure to attend your efforts.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Third Power

"It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

Should be read by all farmers.
English Edition, 25c postpaid.
German Edition, 50c postpaid.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Thousands of dollars are lost every year by the American farmers through the spoiling of meat, killed when the weather was a little too warm, or through a sudden rising of temperature. The ordinary way of preserving meat is to "salt it down" right after it has cooled off. It takes the salt, smeared on the outside, some little time to get to the bone, where the spoiling begins, and, if the weather is not just right the hams and shoulders are almost certain to be tainted or spoiled. This danger is done away with by the use of a patent meat salter sold by the T. J. Turley Co., Owensboro, Ky. It is an affair something on the order of a bicycle pump, with a long sharp snout on it. This is filled with brine, the snout stuck to the bone, and the brine squirted around it, making the meat sure of staying pure and sweet. Farmers everywhere will profit by using it.

If you have an ambition to be a traveling salesman, and have ordinary intelligence—and every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has—there is no reason why your ambition should not be gratified. The National Salesman's Training Association, Dept. 444, Kansas City, Mo., will teach you the basic principles of salesmanship by correspondence. They have testimonials from every State in the Union. Send for their free literature.

"A poor fanning mill is an abomination unto the Lord, but a good one is a joy forever." That's really so, too, for there is no machine that every farmer needs more than a fanning mill. Manson Campbell Co., Detroit, Mich., are making a free trial proposition with their mills, and if you haven't already done so you should get their booklet, free if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

That Explained It

He hadn't said a word for what seemed to be nearly an hour, and she was getting impatient. Finally she blurted:

"What makes young men so dull nowadays?"

"I haven't the least idea," was the reply.

"That's the reason," said she, with a point, "but I don't believe they are all that way."

He Is Safe

With UP-TO-DATE to read at home,
And justice on my side,
I know that I can get along,
Whatever may betide.

THE NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION

October is the month in which it has been customary to hold the annual National convention of the Society of Equity. This was true of the old American Society of Equity and of the newer Farmers Society of Equity. Many members have inquired about the date for the convention since it was not announced in this paper. For their information, and for the information of others we issue the following statement:

At the annual convention of the American Society of Equity in October 1907, it was captured by a clique of men led by C. O. Drayton, M. F. Sharp, W. W. Scott and M. Wes. Tubbs, four directors of the Society. The purpose of these people was to prevent Mr. Everitt, the founder of the Society and its president up to that time, from exposing the treason of these four directors all through 1907 in their efforts to divert the society from its original plan and from the accomplishment of its good objects for farmers. To accomplish this end they conspired with certain of the delegates to the 1907 convention and deceived many others as to the true condition and succeeded in keeping Mr. Everitt, the president, from delivering his annual address and from making a report to the convention of the progress of the Society during the year.

Loyal members; those who were not in the conspiracy and who were not dominated by the corrupt clique, then did the only thing that was left to do to save the Society; they retired from the convention hall and organized another convention and transacted the regular business of the convention, holding, in all things, to the true principles of the Society and to the original plans which had proved so successful prior to the time when the aforesaid directors departed into unknown and untried paths.

The call for the convention was as follows:

Whereas, we consider the gathering now assembled in this city alleged to be a meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity of North America, is revolutionary in its action and purpose; that it disregards the traditions and teachings of the Society; that it is made up of an unfair, unjust and illegal representation dominated by influences antagonistic to the principles and corporate purposes of the Society, in many cases violating the constitution thereof and acting counter to its original purposes;

Therefore, the undersigned, duly appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity of North America, do hereby call a meeting of such delegates to convene at room 202 in the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 25, 1907, to consider the matters above set forth, and take such action as may be deemed wise and for the best interests of the said American Society of Equity of North America.

Upon assembling in convention the following proclamation was issued:

We, regularly elected delegates to the fifth annual convention of the American Society of Equity of North America, now in session at Indianapolis, Ind., met pursuant to the above call, do withdraw from the sessions of said convention, and we do repudiate many of the acts of said convention, and we do hereby assemble and declare ourselves the true representatives of the American Society of Equity of North America, and we proceed to hold a convention pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors in their meeting held July 23-26, 1907. We declare that the alleged convention now assembled in the hall of the Denison Hotel is unduly dominated by persons not farmers, and who do not represent the farmers' interests; neither do they stand for the true principles of the American Society of Equity of North America, nor for the carrying out of its plans, nor the accomplishment of its declared objects.

Before adjourning the following statement of purposes was issued:

The action we have taken is a precautionary one, to save the Society from mischievous counsels, wrong purposes and evil influences. Should these continue to dominate the organization, we stand ready to act, and to act promptly.

We appeal to our constituents, and to the membership everywhere, did we do right, and will you sustain us?

With heartfelt devotion to the cause of Equity, and to the Society that has taught to the world and compelled the recognition of the doctrine of equitable prices for farm produce, and controlled marketing to secure them, we are, Devotedly yours,

Signed by officers and delegates.

For one year we waited, hoping that the better element in the old society would realize that the course persued by C. O. Drayton and his co-conspirators would lead to certain ruin of the society and the loss of all that had been accomplished in five years of hard work to build it up to a commanding position. But our hope was not realized. Then, when at the illegal 1908 convention of the old society, Drayton was elected president, Sharp vice president and Chas. A. Speer, since that time a self-confessed criminal, a director of the society, and the whole organization came under the 1907 clique of traitors, it was evident that there was no hope of accomplishing the objects of the society and which are so dear to farmers, through the old organization. Then the Farmers Society of Equity was incorporated and came to the rescue.

Nothing has been accomplished by the old society since the unfortunate 1907 convention, all of their so-called exchanges failed as we predicted they would, members everywhere have repudiated the headquarters under the leadership of Drayton and his coterie of insurgents, department and state unions which were performing their functions in 1907 have become inactive and dead, and the same with local and county unions all over the country. The old society is thoroughly disrupted in all its parts and greatly involved in debt with no hope of payment as the income has stopped. For two years they existed and paid extravagant salaries to officers, as long as possible, from the momentum the society attained in the previous five years of wise management.

In their desperation, and to carry out the conspiracy, some of the officers of the National union, and officers and employees on the official paper resorted to inventing lies, slanders and libels about Mr. Everitt, and published them to all the members and others. Finally to restrain them and to vindicate himself Mr. Everitt caused the arrest of some of the guilty people and caused prosecutions to be started in the proper courts. The prosecutions were against the National president and the secretary at Indianapolis; the editor, the business manager and secretary of their official paper at Chicago, Chas. A. Speer, a present director, in Gibson Co., Ind., and Garrett M. Walrod, present editor of their paper, in Indianapolis. The three Chicago people were tried in the criminal court of Cook Co., Ill., found guilty and sentenced; Chas. A. Speer, when forced to come to trial pleaded guilty and was sentenced. The other cases could not be put to trial on account of the crowded condition of the Indianapolis, criminal court and because of delay tactics resorted to by the defendants. However it is hoped to bring some of them to trial this month.

In strong contrast with the old organization the Farmers' Society of Equity is making good progress toward reestablishing the society and perpetuating its true principles and accomplishing its objects. This year, 1909, has shown good progress. Old members and old unions have enrolled themselves in it as the real society they originally joined, while much new territory has been entered with excellent results. Every productive interest is again aroused and the indications are that very soon the society will be as strong in membership and influence as it was before insincere men interferred with its work and progress.

But the old headquarters is still a block and hindrance to the rehabilitation of the society in some sections and it will be until the members who are loyal to the original grand principles of the society, wanting it to be what its name implies, a society of equity, eliminate all its old detractors; or until it accomplishes its own final dissolution. The farmers of the country will have an opportunity to do the former at their convention called for November 16th next, at Indianapolis, or its creditors will probably force the latter before the end of this year.

Therefore pending important developments affecting the old society and with the hope for a united Society in which all farmers and all agricultural interests can join to work out their great problems, in the near future, it was deemed wise to delay the Farmers' Society of Equity National Convention a short time.



$5,000 A YEAR

A Fortune To Be Made Each Year Growing Sumatra Cigar Wrapper Tobacco

If you were sure that a small investment would make you independent for life, would you make it? I claim that such an investment will make it possible for you to make $5,000 a year. All I ask is the chance to *prove it* to your satisfaction.

Any sensible man or woman would invest $250, if sure it would return $5,000 *per year,* and *every year,* as long as he or she lived.

The whole question between us then, as seller and buyer, is, *Can we prove what we claim?*

Do You Want to Make $5,000 a Year?

Any man can work a tract with little or no help at all, when the crop is tobacco, which will *grow to maturity* in 60 days.

It has recently been found through a series of tests by Government and private authorities that in a certain section of Baldwin County, Ala., the land contains the proper soil to grow the finest grade of *Shade and Sun-grown Cuban and Sumatra Cigar Wrapper Tobacco*—equal to the best imported, which is in steady demand at from $1.50 to $4 a pound.

In support of the above statements *we show the actual tobacco,* grown there last season.

The yield was 1,800 pounds to the acre. We produce affidavits from the men who grew the tobacco. In other words, *we show the goods.* We don't ask you to buy this land on faith.

What the Land Will Produce

In Gadsden County, Fla., the only other section where this kind of tobacco can be grown, tobacco growers *have grown rich* in the past *five years.*

A few years ago this land could have been bought for $5 an acre. Today *you can't buy it at all,* unless at a very high price. *Some of it returns over* $1,000 *to the acre* yearly.

Our land is *even better* than theirs and our tobacco is of a finer quality.

Cost to Grow

The first year the land can be shaded, barns built, all labor hired, if desired, and yet the tobacco will cost less than 40 cents a pound to produce. Following years the cost is 10 cents to 12 cents a pound. Sells for 75 cnts to $1 a pound *from the grower.* Can you equal this anywhere else?

A Wonderful Opportunity

You have the whole story.

What will you do about this great chance to gain independence?

Sieze the opportunity, or let it go by? Work hard, up North, for a bare living, or go down into God's country and live like a king?

An Ideal Place to Live

In Alabama the climate is delightful. You can be out of doors every day in the year. You will be near salt water—lakes, bays and rivers on all sides, where you can fish, boat and swim. It's a Paradise, a white man's country. Soil will grow everything—tobacco, fruit and early vegetables. *Something producing money the year round.* Good society, schools, churches.

$100,000 Warehouse

Work has begun on one fine, modern $100,000 tobacco warehouse and curing plant. This company will buy your tobacco just as it comes from your farm—no market to hunt.

Now Is the Time to Buy

Some day you will have to pay *ten times* what we ask now. You are asked to come in on the ground floor, *and that's the time to get into any new enterprise, if it looks as good as this does.*

Understand, we don't ask you to spend a dollar with us until you are *satisfied* that our proposition is right in every particular.

All we *do* ask is a chance to *prove up,* and to do this we want to send you full particulars. That's all.

A letter, or a card, will bring the literature to you. The number of tracts to be sold on special easy terms is limited. Warranty deed and abstract of title with every tract.

No Matter What You Think

Perhaps you think $5,000 a year is a humbug. It makes no difference what you think. We are going to *prove* this thing to you if you let us. We will tell you why we *need your help.* We will not ask you to give us a cent—you can remit direct to a National Bank. Ten dollars down and balance easy payments if desired.

We are putting this *right up to you.* We want to send full information. You should write us a letter today if you want to make thousands from a $250 investment.

CHAS. H. LEE, Sales Manager

1304 Heyworth Building CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



BOVEE FURNACES
At Manufacturers' Prices
Save one-half of the cost and more than one-third of the fuel. Send for catalog and plans.
BOVEE FURNACE WORKS, 78 Cedar St., Waterloo, Ia

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper they saw. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement you Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

I Will Send My Scale on Approval



To any businesslike farmer who knows the profit in buying, selling and feeding by weight and not by guess. Forty-five years ago I first fought the scale trust by selling to the buyer in my original "freight paying, free trial before settling plan". I have invented the BEST Steel Frame Pitless Scale made which I sell for less money than any other reliable pitless scale. I send it on approval



and ask no money until satisfactory. New compound beam and beam box free. Introductory discount on first scale only. Let me send a free price list and a scale on approval.

"JONES He Pays The Freight"
No. 23 F St. Binghamton, N. Y.

POTATO MACHINERY



Farmers should write us now for free catalog on Potato Planters, Cutters, 4-Row Sprayers and 2-Horse Elevator Diggers. Address,

Champion Potato Machinery Co., 117 Chicago Ave., **Hammond, Ind.**



Steel Horse Collars Are Humane

No hames to buy or bother with; adjustable in size; wear forever. Endorsed by Veterinaries. Over 30,000 in use. Cheapest and best. Ask your dealer and take no other. Write for our **Free Catalog.** Salesmen wanted; exclusive territory.

Johnston-Slocum Co., 207 State St., Caro, Mich.



Every Farmer Should Have a Seed Microscope

Every farmer and any person having to do with seeds should have this powerful little microscope. Every student who examines insects and botanical matter needs it. Can tell if seed will germinate. Don't guess! Don't run risks! Know!! Examine your seed. A grain of wheat under this powerful glass looks nearly as large as a bakers roll. It will make any farmer money. Price post-paid only 50 cents.

People's Wholesale Store
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

OUR ADVERTISERS

The small classified advertisements in the Business Exchange have a value for those who take advantage of the department, out of all proportion to their size. These "liners" are small and inexpensive. Yet thousands of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING look here to supply various wants.—A farm for sale.—Improved live stock wanted.—A dozen heads or more in the Business Exchange.

Always mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing to advertisers.

The Story of the Atlantic Cable

BY WILLIAM WALKER ATKINSON,
In The Progress Magazine.

To "make good" it is not absolutely necessary that one accomplish a feat or an undertaking of world-wide fame. The essence of "making good" consists in doing one's best—in expressing to the full one's powers of thought and action. To my mind, the spirit of "making good" was expressed by the college student to whose memory a great bronze tablet was recently erected in the halls of one of the great universities. This young man swam to the rescue of the passengers of a vessel that had been wrecked in a great storm on the lakes. He brought them in, one after another—seventeen in all. At the end he fainted from sheer weakness, and it looked as if he had paid the price of his bravery with his life. But, recovering, he raised his head and whispered to his companions: "Boys, did I do my best?" That's the question—"Did I do my best?" Whether the task be a great one, or one of lesser importance to the world—the only true test of its accomplishment should be, "Did he do his best?" And the one who does his or her best in some little occupation or field of endeavor is as worthy as he who accomplishes what the world calls a great thing—providing that he has "done his best."

In the story before us for consideration this month the man did his best, and therein lies the glory and the grandeur of it all. The fact that the feat was world-renowned and opened up a new era to the race was of minor importance in the present consideration, a mere incident—for the "making good" consisted in his doing his best. The laying of the Atlantic cable was a great feat—but the "doing his best" of Cyrus Field was a still greater one. The cable doubtless would have come in time, anyway, but the spirit of Cyrus Field was his own and will serve to inspire other great feats and worthy deeds for centuries to come.

Cyrus Field was the hero of the story of the Atlantic cable—the master spirit of that struggle by which distance and the ocean's power were overcome, and by which the hemispheres were united by the vital bond of electric communication. His early life is but the tale of so many Americans of his time. Born in Stockbridge, Mass., on February 20, 1819, his parents being in but moderate circumstances, the life of the boy was akin to that of hundreds of other boys—nothing exceptionally brilliant or startling. At the age of fifteen years he left school and found employment in the great dry goods establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York City. He worked hard and gained experience—Stewart was a hard taskmaster and exacted his money's worth of work from those in his employ. He stayed there six years, leaving with a good record of "making good" by doing his best.

When he became of age he left Stewart and associated himself with others in a small paper manufacturing business. The paper business met with storms, but Field guided the little craft through them all and when the tempest was over he found himself on the broad seas of Success. He pushed the business and it repaid him well. By the time he had reached the age of thirty-six years he had accumulated $250,000, which was quite a large sum in those days. Instead of trying to become a millionaire, Field decided that he had made enough money for a man to live on for the rest of his life, and enough to leave his family in comfort when he died. So he decided to retire from active business life and to devote his life to travel and study. He spent some time in travel in South America, exploring portions of that continent out of the beaten track of travel. Then he returned home for a little rest. Little did he know that he was to have no rest for the next thirteen years—and that the work of a giant was calling him on, leading him on without informing him of what was before him. The world needed such as he and was insisting upon his service.

Reaching New York he found that one of his brothers had become interested with Frederick Gisborne in a proposed telegraph line across Newfoundland, the purpose of which was to catch the first news from Europe from the steamers arriving off the coast and then telegraphing it across Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence to New York City, so that the metropolis might receive the news of Europe in the then incredibly short time of "six days or less' from the time the steamer left Europe. Some thought that it might be possible for the steamers to bring with them carrier pigeons which might be released before the vessel reached shore and thus save a few more precious hours.

Field's imagination at once fired with the idea that not only was this plan feasible, but that it might be made the first step in the long dreamed-of ocean cable which daring prophets had predicted might come "some of these days." The more he thought about it the more did the idea appeal to him and he entered into the new undertaking with great energy and zeal. Here, indeed, was real man's work, he thought. In vain appealed to him the side of himself that clung to the old idea of a life of calm, peace and comfort—travel and study. But the phase of action was stronger—the "I Dare; I Do"—in him urged him on to action. His friends said that he was possessed by the idea. Its wonderful possibilities in all their dazzling greatness rose before his vision. The cable became a fixed idea with him. And so finally he gave up his life to the work and started into do his best. Others had dreamt this dream before Field—but he alone dared to make his dreams come true.

Various circumstances in the beginning seemed to conspire to lead him into the enterprise. Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., reported to the Government that the recent soundings of the United States Brig Dolphin had established fully the existence of a great plateau on the bed of the Atlantic ocean containing a thick deposit of ooze that rendered it an ideal resting place for an ocean cable, should one ever be constructed—just as if nature had laid this bed on purpose for it. New discoveries in the manufacture of gutta percha solved the vexed question of insulation. These and other things beckoned to Field, calling him on.

He started in in earnest. He drew around him a number of well known merchants, bankers and others, who had confidence in his judgment. They obtained a charter and formed an organization with Peter Cooper at the head. They kept the final step—the ocean cable—in the background, for the time being, and set to work to build the first links, the land cable across Newfoundland and the smaller cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence so as to connect the latter with the established telegraph lines to New York. The plan was that the English steamers were to make a stop at St. Johns and deliver the European dispatches, which were to be immediately telegraphed to New York across the Newfoundland land telegraph and the gulf cable. Dispatches for Europe were to be telegraphed in the same way to St. Johns, then delivered to the outgoing steamers at the last moment, then carried on the steamer across the Atlantic and then delivered at a point on the Irish coast, thence to be telegraphed over a land line across Ireland, and a cable from Ireland to England. This was regarded as a wonderful undertaking and a daring enterprise in those days, and to many it seemed as if man's imagination could go no further. But Field's imagination harbored a far more daring conception than that—one which he dared not make public lest the preliminary plan be injured by the world's derision. He feared that he might be deemed a madman and his plans would be scorned and rejected.

Field and his friends raised one and one-half millions of dollars for the first stages of the plan, and the building was begun. The building of the land line across Newfoundland was a greater undertaking than it may seem at first sight. The country was wild and largely unexplored. Forest, morass and mountain offered obstacles to be overcome and surmounted. Moreover, their grant from Newfoundland compelled them to build "a good and traversible bridle road, eight feet wide, with bridges of the same width" over the entire four hundred miles of wild country along which their land telegraph was to run! But they did it.

Then came the gulf cable—no small matter in those days. They had ordered it from Europe and it was shipped on a bark. Then came the first of that remarkable series of blows dealt by fate to Field and his companions as if to test their mettle and to bring out the power in them. A storm arose and the captain of the bark was compelled to abondon his vessel with its precious cargo, the gulf cable that had cost so much money and time. The cable was lost! They ordered another at once and tried to forget their heavy loss by thinking of and working for the future. They fitted up a steamer to carry the new cable, fearing to trust it to a sailing vessel a second time. Finally this cable arrived safely, and in 1856 it was successfully laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It worked well—the experiment had succeeded. New York was connected by telegraph and cable with the extreme eastward point of America.

Then Field and his associates brooded over the great step—the Atlantic cable. Finally they broached it to the skeptical and doubting public. The prestige of their accomplished work counted for something and people began to listen to them. They issued one-quarter million dollars in bonds and subscribed it among themselves without asking the public's aid. Field went to England to interest people on the other side of the ocean. He had succeeded in opening up communication over four hundred miles of rough country and across a gulf—could he do likewise over several thousand miles of stormy ocean? That was the question. All sorts of objections were raised. Experts proved that the task was physically and scientifically impossible. But Field kept right on at work among the English business world and government officials. Time passed, but he made a little headway each day. Finally the British government decided to offer a subsidy of fourteen thousand pounds sterling, per annum, from the date of the complete laying of the cable, providing that the governments of Great Britain and the United States were granted equal rights to the use of the line. This offer was gladly accepted. Other financial support was obtained and the Atlantic Cable Company was floated. The public began to sit up and take notice and the money began to pour in, now that the hard work had been accomplished—the usual way.

Field's health had been undermined by overwork and overworry (it was before the days of the "Don't Worry Clubs") but he wouldn't give up. He had in his soul the spirit of eternal progress, and felt that "greatest joy of all joys—the joy of going on." He returned to the United States and sought from his own Government the same measure and kind of support that the British Government had accorded him. President Pierce was favorable and so was his Cabinet—but Congress was antagonistic and hostile to his plans and undertakings. They called him a schemer and his plan "a wildcat." But Field kept on working. Finally the supporting measure was carried in the Senate by a bare majority of one vote, and in the House by almost as slender a margin. The President signed the bill on March 3, 1857—almost the last act of his term of office.

Then the United States Government assigned the Niagara, the finest steam frigate in the world, assisted by a companion vessel, to help in laying the cable. The British Government assigned the Agamemnon, with a companion vessel, for a like service. The Niagara was to sail from the American shore, carrying the cable, the end of which had been attached to the shore. The Agamemnon was to meet her in midocean and after splicing the cable she was to sail back to Ireland, carrying the British end of the great connecting link between the two lands.

The work was begun on August 5, 1857, amid great public enthusiasm. Every one was joyous and hopeful, but trouble was brewing. Before the Niagara had proceeded five miles from shore the cable became entangled in the machinery and snapped. After much work the loose end was recovered and spliced and a fresh start was made. For several days the weather was fine and everything proceeded smoothly, and the message of "All's well" was flashed hourly to the anxious waiters on land. But there came one day, when the Niagara was about two hundred miles out from land, when the current suddenly failed. Then came a period of gloom—the captain had about decided to return to land, thinking that the cable had parted under water, when of a sudden the current was renewed, and hope returned to the workers. But this was only the beginning. When about three hundred and fifty miles from shore the cable snapped and the loose end sank in water over two miles deep. The ships returned, and the public set up a great howl of "Failure," calling Field a visionary and advising everybody connected with the undertaking to give it up as impossible of realization. But they didn't know Field. He was just beginning.

A new cable was ordered, and preparations begun for its laying. Some of the money was subscribed, principally by Field, his associates and their friends. Then came the terrible panic of 1857, which swept away the fortunes of several connected with the enterprise, including the larger share of Field's accumulations. Field was left crippled and discredited. Things looked very dark and gloomy for the cable project. Field was regarded as a visionary, and many considered his dream as a nightmare. But still he kept on working. Finaly he secured a new backing, and the support of the Government. In 1858, the laying of the second cable was begun. The plans had been altered. This time the British and the American ships were to meet in midocean, there to splice the two sections of the cable, and then each to sail for its own shores, carrying with it its share of the great artery through which the life currents of the two worlds were to flow.

Terrible storms arose and delayed the meeting of the ships of the two great nations. But finally after a delay of several days they sighted each other, and proceeded rapidly to a meeting. Then they carefully made the splice and each set out for



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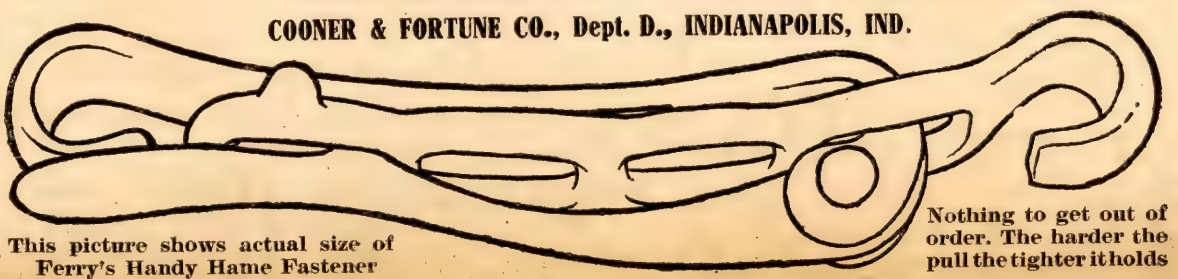
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Nothing to get out of order. The harder the pull the tighter it holds

home. But scarcely had three miles been steamed before the cable parted. The ships returned to each other, made a new splice, and took a fresh start. This time they made forty miles, then the trouble came again. Again they returned, made a new splice, and started off for the third time. Then all went well until they were about two hundred miles apart; then the cable snapped just astern of the Agamemnon. Broken-hearted and discouraged, the two companies gave up the task and both vessels sailed to England.

Then the public howled and jeered, reviled and threw mud—and then promptly forgot about the whole project, their attention being diverted by some trifling sensational event of the day, just as often happens in our own times. The joke grew old and stale—it was another case of "Darius Green and his flying machine." But Field quietly began to complete plans for a fresh start with the remainder of the cable which had not been lost. So absurd and "played-out" did the whole thing seem, that when the ships started this time nobody was sufficiently interested to discuss the matter; even the newspapers gave only a few lines to it, in obscure corners of the paper. Even the projectors had lost hope, and, as one of them afterward said: "Mr. Field was the only man on board who kept up his courage through it all."

On this trip the ships met with a most disheartening series of terrible delays, mishaps and drawbacks — everything went wrong. Frequently the current stopped; then just about "giving-up" time it started again. Storms were encountered, the metal in the cable disarranged the compasses, and the ships sailed out of their courses. Fate seemed against the undertaking. But Field ever urged on the task, and if he lost heart he failed to show it. He was an inspiration to his companions and co-workers. On August 4, 1858, the Niagara anchored at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and the Agamemnon was anchored safe in Valentia Bay, Ireland. Field had won out.

The next day, August 5, 1858, Field sent a long dispatch from Newfoundland to New York, announcing that communication had been opened up with Europe, and that victory had come at last. The public woke up again. Cannons were fired. Bells were rung. Flags were floated. The fickle public wen wild with delight. A great feat had been accomplished. Field was a hero.

The first real message from shore to shore was from the English directors to their American co-workers. It read: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will to men." Then followed a message through from London to Washington, from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, and the latter's reply to the queen. Then again the flags floated and the cannons roared; the bells rang, and the people shouted themselves hoarse. New York was illuminated, and torchlight parades were held in many cities. The height of emotional excitement was reached.

Then came the sickening blow—unexpected and almost fatal. Down in the slimy depths of the ocean bed something happened. The current ceased; communication was over; it was as if the cable had never been.

Then the public again showed its weather-cock tendencies. A great howl of rage went up. Field was denounced as a charlatan, a schemer, a fraud, a tricky stock-jobber. It was openly asserted that the cablegram messages had been gross forgeries—bogus; "faked." Field was threatened; the cry, "Crucify him," again was raised. Even his friends' faith was shaken, and many openly deserted him. But, strange to say, the British Government retained its faith and confidence in him and his project, and showed a disposition to aid him further. It instituted a two years' investigation by experts, who finally reported in favor of going on with the undertaking. But the American Civil war was under way, and the relations between this country and Great Britain were strained, and active co-operation was impossible for the moment. President Lincoln, however, lent his aid and influence to Field, and a certain interest began to be reawakened.

In 1862 Field made a desperate final effort to secure the financial aid necessary for another trial. He went from city to city—almost from house to house—asking for money for the enterprise. He addressed public meetings, and visited leading men everywhere. But all the money he could raise was $350,000. Then he went to England, where he met with better success. A new cable was ordered. But innumerable minor delays arose which set back the enterprise another year. Then he secured control of the Great Eastern, that mammoth vessel, which for a long time was the largest craft afloat—too large for practical service in those days.

On July 23, 1865, the Great Eastern started out to lay the new cable. New difficulties arose—during the voyage it was found that some malicious and treacherous persons had tampered with the cable, and almost impaired its efficiency. This trouble was adjusted, and a careful watch was thereafter maintained. Twelve hundred miles were successfully laid, and only a few days more were required to complete the task. Then the cable fouled and snapped and went to the bottom. Many days of grappling failed to recover it, and Field was compelled to return to England.

It makes one heartsick to record this final, or apparently final, blow. What must have been the effect upon this brave, courageous, persistent man, striving to do his best against apparently unsurmountable obstacles, and trying to make good in face of overwhelming odds But, as Harriet Beecher Stowe said in that wonderful statement that I repeated to you in the October number: "When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you until it seems you cannot hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that is just the place and time that the tide will turn." And that was the spirit that animated Field, and with which he animated his associates. And his spirit prevailed, for his directors determined to give him just one more trial, and to back him to the extent of ordering a new cable and a new equipment.

And the tide did turn. On July 13, 1866, the Great Eastern set out with the new cable. This time she made the trip successfully, and on July 27 communication was re-established. And, not content with this, Field then sent her out to recover the lost end of the 1865 cable—and she succeeded in this also. And so the company had two complete working cables in operation.

Field had succeeded after thirteen years of struggle and heart-breaking effort. And his success now being finally established, the public again wished to elevate him to the position of a demigod, but somehow he met their plaudits with a sad smile, and did not seem to value their proffered honors as highly as they thought to be proper. He had fought his fight, and won his victory, and was experiencing the inner reward that comes to him who has done his best. The baubles of popular enthusiasm lose their charm for such a man, particularly when he has once tasted the popular ill-will directed unjustly and unfairly.

Cyrus Field told the story of his struggle in a few words delivered before the New York Chamber of Commerce at a banquet given in honor of his achievement. He said: "It has been a long struggle. Nearly thirteen years of anxious waiting and ceaseless toil. Often my heart has been ready to sink. Many times when wandering in the forests of Newfoundland, in the pelting rain, or on the decks of ships on dark, stormy nights, alone, far from home, I have almost accused myself of madness and folly to sacrifice the peace of my family and all the hopes of life for what might prove, after all, but a dream. I have seen my companions, one and another, falling by my side, and feared that I might not live to see the end. And yet one hope has led me on, and I have prayed that I might not taste of death till this work was accomplished. That prayer has been answered; and now, beyond all acknowledgment to men, is the feeling of gratitude to Almighty God."

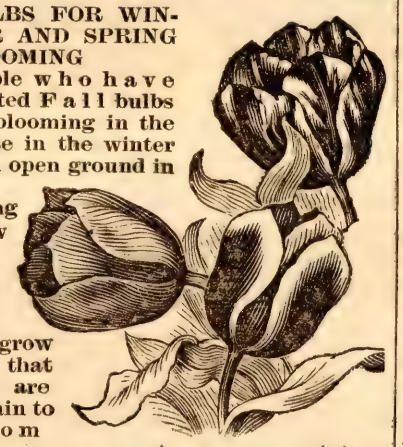
And all this was accomplished before Cyrus Field had attained the age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Field lived for many years, engaging in other work—meeting with some success and some reverses—but always fighting well. On December 2, 1890, he and his beloved wife celebrated their golden wedding happily. The following year his wife passed away from him, and he survived her but a short time. The end—which is but a new beginning—came to him in July, 1892. He did his best.

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Costs only 25c Postpaid.
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1 Narcissus (Van Sion) Yellow, very fine.
2 Tulips, Single Yellow.
2 Tulips, Double Pink.
5 Crocus Yellow and Blue.
This fine collection of 12 bulbs only 25c.

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Cost only 35c Postpaid.
3 Tulips, Single or Double Yellow, White and Red.
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4 Freesia's, Refracter Alba Pure White.
6 Crocus, Yellow, White or Blue.
This fine collection of 18 bulbs only 35c.

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Cost only 60c Postpaid.
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Full instructions how to grow these bulbs successfully with each collection.
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Our free book is the most complete and startling exposure of clothing frauds ever published. Every single one of the "secrets of the trade" is laid bare. And, besides, we teach you how to judge clothing, and how to make your own tests so that you can tell values and pick out a piece of goods that will wear, that will hold its shape, as well as an experienced clothing expert.

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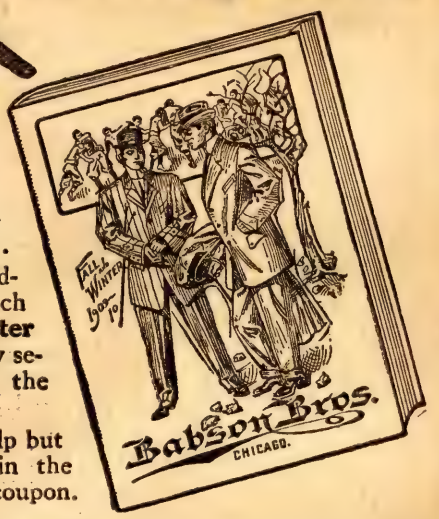
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We want you to see for yourself what matchless qualities we are offering you and at **actual Rock Bottom prices.** We send you the goods themselves—not printed descriptions. You take them in your fingers, feel the actual texture, see the beautiful patterns, pull them to pieces and test the actual quality (and we give you directions so that you can make your own tests as well as an expert).

Then Read Our Liberal Offer—Positively the most astounding offer ever made on **really high-grade** clothing. An offer which will not only save you money, but besides, will enable you to get **better qualities, better styles** and **a better fit** than you could possibly secure in any other way. **An offer which is simply revolutionizing the clothing industry of the country.**

Remember, such simply astounding bargains cannot help but appeal most strongly to every discriminating clothing buyer in the country. So seize your opportunity **NOW,** this minute. See coupon.



Sign This Coupon NOW!

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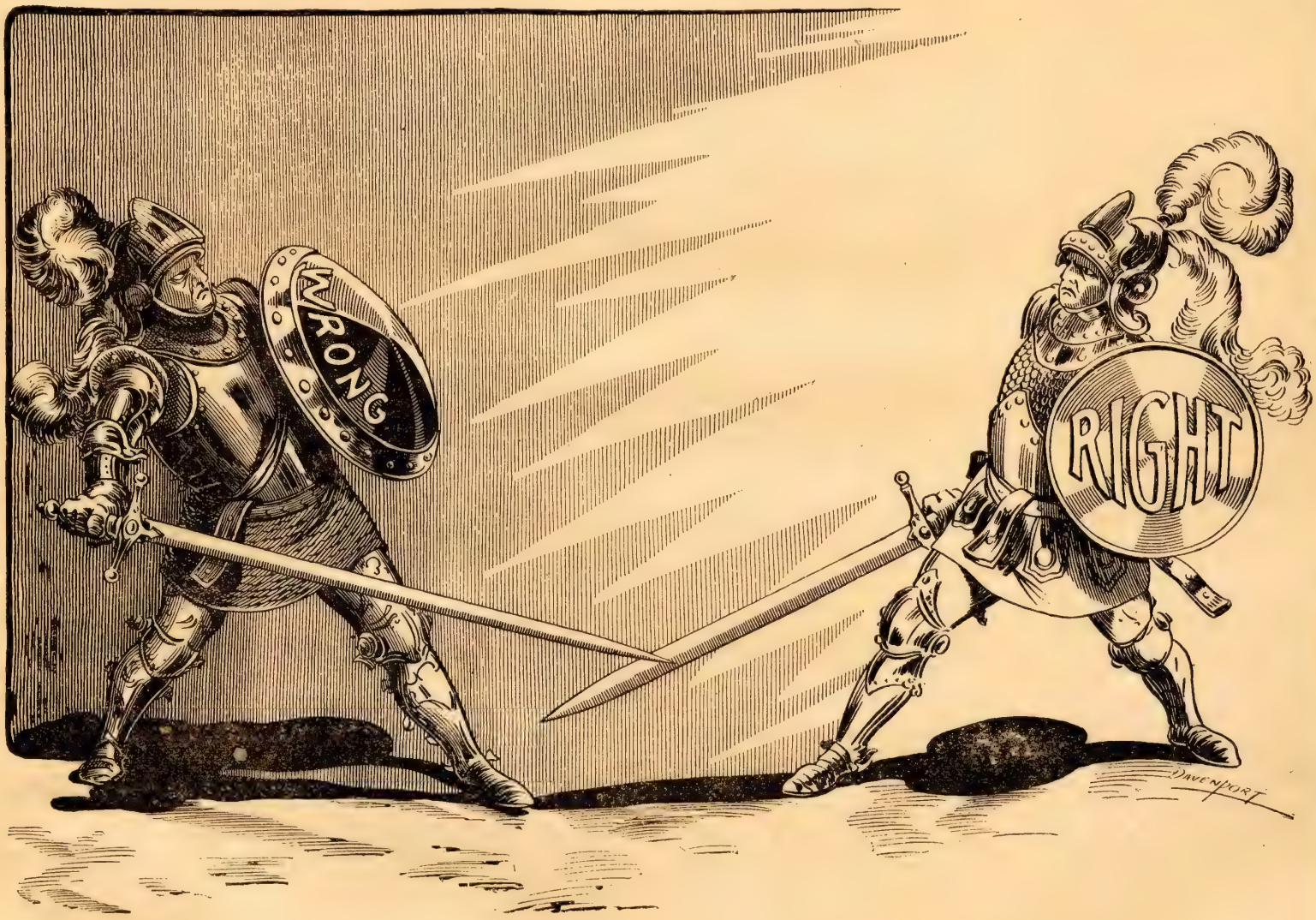
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Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA NOVEMBER 1, 1909 | Number 21

THE SAME OLD WARFARE



"Yes, the old struggle continues. The battle is still on. It is Right against Wrong and Wrong against Right. Who will be victor? Let us hope for the right. When will it end? Who knows? Perhaps never. Certainly not so long as evil men dominate. In the emergency we as usual turn to the great conservative farming class, those who live nearest to nature, and who may if they will absorb most of nature's original purity, justice and goodness."

(See Page 3.)

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
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THE EQUITY SYSTEM

The EQUITY SYSTEM of marketing crops is illustrated as follows: The country is divided into sections, 1 to 7, see the map. There are 487 counties in section 1, 653 in 2, 594 in 3, 432 in 4, 624 in 5, 141 in 6 and 174 in 7. There will be a local union of producers at each station and a county union in each county.

In operation: Whenever a farmer has made a crop, or when he has anything ready to sell (or a couple of days before) he telephones the quantity to his local union, all the local unions in a county report to the county union and all the county unions report to the *section unions*.



Recommended division of the country for the Equity System

In this way the supply of farm crops available will always be known, exactly where it is and what railroads or ship lines it can be shipped on.

The demand will be gotten through the farmers' own representatives in each large market. As all the farm crops will be marketed by the EQUITY SYSTEM, no handler or consumer can get supplies except through the representative. They cannot do without but will hand their orders to him.

Each day each representative will report the demand to his Section Union. Then the report of supply and the report of demand for all that section will be known and it will be a simple operation to direct the supply to meet the demand.

It is very simple. Section No. 2 has the most counties—653. We will say there are ten local unions in each county to report to the county unions. This will be practical. Since there are 653 counties it will require only 653 telephone or telegraph messages daily to report the supply of all farm crops in the great Section comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan to the section headquarters, which may be Chicago. The report of the demand and where it is will be even simpler. Each local union secretary will be the business agent to load and ship the crops. If too much supply in any section it will be reported to others where there are shortages.

By this plan all the markets will get their proportion of the supply, none will be glutted and all the crops will bring profitable prices.

We believe this is the only practical system for marketing farm crops to guarantee steady and profitable prices. To market all the crops by this system will require less people than are employed by some of the great railroad systems.

CENSUS OF 1910

Next year another United States census will be taken, and so far as the agricultural part of it is concerned its correctness will depend upon the preparedness of the farmers to give the facts. The authorities appeal to farmers to prepare for this important duty.

The twelfth census reported a total fixed capital of $5,046,939,516 invested in manufactures. The corresponding total for agriculture was $20,514,001,838, or more than four times that of manufactures. A more conservative estimate, based upon a different standard of comparison, also used by the Census Bureau, places the investment in agriculture as more than twice that of manufactures.

In 1900 the census found 5,739,657 farms, an increase of 1,175,016 over the total for 1890. The 1890 figures were 555,734 higher than the number of farms counted in the 1880 census. Taking the increase between 1890 and 1900 and adding that number to the total reported for 1900, an estimated or approximate number of farms existing at the time of the thirteenth census may be ascertained; the process of calculation being that called "arithmetical progression," the method chosen by the majority of statisticians and also used by the Census Bureau.

Therefore the 1910 total should reach 5,914,673, or, roughly, about 6,000,000 farms, which is the number estimated by Chief Statistician Powers. There were 10,433,188 males and females over ten years of age June 1, 1900, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Professor Powers believes the 1910 census will swell that number to the extent of several millions.

It is estimated that millions of farmers will be reached at their homes or at their mutual improvement meetings by the contemplated method of circulating preparatory information. At the same time these practical steps are being taken by the Census Bureau, the farmers themselves will be called upon to help push the statistical plow over the country-wide field of farm data. The questions concerning crops and farm operations will relate mainly to 1909, but the inquiries regarding farm equipment, etc., will reach to April 15, 1910. As a guide to farmers in preparation for the requirements of the census, the following is given:

"Each person in charge of a farm will be asked to state the acreage and value of his farm; that is, the acreage and value of the land kept and cultivated by him; also the area of land in his farm covered with woodland; and finally, that which is utilized for specified farm purposes.

"Each farmer will be asked to give the acreage, quantity produced and value of each crop, including grains, hay, vegetables, fruits, cotton, tobacco, etc., raised on the farm in the season of 1909.

"Each farmer will be asked to report the number and value of all domestic animals, poultry and swarms of bees on the farm April 15, 1910; also the number and value of young animals, such as calves, colts, lambs, pigs; and of young fowls, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc., raised on the farm in 1909. He will be further asked to state the number and kind of animals sold during 1909 and the receipts from such sales, the number purchased and the amount paid therefor; and also the number slaughtered for food and the value of such animals.

"The law requires a report of the number of cows kept for dairy purposes in 1909, and the total estimated amount of milk produced on the farm; also the amount of butter and cheese sold and the amount received from such sale.

"In addition to the inquiry regarding animals, etc., on the farm April 15, 1910, as explained previously, the census will seek to ascertain the quantity and value of all eggs, honey and wax produced on the farm in 1909.

"Of the expenditures of the farm, the census schedule will call for a statement of the amount paid farm labor, the amount paid for feed for live stock, and the amount expended for fertilizers in 1910.

"If the farm changes owners or tenants between the crop year 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910, it is requested that the occupant of the farm in 1910 shall secure the above information relating to the farm for the preceding year, 1909. The owner or tenant this year should leave his book record with his successor."

It is hoped all information given will be exactly correct, but no one need hesitate regarding assessments and taxes, for these reports will not, and cannot, be used for that purpose.

HAS THIS PAPER MADE YOU MONEY?

Write a Letter and Earn $10.00

THE aim of the publisher and Editors of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to make it the most helpful paper for farmers printed in the sense of telling our readers how to get all the money they should have from the crops they sell.

We know that when this is accomplished; i. e., when crops always sell for right and profitable prices, that every other thing farmers are entitled to can easily be secured.

With enough money on the farms, farm homes can be made more comfortable and beautified, when desired; the schools can be improved and changed, if desired, to train farm boys and girls for happy lives on the farms; public servants can be compelled to render to the farm population the consideration and service they are entitled to; congress will then give farmers parcels post, postal savings banks and other things, if they want them; farm hands and renters will share in the uplift that enough money will give to agriculture, and with the ability to pay as high wages as other employers the farm labor problem will be solved; farm boys will then want to remain on the farms; the farmers ability to secure loans will be increased and every other interest of the farm and the families on farms, whether social, moral or business will be promoted through securing enough money. This must be fundamental in every scheme of country up-lift. It is the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and it is being accomplished.

But how rapidly is it being accomplished? We now want to know.

This is a great country and to work the revolution we seek is a great undertaking. Perhaps you, Mr. Reader, will not know when the revolution is worked. But it will be accomplished as far as YOU are concerned when you become an independent marketer—when you fix in your mind the price you will ask for each crop you produce and refuse to sell for less. And it will be accomplished as a national movement when enough American farmers accept the minimum prices printed in this paper as THEIR minimum prices and all ask them. Then millions of farmers will uphold the individual farmer in his demand for a fair and profitable price which you must admit is far better than millions of your brother farmers trying to beat you to market and compete with you, which gives the buyers their opportunity to beat the prices down.

With the above explanation we want you to write a letter to the editor of this paper so we may know what progress has been made in making farmers free and independent business men. To secure a uniformity of replies and to make it unnecessary to write long letters we submit the following questions.

1. How long have you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING?

2. Has it benefitted you?

3. State briefly in your own words the benefit you believe you got from reading this paper.

4. Have you adopted the plan of asking your price for your crops over taking the price offered by others?

5. If so has it been of financial benefit to you? How much? (Estimate in any one year, any one or more crops, or over a series of years).

6. How many other farm papers have you read regularly during this time?

For the best letter concerning the points above and any others that the writer thinks are important, we will pay $10.00; for the second best $5.00; for each of the next three best $1.00 each; for each of the next four best 50 cents each and for each other letter that is worthy of being reproduced in our columns we will extend the writer's subscription one year.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

Letters must be limited to 200 words, exclusive of the questions. All letters must be mailed not later than December 1st, as shown by the post mark. All letters competing for the prizes should be addressed this way: EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Room R., Indianapolis, Ind.

THEY'VE GOT THE EARTH



—Denver News.

Now they are worrying about the air.

WE KNOW WHO GREW IT



—Cincinnati Star.

But wh[illegible]e core?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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THE SAME OLD WARFARE

When Will It End

Since men inhabited the earth there has been a struggle between the right and wrong. True, different epochs have recognized different standards of right, but the fight has gone on all the same.

It is on today; and perhaps is more intensified because of what we are taught to consider the greater intelligence of the contending forces. In this we are not specially referring to the struggle of the churches against what they call sin, but rather to the wrong that grows in the habits of mankind, of individual intercourse with each other, of society and its bearing upon the race, and of the conduct of the dominant or ruling classes toward the masses.

Some seem to be destined to rule or dominate others; or, rather a power lodged in them somewhere enables them to forge to the front, take advantage of the masses behind them, and benefit by what others suffer and endure. This is seen today in the merciless combinations of the few to exploit the many and accumulate what the world calls wealth that has not been earned or produced by them but by others, and which is used as a means of further and greater oppression. We need not specialize these combinations. Other writers and speakers have done that. The meat trust, the milling combine, the sugar trust, the standard oil, the tobacco trust, the trade exchanges, the transportation consolidations, and many others, are familiar examples. Any institution dealing in commodities, with capital at its control, that can make the prices at which it buys and also those at which it sells, can impoverish those who produce as well as those who consume the commodities, thus absorbing whatever of value there is in those commodities, and ultimately gather in the wealth of the world. Thus is one of the armies, smaller in number but more powerful in battle, waging a relentless war against the larger but more imperfectly disciplined and consequently weaker, army of the masses.

Another demonstration of this relentless warfare may be found in governing or official circles. Here greater deception is used. Those who constitute that circle must go periodically to exploited masses for leave to operate in those circles. Hypocrisy must be employed in order to secure an entrance into that circle or a continuance therein. Some sort of magic spell is woven around the people that holds them as the fly is held in the web of the spider, in which they are blinded to the real purpose of those who ask for place and power, and are thus deceived into voting upon themselves the very things they deprecate.

Seldom has this been more plainly seen than in the recent pretended congressional struggle for what was called tariff revision. The special interests that have become millionaire interests as a result of the absorption of what the masses have produced or earned, had their way in practically everything, while the individual workers, the unorganized masses, the helpless voters entangled in the web of party, could not speak loud enough to be heard in anything.

Again is it seen in the West, where the charge is openly made and has gone without denial, that valuable lands, including more than valuable water powers and mines, have been permitted to go into the hands of wealthy syndicates, whose aim is to convert what belonged to the whole people into instruments of taxation, extortion and absorption of the earnings of the very people who did own them, and who in the spirit of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, would still own them.

The million dollar irrigation projects, that at best are to make fruitful only a single section, but to bring special wealth to we know not whom, is another striking example; as are also the vast tracts demanded of their forests for the benefit of private interests, that the government is now vainly trying to rehabitate at public expense.

And again comes the echo of a scheme to concentrate or centralize the control of the money of the country in a single institution—the so-called Central Bank. Something like the Bank of England, the facetiously styled Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, the Bank of France, and other European countries, possessing the grasping taloms of each with the devil fish tenacles of Wall street added, but without the beneficent popular feature of any of them. One would think the associated national banks have enough power over the currency to satisfy the most grasping, but not enough to satisfy the tyranny of greed.

Along a similar line, a part of the same struggle between right and wrong, it is said President Taft favors a ship subsidy bill, an old scheme that up to now has not been allowed to materialize. Unless it has changed from what it has been heretofore, it is no more than a plan for the government, at public expense, to build up and guarantee profits to those who will run them, ships to constitute a so-called merchant marine; ships to ply the seas between this and other countries for private gain, largely at public expense. All hail to a merchant marine, but let those who get the profits pay the expense. If the business without national aid cannot be made profitable, let it go as goes other business that is not profitable. There is much farming that is not profitable, yet no one proposes to subsidize the unprofitable farms.

If we wish to raise a moral question we have only to refer to the government's alliance with the liquor traffic—not only the permitted but the enforced distribution of liquors among people whose laws forbid it, and the making of the United States mails, a vehicle for the sale of liquor, and to arrange for its distribution. And doing it all for a **FEE.**

Yes, the old struggle continues. The battle is still on. It is Right against Wrong and Wrong against Right. Who will be victor? Let us hope for the right. When will it end? Who knows? perhaps never. Certainly not so long as evil men dominate. In the emergency we as usual turn to the great conservative farming class, those who live nearest to nature, and who may if they will absorb most of nature's original purity, justice and goodness.

But the farmers, toiling in a million fields, though in the light of an unobscured sun and fanned by an untainted breeze, is helpless by himself. He must have the aid of his neighbor, as must that neighbor have the aid of his, until over all the broad land the rural heart throbs must respond, until the hosts of agriculture, equipped with good thoughts and noble purpose, march to reinforce the army of right.

Oh, for proper and right farm organization now.

TO FAIL OR NOT TO FAIL

The Question Fairly Discussed

The question is still up whether the farms of this country will long be able to produce enough foodstuffs to sustain its people. We take the following from an address delivered not long ago by a man high up in modern national thought.

"We have already reached a point where, owing to increased population without increased production per acre, our home food supply will be insufficient for our own needs; within ten years, possibly less, we are likely to become a wheat-importing nation; the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture and the wheat product per acre are both falling; at the same time the cost of living is raised everywhere by this relative scarcity of bread, by artificial increase in the price of all manufactured articles, and by a habit of extravagance which has enlarged the view of both rich and poor of what are to be considered the necessaries of life."

That extract, brief as it is, suggests at least three important questions:

1. Why have we not increased production per acre? The whole trend of agricultural education is in that direction, and every scientific farm effort is to that end. The schools are all devoted to it; the experiment stations are constantly laboring to accomplish it, and the farm institutes discuss it. Thus are we driven to the conclusion that these means are inefficient or farmers are the most unteachable people on earth. In behalf of the educational means, we are glad to say, they have in restricted areas accomplished much. Enormous yield increases have been made, but those increases have not reached to general farming, and average results the country over quiver in the balance whether to go above or below that of the primitive methods of fifty years ago. In behalf of the intellectuality of the farmers we are also glad to say farmers are teachable. This is proven by the source from which has sprung so many of our wisest men, and that graduates from our agricultural schools, when they have been rendered to remain farmers, have been successful beyond their not so well educated neighbors. Not always, we must admit, but enough to establish the rule. The failure to increase yield, we suppose, must be sought elsewhere.

2. Why is the percentage engaged in agriculture falling? One would think these ought to be abundant inducement for people to remain on the farm. The increased demand for farm products and the slackening supply intimated in the extract, ought itself to be sufficient proof that farming ought now to be a good business, and that it is to become a better one. But the drift is undoubtedly from the farm toward the towns and cities, and to the centers of wage paying employment.

3. The reason for this may be found in the third question, the "artificial increase in the price of manufactured articles." Farmers must have manufactured articles. They can buy them only by the sale of their own products. The prices of those products instead of being artificially increased, are artificially depressed right at the time when farmers are selling. That depression makes the artificially increased price of manufactured articles still higher in comparison, and completely destroys the equilibrium between farm labor and labor in the shops and factories. To emphasize this condition we make the following quotation:

"With our annual increase of over 1.5 per cent. in population from natural causes, and immigration that has not been less than three-quarters of a million any year since 1902, there will be from two to two and a half million more mouths to feed every year. Having in view this increase in population, the declining average yield per acre of cultivated land in the United States, after it has been farmed for a few years, the rise of per capita consumption with a higher cost of living and the movement of the working population away from the land, the time is now approaching when we shall not only cease to be a wheat-selling nation, but will find it necessary to import a portion of what we consume.

The effect cannot be other than serious, how serious the following extract in a measure shows:

"Good farms in the Mohawk Valley in New York State forty years ago were worth from $100 to $150 per acre; now many are sold at from $25 to $30. The younger generation throngs the cities, and the land, rented by its owners to tenants careless of everything but immediate profit, is abused and robbed of its fertility. In New York State 20,000 farms are for sale. The southern central portion shows a progressive loss of population. If anybody imagines that this process of exhaustion and abandonment or transfer to other uses is peculiar to the East, let him look at Iowa, whose average wheat crop in five years, 1883-1887, was 29,882,560 bushels, and in the five years, 1904-1908, was 9,976,488 bushels. In 1908 it was 8,068,000."

We do not share the alarm expressed in some of these extracts, but present tendencies are truly shown, and those who direct state and national and educational affairs should take notice. Our faith is in the people themselves. The agricultural masses, though ultra conservative and slow to act, will, we believe, understand the cause of the evil and reverse the conditions in time to avert serious results. The equilibrium of price must be restored. We do not say that prices anywhere should be made higher, but we do say that if the price of manufactured articles is artificially increased the price of soil products must be increased to correspond, or the artificially increased price of the other must be brought down to an equitable level.

The educational influences must enlarge this scope. Farmers must be taught how to sell as well as how to produce. When prices are equitable the natural advantages and pleasures of the farm will drive the shifting population to it, and the increased means will make the acquired knowledge of improvement available, and soon the increased yields of the experiment stations and of special farms will become general and the alarm now sounded by those who see, but fail to note our one-sided education and the inequality of price control, will disappear as an unfulfilled dream.

Leaders Made the Scapegoats

Favor the Plan but Fight the Leadership

All who are at all conversant with business and labor conditions, including the general tendency to union and consolidation, admit that organization is necessary to the maintenance of any degree of equality of opportunity for the agricultural classes. The unorganized are always a prey to the organized, and, since all other classes are now more or less completely organized, the farming classes are an easy prey to all others.

Admitting this fact, many who have not heretofore been very friendly to farm organization, now claim to favor it, but the way they do so brings their sincerity into serious question. They talk to farmers about the necessity of organization, but they invariably make the leaders of such organization the subjects of bitter attack. No organization can exist without leaders, and the greatest difficulty in the way of farm organization is the suspicion farmers have of each other, and their prejudice against leaders. The individualism of agriculture, and the much talked of independence of the farmer, have led that class of people to be more restive under restraint than any other. Each farmer feels that he is a "boss," and that no one has a right even to suggest what he ought or ought not to do. He does not like to surrender even the smallest notion to the judgment of others, or for the general good, provided he cannot himself see his own special and immediate good in the proposed action.

This deep seated habit of trend of thought makes farmers restive under leadership, and no sooner has one come forward, or been brought forward as a leader, than he is looked upon with jealousy by some and with suspicion by others. Then it is that the doubtful friends of farm organization get in their work. The leaders are attacked. The organization is all right, they say, but the leaders are not what they ought to be—they are ambitious, bad men.

Deprecating the bad leadership of farm organization, a publication of this sort only recently remarked, "When another Lincoln will give himself to the cause, a really worthy and formidable farmers' organization will appear."

How is the Lincoln to be known when he comes? The Savior of the world was neither recognized nor appreciated until he had been crucified. The writer of this article remembers when Abraham Lincoln was first brought before the people for the great position which cost him his life, and no one was more unhumanly abused than he. The world never recognized his greatness, or the greatness of his work, until the bullet fired by John Wilkes Booth made him a martyr. A Lincoln may develop in farm organization, but are you sure he will be known until his work is done and death has disarmed prejudice, and opened the eyes of the envious and suspicious. While doing that work he will be the subject of cruel attack all the same. The enemies of farm organization, those who prey upon the unorganized farmers and wish them to remain unorganized, know the vulnerable point of the farm masses, and their first efforts are directed to the breaking down of all leadership. That accomplished, there is nothing else for them to do. No organization can survive without leaders. This does not mean any certain leadership, but all leaders meet the same fate. First it is the whisper of jealousy and envy, then the scarcely veiled hint of suspicion, quickly followed by the howl of prejudice and opposition. That is practically the fate of every one who has ever attempted to lead farmers through organization to better things. And if success is ever won for agriculture along these lines, farmers must learn that those who are brought to the front are not all thieves or bad men; that personal views must often be surrendered to the ideas of the majority, and that what may occasionally, for the time, seem best for the individual must be given up for the success of the movement and the good of all. Individual independence is insignificant and weak when compared with the independence secured by compact organization and unity of action. The latter can be secured only through trusted leadership.

We do not advise a blind following. Blind adherence is incompatible with twentieth century intelligence; but petty prejudice and individual whims must not be allowed to mar the harmony and destroy the power of efficient organization when so much depends upon its success.

E. H. Harriman's Fortune

E. H. Harriman, the railroad king, died a few weeks ago, little past the prime of life. He was the son of a preacher who was in very moderate circumstances, and had but a small income. Hence it cannot be said that Mr. Harriman began life other than as a poor boy, and no fortune came to him by inheritance. He married a lady well off but not rich. What fortune he had, therefore, he accumulated himself; and that is now officially stated to be $300,000,000.

Mr. Harriman was an industrious, persevering energetic man. From childhood what he did he did well. As a hired hand he devoted his energies to the best interests of his employers. His mind was on his work instead of the noon and night whistles. When he saw what needed to be done he did it, and he did it right, without waiting to be told or shown. He also knew what money was worth, and took care of it. We have no evidence that he was penurious or stingy, but he saved his money, and put it to the very best use as he understood it. Of course he succeeded and became wealthy, as people would expect such a boy and man to become.

But that three hundred million dollars! At the time of his death Mr. Harriman was 61 years old. To accumulate $300,000,000 his savings, not his earnings but his savings, must have been five million dollars a year for every year of his life after he was one year old! But up to twenty years of age he had not made much money. His great wealth was accumulated after that; after 30, in fact. Hence the income of his later years must have been fabulous, from twenty to thirty millions a year.

We are not saying these things in disparagement of Mr. Harriman. We honor and praise the successful. But no man can earn such vast sums of money. What we mean is, that the earnings, the value of the service, of no man can be so transcendently greater than the average earnings of his fellow man. Mr. Harriman, therefore, got more than he earned. His case is a striking proof that there is not an equitable adjustment of earnings and profits. The present system of distribution gives some people more than their share, no matter what their position or talents; and the present method of making charges for service and determining profits is inequitable and unjust, resulting in excesses and extortion.

Mr. Harriman accumulated his great fortune through the ownership and operation of railroads. The millions who rode upon his trains and shipped freight over his roads paid the money that grew into his marvelous millions. If the money so paid resulted in excessive accumulations, as it certainly did in this case, paying sums that it was impossible to earn, then the charges for the service were excessive, and the public, or that part of the public whose necessities required the service, was plundered. No other conclusion can be drawn.

And this is not a solitary case. There are many millionaires whose accumulations have come from charges for service. In every case where those accumulations have been beyond the power of man to earn, as compared with the general level of human earnings, always making due allowance for superior ability and extra value of the service rendered, then the charges for the service have been excessive, those paying for it have been robbed, and the conditions that make such a thing possible are bad.

And again. To assist him in his work, or perhaps it is better to say, to do his work for him, Mr. Harriman employed thousands of people. We take it for granted that he paid these employes as much as similar laborers are paid anywhere. But how much did they receive? Most of them less than a thousand dollars a year; very few of them, if any, as much as ten thousand. Was Mr. Harriman's service worth as much as that of ten to twenty thousand of his men; or from five hundred to a thousand times as much as his best men? Such a thing could not be possible, and here is another palpable lack of equity in the adjustment of service values. Either Mr. Harriman received too much or his employes too little. There was not a fair division of profits.

We repeat, we are not writing this article as an arraignment of Mr. Harriman. He was but one of many. He has finished his work, and has gone the way of all the earth. Many like him have done the same. Others are still engaged in piling up similar accumulations by similar methods. There is wrong in the system. There is injustice in its operation. There is lack of equity in the adjustment. Those who must have the service are charged too much, and those who have the power overreach the bounds of reason in their accumulations. Let merit be rewarded to the full, but when it gets beyond human possibility it ceases to be a reward, and must be given another name. Oh, for equity, in all the business relations of life!

THE TARIFF AFFECTS THINGS

The tariff bill recently made a law by the American congress and the signature of the President, provides that 150,000,000 cigars may be shipped into the United States from the Philippine Islands free of duty. Scarcely had the President signed the bill when a New York Company, sometimes called the cigar trust, announced already in the New York harbor, 1,000,000 of these Philippine cigars that would be on sale as soon as they could be landed free of duty according to the provisions of the new law. And they were advertised to sell much cheaper than the American product.

In that we have no concern except as it may affect the growers of tobacco in this country. The tobacco trust will promptly use these free importations as an excuse for a reduction of the price paid for American tobacco. We have all the time contended that while special interests are protected by the tariff, the farmers should be protected also.

But why admit the specific number, 150,000,000 free? Does the country lack just that many to supply the demand in the United States? Not as has ever been reported. Does it take just that many to establish a proper equilibrium between cigars and other products of labor and articles of manufacture? No statistics shows that to be so. Whence shall we find a reason for the admission, free, of these one hundred and fifty millions of Philippine cigars; 150,000,000 and no more, per year?

When the Philippine Islands were taken possession of by the United States, there was an immediate migration to them of American vultures. Practically everything of value was gathered in by what Mr. Roosevelt denominated predatory wealth. Among other things, the Philippines are a great tobacco producing country. Under American rule four big concerns control the tobacco crop of the Islands, and through them, we are told, the Philippine cigar and cigarette interest is in the hands of a monopoly. Wonder if the output of that monopoly is just about 150,000,000 a year? The total output of 1908 was 198,754,787. Take the 150,000,000 that may be sent into this country free, from the total output, and we have 48,754,787 as the output from all other sources. Is not the inference irresistable that the purpose of the law was to allow the American monopoly to put its product into this country free, and to exclude the product of all the other concerns? And is it not enough to make honest and justice loving American citizens blush that their government can be used for so base, so selfish, and so monopolistic a purpose?

And it means even more than that. It means that the masses of the people, especially the farmers, must be more discriminating in the election of law makers.

WATCH THE LAWMAKERS

There are men in congress who are serving the classes instead of the masses. There is nothing partisan in that saying. Good government knows no classes. It rules all alike. It tolerates no class legislation. Laws affect all alike. Whenever a law is a benefit to one and a disadvantage to another, it is not a product of good government, and it is proof that in the law making body there are those who serve special interests rather than the common interests of all.

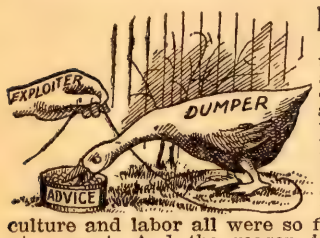
Our readers remember the struggle over the recently enacted tariff law. Much of that measure is class legislation pure and simple. In anticipation of its enactment, millions of imported cigars were lying quietly in American ports, only awaiting the signature of the President to be landed free of duty. And we have it on good authority that, as the discussion proceeded and Aldrich, Payne and Cannon carried their points, goods were rushed from foreign countries on the fastest boats with a premium for unusual speed, in order to get them into this country under the lower duty, so that when the new law with its higher duties went into effect, they could charge higher prices and reap greater profits. In this there must have been an understanding between the lawmakers, or certain of them, and the importers.

In proof of this, consult even the local merchants who could not have been parties to any such arrangement. But they will admit that during the last thirty days, there has been a very marked advance in the price of clothing, and that the tendency of all goods is to advance. It costs more to get goods from abroad, and home manufacturers may charge more. Class legislation pure and simple.

Watch these law makers. Two other measures will be up in the next congress, and the same men who compelled the class features of the tariff law will be prominent in support of both of them. One is for centralized control of the money of the country, than which a worse measure, so far as the masses of the people and the general interests of the country are concerned, was perhaps never before suggested. The other is the old and oft defeated ship subsidy bill. It is simply a scheme to draw from the public treasury funds to guarantee profits to a business in which the masses who pay the taxes are not at all concerned. If it is important that the American flag float over freight carrying vessels, let the government itself own and operate the vessels, so that those who pay the cost may reap the profits.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



BUSINESS conditions throughout the country are generally favorable. Perhaps there never was a time before when manufacturers, commerce, agriculture and labor all were so flourishing as at present. And the reason is that there never was a time before when the people in these great classes were in so good a condition to protect and promote their interests. Manufacturers and traders are better organized now than ever before and co-operate for the interests of all, and the same way with labor. While farmers are not organized as they should be to secure the definite results so much deserved they have the spirit of independence in marketing their crops, more now than ever before and largely they are in a financial condition to be independent. Bradstreets says in its reports of October 23, "Marketing of crops goes forward at a fairly normal rate, although wheat producers are reported inclined to hold back where prices do not fully meet their views." It could as truthfully have said the same of the producers of practically every other crop and because of this practice prices are better than they were under the former dumping system.

The winter wheat area will be larger than last year but not as large as expected because of droughts in the southwest. The condition of the crop is high, corn matured exceptionally well and the autumn has been favorable for gathering. Potatoes have not moved to market as rapidly as last year or the year before which fact shows that many farmers are inclined to hold while low prices prevail. Cotton is a short crop and prices are high, having passed the 14 cent mark. The high price tempts the grower to prompt marketing and receipts have been large. The visible supply in this country being on October 15, 2,756,000 bales, against 2,359,000 bales a week before and 2,135,000 bales a year before.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on October 16 was 32,553,000 bushels which was 8,620,000 bushels greater than two weeks before; 15,000,000,000 bushels less than one year before and 19,000,000 bushels less than two years before.

The visible supply of corn was 6,378,000 bushels on the same date which was 1,351,000 bushels more than two weeks before; 3,000,000 bu. more than a year before and 3,000,000 bu. less than two years before.

The visible supply of oats on the same date was 19,171,000 bu. which is 1,000,000 bushels more than two weeks before; 41,000,000 more than a year before and 7,000,000 bu. more than two years before.

The visible supply of barley, on the same date, was 6,087,000 bu. which was about 3,000,000 bu. more than two weeks before; 3,000,000 bu. less than a year before and 2,000,000 bu. less than two years before.

The closing prices for cash grain on October 23 were as follows:

CHICAGO—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.21@1.23, two weeks before, $1.18@1.18½; corn, 61½@61¾, two weeks before, 60½@60¾; oats, 41@41½c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.22@1.26; two weeks before, $1.20@1.21; corn, 61½c, two weeks before, 60c; oats, 39½@39¾c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, $1.20@1.23, two weeks before, $1.24; corn, 62@62¾c, two weeks before, 60@60½c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, $1.23@1.25, two weeks before, $1.22@1.25; corn, 61½@62c, two weeks before, 61@61½c.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat, No. 1 hard, spring, $1.06⅞; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.06⅜, two weeks before, $1.01¼@1.01½ and $1.00½@1.00¾, respectively.

Chicago futures for grain closed October 23, as follows:

Wheat—Dec., $1.05⅜, May, $1.05⅝, July, 98⅜.

Corn—Dec., 59⅜c, May, 61⅜c, July, 60¾c.

Oats—Dec., 40c, May, 42¼c, July, 39⅞c.

Cotton—New York cash price Oct. 23: Middling upland, 14.20c, Middling gulb, 14.45c, two weeks before, 13.60c, and 13.85c respectively.

Potatoes—Chicago, Oct. Market quiet. Buyers took hold just moderately at late established prices. Undertone of market, easy. Receipts moderate but a fairly liberal supply was on hands.

Price—Minnesota, good to choice 50@52c; Wisconsin good to choice, 50@52c; Michigan, no quotation published. Two weeks before the prices were; Minnesota, good to choice 48@50c; Wisconsin, good to choice, 48@50c; Michigan, good to choice, 48@50c.

Arrivals by cars with comparison for week ending Oct. 23, as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	85	163	95
Tuesday	50	66	70
Wednesday	50	60	38
Thursday	56	85	70
Friday	75	63	60
Saturday	61	50	68
Total, 6 days	377	487	401

Hay—Chicago, Oct. 23, choice timothy, $14.00@14.50 ton, No. 2 timothy, $12.50@13.00 ton, choice timothy has declined 50 cents in two weeks.

Beans—Chicago, Oct. 23. Hand picked pea beans, $2.15@2.20, mediums, same as Pea; Red Kidney, poor to choice, $2.25@2.70.

Apples—Chicago, Oct. No material change to note. Prices are holding steady. All grades meet with fair sales. Receipts are good. Much fine stock is going into cold storage. Prices for good quality as follows per bbl.

Ben Davis, $2.25@2.50; Jonathan, $3.50@4.00; Kings, $2.75@3.00; Spies, $3.00@3.25; Baldwins, $2.50@2.75; Wolf River, $3.25@3.50.

September is reported by the Department of Agriculture as having been more favorable for the maturing of crops than is the average September.

General crop conditions October 1, including crops harvested before that date, were one and a half per cent. lower than October 1, 1908, and 2.4 per cent. below the ten year average. This lower condition, however, is practically made good by a slightly increased acreage in cultivation.

Comparing the principal crops with the ten year average taken as 100, the showing for October 1 is as follows: Potatoes, 103.8; grapes 103:5; flaxseed, 102; tobacco, 97.8; buckwheat, 96.5; sweet potatoes, 94.2; rice 93.2; corn 93.2; sorghum, 90.1; cotton, 87.3; sugar cane, 87.2; apples, 81.1.

The above indicates that, of the more important crops, corn, cotton and tobacco are quite below the ten year average, and apples are still lower. This was not expected of corn until the hot wave of August struck the western part of the corn belt, extending across the Mississippi into Illinois.

In a normal market, a market controlled by supply and demand, the above condition would indicate better than average prices for corn, cotton, tobacco, apples, etc.

The yield per acre for some of the principal crops, compared with the average yield for the preceding ten years, shows as follows: Winter wheat, 115.5; spring wheat, 117.8; oats, 103.1; barley, 92.6; rye, 101.3; hay 98.6; hops, 92.6.

This shows that the yield per acre of both winter and spring wheat, oats and rye are better than the average yield for the last ten years, the wheat yield materially so.

By sections the general condition of crops compared with the general condition October 1, 1908, is as follows: New England states, 9.1 per cent. below; South Atlantic States, 2.8 per cent. below; South Central States 19.6 per cent. below; North Central states east of the Mississippi, 9.7 above; North Central states, west of the Mississippi, 4.4 above; the far western states, 8.2 per cent. above. It will be seen that all the way down the Atlantic coast crops have been light this year, while those of the Gulf coast have suffered most of all. The greatest gain over last year is in the North Central states east of the Mississippi river.

The condition of the specific crops October 1, (or at time of harvest) compared with the condition October 1, last year and the average for the preceding ten years, is as follows: The first figures give the condition for this year, the second figures the condition last year, and the third figures the ten year average: Corn, 73.8; 77.8; 79.2. Buckwheat, 79.5; 91.6; 82.4. Flaxseed, 84.9; 81.2; 83.2. Rice, 81.2; 87.7; 87.1. Tobacco, 81.3; 84.1; 83.1. Potatoes, 78.8; 68.7; 75.9. Apples 43.9; 48.4; 54.1. Sugar cane, 75.8; 89.6; 86.9. Cotton, 58.5; 69.7; 67.0. The actual yield per acre of the following crops is thus reported for the same period: Spring wheat, 15.9; 12.3; 13.5. Oats, 30.3; 2.50; 29.4. Barley, 23.9; 25.1; 25.8.

The total production of the following crops, is given as below:

	1909 (Preliminary)	1908
Wheat, bu.	724,768,000	664,602,000
Oats, bu.	983,618,000	807,156,000
Barley, bu.	164,636,000	166,756,000
Rye, bu.	31,066,000	31,851,000
Hay, tons	64,166,000	70,798,000

1907

Wheat, bu.	634,087,000
Oats, bu.	754,443,000
Barley, bu.	153,597,000
Rye, bu.	31,566,000
Hay, tons	63,677,000

The greatest variation in condition perhaps is seen in the corn crop. We give the condition by states, comparing October 1, this year with October 1, last year and the ten year average: Illinois, 84, 72, 83; Iowa, 77, 80, 81; Texas, 50, 83, 72; Missouri, 69, 71, 80; Nebraska, 69, 80, 78; Kansas, 57, 69, 71; Oklahoma, 46, 73, 74; Indiana, 90, 67, 85; Georgia, 87, 84, 82; Ohio, 86, 82, 83; Kentucky, 82, 75, 80; Tennessee, 74, 82, 78; Alabama 73, 83, 79; North Carolina, 77, 82, 81; Arkansas 64, 79, 76; Mississippi, 67, 81, 75; Louisiana 84, 81, 78; South Carolina, 81, 79, 77; South Dakota, 90, 88, 81; Virginia, 76, 89, 86. Indiana, it will be seen, had the best corn condition October 1, of any other state in the Union except South Dakota, and the low condition in Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma is remarkable. Hot winds are given as the cause.

The great premium of winter wheat prices over spring wheat is causing a large demand from the middle and western states for the Northwest wheat. The prices will eventually equalize.

Cash wheat is bringing practically the same price in all the leading markets of the country, east and west.

A "Southern Buyer" says: "when the history of the 1909 wheat crop is written the exaggeration of the 1909 winter wheat crop will be the most remarkable feature:

The Minneapolis wheat visible Oct. 23 was 2,500,000 bushels against 12,000,000 a year before, spring wheat prices are evidently not attractive to growers. They are in command of the situation through holding because the country must have the wheat.

Indiana has the best corn of any state this year and its quality is exceptionally fine.

Apprehension is felt among shippers and receivers of a general advance in freight rates.

The wheat crop of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington is unprecedently large and great quantities of it are likely to reach the eastern states where already, a famine of No. 2 red wheat is being experienced in many places. It appears to be the opportunity of the western grower to get a good price and tapping the western reservoirs may prevent extreme prices in the East.

The American Railways' fortnightly statement shows a shortage of 23,431 cars in the east and south and a surplus of 35,977 in the West and Northwest. Does this not arouse a suspicion that cars were sent to the grain growing sections that were not needed because farmers have concluded to control their marketing?

Recently cash wheat went above $1.25 a bushel. The next morning the urgent demand so long in evidence was lacking. May this not be an intimation that $1.25 is the maximum price farmers should hold for, as well as it should be the minimum.

Insurance companies which make a specialty of insuring grain in elevators report less insurance taken this year than last year. Another indication that farmers are holding better.

A press dispatch from New York City says:

The formation of a new $10,000,000 bread combine is expected to be completed in a few days, to include many of the large bakeries in this city and Brooklyn.

One of the leaders in the combine is Max Oscher, president of the American Baking Co., of St. Louis. Mr. Oscher organized the bakeries of St. Louis and Kansas City.

"One thing I want to make clear," Mr. Oscher said, "is that we do not propose to have a bread trust. That would be impossible. It is simply a combine of capital and factories, so that the cost of bread may be reduced to a minimum."

A deadlock exists in the apple situation in Western N. Y. Orchardists are holding for $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel for No. 1 fruit which the buyers declare is excessive.

The grape crop in Western N. Y., is a bumper one and growers expect to realize $3,500,000 for it, of which about $2,225,000 is allotted to one county-chautauqua.

A turkey census reveals a short crop of the November National bird.

Railroad farming is an actual thing on Long Island and the railroad farm, according to reports, received 24 first, 23 second and 6 third prizes at the recent River Lead, (L. I.) fair, the American Institute of New York City and the Huntington Horticultural and Agricultural Society exhibit.

The Board of Trustees of the New York State School of Agriculture and Domestic Science, about to be established at Morrisville, N. Y., is looking for a director. The first year's salary to be $2,700, with other perquisites. John H. Broad, sec., Morrisville, N. Y.

The following named bulletins and publications have been received since our last publication. Usually they can be obtained free on application. We recommend our readers to send for all that they think will interest and benefit them.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Bulletins, No. 374, "Experiment Station Work"; No. 376, "Game Law for 1909"; No. 371, "Drainage of Irrigated Lands"; No. 370, :;Replanning a Farm for Profit"; No. 372, "Soy Beans." Circulars; No. 85, "Farmers' Institutes for Women"; No. 30, "Hog Raising in the South."

California College of Agriculture, Berkley—Bulletin, No. 202, "Commercial Fertilizers."

Connecticut Experiment Sta., New Haven, Conn—"Report of the Entomologist," "Commercial Feedings Stuff"; "Food Products"; "Reports of the Botanist"; "Report on Commercial Fertilizers"; "Report of the Agronomist."

Illinois Experiment Sta., Urbana, Ill.—Circulars; No. 134, "Cow Index of Keep and Profit"; No. 17, "The Farmers' Orchard."

Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan—Bulletin, No. 161, "The Influence of Depth of Cultivation upon Soil Bacteria and Their Activities."

Louisiana Experiment Sta., Baton Rouge—Bulletins, No. 116, "Anthacnose or Pod-Spot Disease"; No. 115, "The Principles and Practice of Feeding"; No. 117, "Bagasse and Bagasse Furnaces"; No. 118, "Corn"; No. 8, Geological Survey, "Oil and Gas."

Michigan Experiment Station, Agricultural College, P. O.—Bulletin No. 256, "Fertilizer Analyses."

Mississippi Experiment Sta., Agricultural College, P. O., Bulletins: No. 90, "The San Jose Scale"; No. 104, "Inspection and Analysis of Cotton Seed Meal"; No. 105, "Inspection and Analyses of Commercial Fertilizers"; No. 111, "Experiments in Feeding Dairy Cows"; No. 112, "Silage vs. Hulls and Meal" No. 116, "Varieties of Cotton;" No. 118, "Clearing Pine Lands."

New Jersey Experiment Sta., New Brunswick, N. J.—Bulletins: No. 203, "Some Household Pests"; No. 202, "Forest Trees of N. J."; No. 172, "The Use of Fertilizers"; No. 216, "The House Mosquito;" No. 157, "Field Experiments With Nitrate of Soda on Market Garden Crops."

College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.—"Reading Course of Farmers."

North Dakota Experiment Sta., Fargo—Bulletins: No. 81, "Practical Paint Tests"; No. 82, "Milling and Baking Test," and "Tests of Flour Sold in N. D."; No. 84, "Fattening Hogs"; No. 85, "Glanders"; No. 83, "Pork Production Under N. D. Conditions"; No. 68, "Department of Botany."

Ohio Experiment Sta., Wooster—Bulletins: No. 207, "The Balance Between Inorganic Acids and Bases in Animal Nutrition"; No. 209, "Rations For Fattening Swine."

Oregon Experiment Sta., Corvallis—Bulletins: No. 103, "An Investigation of the Mortality of Incubator Chicks"; No. 104, "Polination of the Apple"; No. 105, "Culture of Small Fruit"; No. 101, "Orchard Survey of Jackson County."

West Virginia Experiment Sta., Morgantown—Bulletins: No. 119, "The Grapecane Gall Maker"; No. 122, "The Farmers' Home Garden"; No. 115, "A Record of 100 Hens"; No. 116, "Starting Young Orchards"; No. 118, "Commercial Fertilizers"; No. 117, "Tomato Notes"; No. 109, "Feeding Grain to Milch Cows at Pasture."

MINIMUM PRICES.

Farmers are urged to fix the below prices in their minds and communicate them to their neighbors who may not be subscribers to this paper. UP-TO-DATE FARMING believes they are reasonable, fair and equitable, compared with prices placed on other commodities. Farmers should hold for them, ask them, and not sell for less. We believe they will be reached during the year, if they do not prevail now. We know they can be obtained if farmers really want them, and will do the one thing that will compel them, viz., keep these prices in mind and control their marketing to meet only the demand that comes over twelve months in the year. In other words, market over a whole year. *If those who can hold all will hold and those who cannot hold all will hold what they can, then those who cannot hold any may market first, the price will be made and maintained and all will get the price, because the WORLD MUST HAVE ALL THAT IS PRODUCED, AND NOT A PART OF IT ONLY.* The world will take your products at YOUR price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

When the cash market prevails at the base market is the time to sell:

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Chicago, per bu.	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Northern, Minn., bu.	1.25
CORN—No. 2 till Jan. 1, Chicago, bu.	.70
CORN—No. 2 After Jan. 1, Chicago, bu.	.75
OATS—No. 2 White, per bu.	.50
BARLEY—Good malting, Chicago, bu.	.65
BARLEY—Good feeding, Chicago, bu.	.55
RYE—Chicago, per bu.	.80
FLAX SEED—No. 2, Chicago, per bu.	1.50
HAY—No. 1 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	15.00
HAY—No. 2 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	14.00
HOGS—Good to choice, Chicago, per cwt.	$7.50@ 8.00
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Chicago, per cwt.	$6.50@ 7.50
POTATOES—No. 1, Chicago, per bu.	.60
(Michigan growers set 50c at their station as minimum price.)	
BEANS—Prime white, Chicago, bu.	2.50
COTTON—Middling upland, per lb.	.14
COTTON—Middling gulf, per lb.	.14.50
TOBACCO—(Subject to change by the Burley, Green River and Stemming District Associations)	
—Burley tobacco, average price, per lb.	.15
—Green River dark, average price, lb.	.08
—Stemming dark, average price, per lb.	.10

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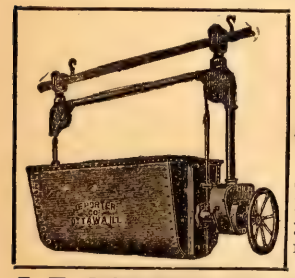
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

THE FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY

In spite of the ruinous marketing methods so persistently adhered to and practiced by farmers, this is a period full of great opportunities for farmers. A wave of thought is sweeping the country in lines that previously have had very little consideration. The complained of high cost of living has inaugurated a search, even in the slow and conservative scientific circles, for the cause; and when the cause is found it cannot fail to give the world new ideas of individual farm profits, and must result in benefits to farming. This sentiment is already in the air, and farm organization is looked upon with much greater favor than it ever was before, and it only remains for farmers to have the courage to benefit by the favorable sentiment that has already been created.

Again. The world's competing crops have been short, and an unusual call for our products comes from over the seas. Of course our dumping system of marketing prevents actual farmers from getting the full benefit of this condition, but the influence of it cannot but be felt even in the dump markets, and prices not much to be complained of have for some time been accorded the actual producers. And there is every reason to believe the present condition will continue for some time at least.

The western open range is growing smaller. The vast herds of cattle and sheep are dwindling. Shipments of stock do not compare with the past, and the receiving centers are short on supply. Specially is this so in the case of hogs, and prices are breaking records. This condition, too, cannot be changed in a season. Good prices even under the old system, are one of the future promises. Extra efforts may safely be put forward to make up the diminishing supply and meet the unsatisfied demand.

There has been a rush to the cities and labor centers. This results in two things, both of which must react favorably to farming. It cuts down the numbers of active farmers, and adds to the number of non-producing consumers. The natural tendency is to increase the demand and reduce production.

There is an increase in the money circulation of the country. We have shown that fact in previous articles. Whatever the motive, and however unsafe the system may be, and whether the currency is the best we could have, the present effect is the same. It increases the ability of the people to buy, and thus makes a more active demand —price boosting tendencies. A few years hence that increased currency may be withdrawn by the power that now issues it, and make hard times. But for the present it booms business, and the boom cannot fail to extend to the farmers.

There has seldom been a period; we are not sure that there ever was before, when so many conditions combined to make opportunities for the farmers. For once it is safe to boom production in almost every line; and, while we urge farmers to hold the marketing equitably within their own control, these are good days for agriculture, and the farmer that fails to make money now, cannot be expected to succeed well in the future, or in any other calling.

ANOTHER CASE

F. W. Gist, a federal crop reporter, says the cotton crop of Oklahoma will this year be 175,000 bales less than it was last year, but that it will be worth $5,000,000 more than was last year's crop. Once more the bigger the crop the less it is worth. How about those who teach nothing but production?

BE CAREFUL OF CATALPA SEED

There is a growing inclination to plant catalpa to grow into usefulness and value for posts, ets. It is a good thing to do, but great care must be exercised in the seed that is planted. There are two main varieties. One variety called catalpa bignonioides, is low of growth, branches near the ground, and is not useful for any of the purposes for which catalpa is grown. The other variety is catalpa speciosa. It grows a tall, slim body, branches high up, makes the ideal form for posts, etc., and is the kind to plant. The seeds are so much alike that it will not do to risk telling them apart. And the same is too true of the nursery stock. One scarcely dares to risk knowing the sprouts ready for transplanting.

A mistake means a loss of the entire effort. If the wrong variety be planted the result is an unsightly grove of short and gnarled trunks with crooked branches and of very little worth. If the speciosa is planted one may expect a grove of rapidly growing, straight slender trees, with few branches, that bear pruning well, and that soon develop into useful and valuable timber.

We can scarcely tell our readers what precautions to take for it is difficult to tell one variety from the other in the seed or early life. About the only way is to know and trust the source from which the supply comes.

TIMBER AND LUMBER SITUATION

We can scarcely look in any direction where we do not see the necessity for intelligent farm control of things. The timber and lumber situation is one of special importance. R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester of the United States, reports that our present forest area is about 550,000,000 acres. Of this, 220,000,000 acres are mature forests whose annual growth is just about offset by natural death and decay; 250,000,000 acres are partially cut and burned over, and, with reasonable care, there is sufficient young growth to produce in the course of time, a merchantable but not a full crop of timber; 100,000,000 acres or more are severely cut and burned over forests, on which there is not sufficient young growth to produce another crop of much value.

The total yearly drain upon our forests, says Mr. Kellogg, not counting losses from fires, storms and insects, is some 20,000,000,000 cubic feet. Taken as a whole, therefore, the annual growth of our forests under these conditions does not exceed 12 cubic feet per acre, a total of less than 7,000,000,000 cubic feet. That is, we are cutting our forests three times as fast as they are growing. There is menace in the continuance of such conditions. While we might never reach absolute timber exhaustion, the unrestricted exploitation of our forests in the past has already had serious effects, and it will have much worse if it is allowed to continue unchecked.

White pine, for instance, which was once considered inexhaustible, has fallen off 70 per cent. in cut since 1890, and more than 45 per cent. since 1900. The cut of oak, our most valuable hardwood lumber, has decreased 16 per cent. since 1900, and that of yellow poplar 22 per cent. The same story will be told of other woods if they are not conserved.

APPLES BOUGHT UP AND STORED

Dispatches tell us that shipments of apples from southern Missouri to Springfield have begun in earnest. Most of the apples are owned by eastern buyers and are being placed in cold storage by the thousands of barrels. It is expected that between now and Christmas prices will jump from $4 to $6 a barrel.

Only a retelling of the old story. Those who grow the apples sell them at picking time when prices are low. Those who buy them put them away and hold them until the prices "jump." The working farmers make the produce; the early buyers at the dumper sales get the profits.

So many examples of this kind have been brought to the attention of farmers that it does look like they would prepare to hold their stuff themselves, and thus get the profits they have justly earned. But farmers are slow to act outside of the fields.

No one has as yet figured how much is wasted each year by the farmer who feeds his cattle corn in the ear. But it is an enormous loss, when one thinks of the grain always left scattered on the ground around a bunch of such feeding cattle. Practically all this waste may be eliminated by cutting the corn into small pieces so that the cattle may get the pieces clear in their mouths. But it is a big job to cut up a wagon load of corn each day. The problem is solved by the use of "Dean's Ear Corn Slicer." One can just dump his ear corn in, and it comes out neatly sliced in just the right size. Write the Enterprise Wind Mill Co., Dept. 13, Sandwich, Ill., for further particulars.

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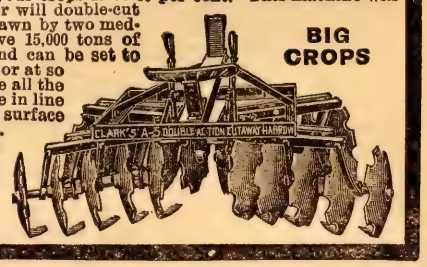
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MUST KEEP UP THE FERTILITY

Every farmer realizes that the fertility of his land must be maintained or production must diminish and the work necessary to a crop must increase. But we are all so apt to neglect many things that we know ought to be done. It is well to think of these things during the fall and winter, to lay plans for the future and to do whatever may be done during the less active months to build up the fertility.

One of the first essentials is to keep plenty of vegetable matter in the soil; humus it is called. It makes the soil loose and spongy; keeps it mellow, as farmers call it. In that condition it absorbs moisture more readily, retains it longer, and yet does not remain too wet as does soil that is deficient in humus. Soils that lack humus are either too wet or too dry—muddy or hard baked. Besides, the humus, which is decayed vegetable matter incorporated with the soil, has within itself much of fertility, at least whatever the vegetation of which it is the remains drew from the soil in its growth.

Perhaps the best way to restore and maintain the humus is to turn under growing crops, called green manuring. A crop of weeds so turned under is valuable, but the richer the crop the greater the value to the soil. Clover, cow peas, and, in fact, any of the legumes or nitrogen gathering plants, are valuable for this purpose.

One of the reasons why barnyard manure is so very valuable is that it is a great restorer of humus as well as of fertility. Almost all barnyard manure contains much trash, such as straw, hay and various kinds of litter. This serves two good purposes. It absorbs and holds the fertilizing elements, particularly the liquids and the gasses, which are given off and absorbed by the soil as the litter decays and becomes humus.

But to get the full value of barnyard manure it should be turned under. The time usually chosen to haul out the barnyard manure is the winter months, and the lack of other pressing labor at that time justifies the choice. But when hauled out in the winter it is very seldom plowed under, and much, we may say most of its value is lost. Spread on hard ground the winter rains and melting snows leach the fertility out of it, and it is carried away by the water. Only a small per cent. of it soaks into the ground; and the humus material remains on the surface and fails to become incorporated with the soil. If spread on ground that was broken in the fall the result is better, as such ground absorbs the leaching and holds the fertility. Barnyard manure hauled out during the winter, therefore, should be spread on broken and pulverized land. Land sown to winter wheat or fall sown grass land are good places to take the manure during the winter. But on such land the manure should be regularly and evenly spread. In such cases the manure spreader is almost a necessity. Land that was cultivated during the season is good to absorb the fertility of winter-spread manure; but we prefer to haul out in the fall and plow under.

Both fertility and humus may be maintained by a judicious rotation of crops, following the crop of one year with a crop that may feed largely on different elements, or that may restore some element the preceding crop required. Following the grains with clover, cow peas, or soy beans meets this requirement. In fact, where clover will grow there is no excuse for allowing the soil to run down, and clover will grow almost anywhere except on sour land. Land of that kind must be treated with lime to neutralize the acid. Hardwood ashes is good on such land, and in fact on almost any land, because of the potash, but it is difficult to obtain enough ashes to count much. Those who burn wood, however, should never waste the ashes. Spread them on the garden or the potato patch. Sandy land is very apt to be deficient in potash, and on such land ashes are specially valuable.

Commercial fertilizers, as a rule, are what they are claimed to be, and generally they are worth what they cost as applications to special crops, but they cannot be depended upon to keep up the soil fertility. To grow crops by the aid of commercial fertilizers, each crop must be treated. We do not mean, as some think, that when commercial fertilizers are once used on land it will refuse to produce without them. But in applying commercial fertilizers only enough is applied to supply the crop to follow, hence there is likely none left for a subsequent crop. A horse admitted to a feed, consumes the feed; the next horse finds no feed unless more be put in the box.

It is not so with barnyard manure, nor the growth of clover, nor turning under growing crops. These restore both humus and fertility, and the good effect is continuous, and may be kept up by a proper repetition of the process.

Lastly, resting land that is not too much depleted; putting it to pasture for a few years, is a great rejuvenator. The manure distributed by the stock is an aid, especially if the stock be sheep or hogs. Keeping the growth down as it is kept down in pastures seems to be particularly restful. Certain weeds that stock do not eat are liable to grow up, and in a few years crowd out the pasture growths. Running the manure over the pasture in July and again early in September, is worth much more than the value of the labor. If to be cut over but once do it in August. Noxious weeds may thus be held in check, and pastures kept rich and fresh for years.

Think more about these things, and do more of them.

THE IDLE CORNERS

Very few cultivated fields have not some idle points or corners, amounting in the aggregate perhaps to acres, that produce nothing but noxious weeds, and are of no value whatever to the farm. Some little obstruction may make them difficult of access with implements or machinery, and they are thus left to grow up. We have also seen quite a space left at the corners in turning that is never reached with plow or cultivator, and remains idle throughout the season. And in using the disk, harrow or cultivator we have often noticed quite a strip, sometimes half a rod, thus left at the turning end, because the team prevented getting the implement closer to the end.

Across the two ends of a large field this strip may amount to not a little good, productive land. In cultivating corn perhaps a "turn row" is unavoidable, but in seeding the finishing up with each implement used should be a run across these ends, that the seeding may extend to the fence or whatever constitutes the dividing line.

A little extra effort should be employed to put into use the points and corners difficult of access. It is a loss to keep stock that involves expense and makes no return in growth, fat, service, the production of young, or milk. So is it bad farming to allow any land to lie idle that yield nothing in timber, pasturage, or crop. Do not be in too big a hurry to leave a field that you think is finished. Bring every part of it into service of some kind.

OWN YOUR SCALES

There is no question about the need of a good scale to every farmer, dairyman or stockman.

Recognizing the needs along these lines, the Osgood Scale Co., has put on the market an assortment of scales that are within the reach of everyone.

Upon request the company will furnish free their illustrated catalogue picturing all kinds of scales and containing much valuable scale information. Address the Osgood Scale Co., Box 100, Binghamton, N. Y.

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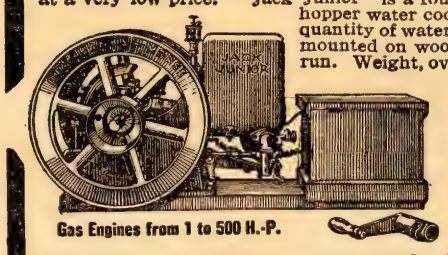
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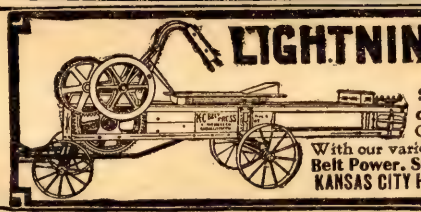
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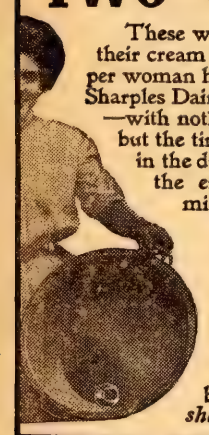
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TWO WOMEN



These women start to wash their cream separators. The upper woman has a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator—with nothing inside the bowl but the tiny piece here shown in the dish pan—and washes the entire bowl in two minutes.

The lower woman has a common, disk-filled cream separator—with 40 to 60 disks inside the bowl—and spends twenty minutes washing the bowl. *She wishes she had a Tubular.*



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SCARCITY OF CATTLE

It cannot be denied that there is a scarcity of cattle. Most writers on farm topics are busy telling why. Some good reasons are given, and many that do not apply. The gradual occupation and cultivation of the ranges, the high price of grain, especially of corn, the demand for veal calves—these and many more are given, and all are factors in the problem. But there are even more powerful reasons which we have not yet seen mentioned.

The number of tenant farmers is increasing. The tenure of renters is frequently short; always indefinite. It is not prudent for them to engage in a business which requires long to complete it. They prefer the single season program; and the high price of grain in recent years has given an impetus to grain farming. In a single season, without stopping at any way station, it matures and goes into market.

Tenant farmers have little interest in the land. They are working it this year; they do not know who will work it next. It is of little importance to them, whether the successor finds it richer or poorer. Hence they care nothing for the manure. That feature of stock raising does not appeal to them.

Tenants now generally rent land for cash at so much per acre. They think they cannot afford to rent many acres for pasture; and land owners, very unwisely as a rule, do not encourage much pasturage, especially when land is rented for a portion of the crop. Even renters know that livestock cannot be produced at a profit without abundant pasturage. Hence they do not keep more cattle than enough cows to supply the family with milk and butter.

In the increase of tenant farmers, therefore, is the most potent reason for the decrease in the supply of beef cattle. And tenant farming will continue to increase. Every year makes it more difficult for young farmers to get farms of their own. Their only chance for homes in the country is to rent. The necessity compels them to accept harder terms, and these terms, more than formerly attractive to landowners, induces the landowners as their years increase, to place their farms in the tenant column, while they retire to a more quiet life.

In the rapid increase of the dairy business is another reason for the scarcity of beef cattle. In pastures where a few years ago fed sleek and well rounded beef cattle now graze only dairy cows. This also is a reason to which the years will add strength. Dairy people do not add much to the supply of beef cattle.

Hence we arrive at the conclusion that those who are on their own farms, or tenants who have leases for a term of years, may safely enlarge their output of beef cattle.

THE BROOD SOW

Perhaps the ideal time for pigs to come is in the early summer when the sow is on pasture and the weather is pleasant night and day. But the most profitable program for hog production is to push early pigs to a fall market, without feeding through a winter. That necessitates March pigs, or pigs not later than March, and involves a little more care in the treatment of the sow.

The brood sow that is expected to farrow should not be made fat. She should be kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, in good flesh, but not fat. Corn is a fattening feed, and corn alone is not a good feed for the brood sow. Chops and wheat bran in equal parts is better—in fact, is an excellent feed. Shorts and bran with some corn is also good. Clover hay cut fine is good to feed with corn. If dampened the hay will be eaten better. Dampened with very slightly salted water makes it still better. Finely cut unthreshed pea hay is also an excellent feed.

These feeds are necessary to supply the special requirements of the sow during such a period, and corn alone does not supply them. The corn fed sow may do fairly well and satisfy the less discriminating farmer, but the one fed as we have suggested will do much better.

LIP AND LEG DISEASE OF SHEEP

Dr. D. F. Lucky, Missouri State Veterinarian, has issued a warning to farmers to watch their flocks for sores about the mouths and on the legs of sheep, and to not buy any sheep without first examining them very carefully for such sores. Such sores may be accidental and quite harmless, but they are most likely the visible indications of the fatal lip and leg disease, which is now quite prevalent in the West. It is almost uncurable, and is catching from one sheep to another, often going through and breaking up the flock. Farmers are discouraged from buying sheep shipped in from abroad, especially from the West.

CREAM OR BUTTER

The question is sometimes raised whether it is better to sell the surplus cream or to convert the cream into butter and sell the butter.

If the producer lives near a creamery where a sure and steady market may be had without too costly a delivery, we believe it decidedly better to sell the cream. As much money may not be realized for the product, but much labor is saved that may be devoted to something else, and many contingencies are avoided. Cream and butter are more easily contaminated than almost any other commodity. Every time they are handled, every step taken with them, they are exposed to hurtful germs and the absorption of bad odors. The care and worry to avoid these and keep the cream and butter pure through the various processes of making the butter, are themselves things to be dreaded. Sale of the cream avoids the most of these dangers.

But to make a business of selling the cream the separator is almost indispensable; but as that ranks among the labor saving machines there is no reason why it should not find its way to the farm as well as many other implements and machines that cost more. The great effort of progressive life is to simplify things—to save labor and make human effort more efficient. Prompt disposition of the milk as it comes from the cows, separating that which is salable from that which is not, is a decided advance, and stands directly in the line of progress and profit, and means also a reduction of hard work and drudgery.

THE FALL PIGS

There will be some fall pigs, and perhaps it is well that there should be. Fall pigs are a harder proposition than spring pigs, but at present prices for market hogs, pigs should be welcomed on the farm at any time.

Fall pigs must have better and somewhat more expensive treatment than spring pigs. They must have good shelter and warm houses to sleep in, and both sow and pigs must have feed to keep the latter growing all through the very worst weather. The most thriftless sight we see on any farm is gang of hungry pigs running and squealing after a skin-and-bone mother sow. There is no money in that, sure.

The most difficult thing with which to supply the fall and winter pig is the succulent feed the spring pig gets in the pasture. If skim-milk can be given, or buttermilk, it is the nearest substitute. But warm slops of wheat bran or chops answer a good purpose. Feed the sow abundantly, and if she is a good sucker, she will do her part.

Pigs thus treated through the winter will be ready for a high market in the spring—not a pork market, perhaps, but a feeder market; and that market for well grown, thrifty shotes is much above the pork market. Or, if not to be sold in the spring, they are ready to get the very best out of the spring and summer pasture, helped along by a reasonable grain ration. Such pigs are ready for market at any time; and if kept till fall they are "heavies" that should top the market.

THE MONEY IS IN GOOD STOCK

Any farmer that puts an animal on the market that is below prime condition is voluntarily reducing the profits of his business. This is true whether the animal be sold as a unit or by the pound. In one case weight and in the other appearance has all to do with it. Don't offer lean stock for sale. Make it fat. Make it right; and get out of it all there is in it. It costs more; but it sells for more; and it brings greater profits in spite of the extra cost.

UNITED STATES SEPARATORS WIN GRAND PRIZE AT SEATTLE EXPOSITION

It will not surprise any one who has used a United States Cream Separator to learn that this separator was awarded the Grand Prize, the highest award, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash.

It is interesting to note that the United States Separators exhibited at the Seattle Exposition were ordinary stock separators. No extra finish was put on them. They were all ready to go to work separating milk. And, in fact, they will be sold and at work before this article is read. The Vermont Farm Machine Co., has claimed for its United States Separators that they are exceptionally easy running, easy cleaning and long lived, and possess the highest degree of skimming perfection. The award of Grand Prize bears out those assertions.

NO MORE SPOILED MEAT

A new and sure method of saving hams and shoulders. This season readers of this paper will lose thousands of dollars in spoiled meat, because the salt did not get to the bone before the damage was done.



DANIEL'S MEAT SALTER

reaches the exact spot where the putrification always begins, and insures it staying fresh and pure. Trim up the hams and shoulders, fill the Salter with strong brine, push the nozzle right down to the bone, press down on the piston, and that piece of meat is guaranteed against spoiling.

You can kill hogs any time, and by using DANIEL'S MEAT SALTER no loss or damage can result.

Why take chances, with meat so high. One joint of the meat saved will more than pay for the machine, and it lasts a lifetime.

Ask your dealer for it. If he can't supply, send us $2.50, and we will send the machine complete and ready for work, prepaid.

Read What A User Says

The Daniel's Meat Salter has proven all that you claim for it. I thought I could cure meat as well as any one, but year before last lost half my hams. Last fall I got a Salter, and didn't lose a piece —H. C. YOUNG, Georgians, Ala.

THE T. J. TURLEY CO., INC., OWENSBORO, KY.

GREEN AND DRY FEEDS

The time is rapidly approaching when dry feeds for the domestic animals must be substituted for the green feeds of the growing season. This involves a change greater than the average farmer realizes.

The animal body is about 90 per cent water, and most of the green feeds are about the same. Of course an animal fed exclusively on dry feed may have the needed water supplied by drink. But water alone does not equal the vegetable juice that abounds in green feeds. Green grass, growing corn, pumpkins, sugar beets, turnips, etc., contain only from one-tenth to one-fifth of solid nutritive matter. The remainder is vegetable juice. Yet a domestic animal will thrive better on any of these, or any several of them, than on a full feed of solid nutritive matter. The ideal feed is a combination. The vegetable juices assist in the digestion and assimilation of the dry feeds. An exclusive diet of green feed produces a growth of soft flesh; the dry feed combined with it hardens the flesh and gives strength and endurance to the animal.

The problem in winter feeding is what to substitute for the vegetable juices of summer. The silo and silage, preserving the juicy feed, is employed as furnishing, perhaps the best substitute. But the silo is far from being in general use, and defective storage and handling often results in anything but wholesome feed.

Pumpkins and the root crops are good, but farmers are slow to provide them. Well cured corn fodder, pea hay and clover for cattle, with an abundance of clear water at the time or just after eating, is the most available substitute. The dry feed and the water, going into the stomach at the same time, becomes a fair substitute for the vegetable juices of summer. For horses substitute timothy hay for corn fodder, leave out the pea hay, perhaps, and limit the quantity of clover, and the same course will answer.

This system of feeding is not to exclude the grains, just as pasturage in summer should not exclude the grains from the feed of fattening or work animals. There is a difference to be observed, however, in feeding grain. Grain eating animals should not have water soon after eating. The water is liable to wash out of the stomach the undigested and but partly masticated grain, to the loss of that part of the feed and the injury of the animal.

FALL CALVES

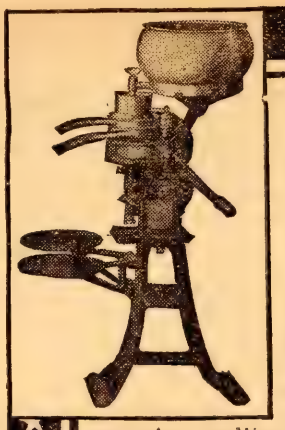
The tendency is clearly toward fall calves; but stock raising now is different from what it used to be. Everything must be pushed to its best or it is not likely to be profitable. The fall calf must have plenty to eat, of feed adapted to it. A calf may be taught to eat shelled or chopped corn quite early in life, and that with good hay (clover preferred) and comfortable housing may make a better calf than will the pastures of summer.

PREPARE THE STOCK FOR WINTER.

See to it that stock is in good condition before winter closes in upon them. Lean stock are much more trouble to winter, and they are more liable to disease. They are low in vitality, and have not the power to resist disease and the inclemency of the weather also. Of the animals that die between the beginning of winter and the approach of spring, it is safe to say nine-tenths of them began winter thin in flesh.

This fact adds as much or more importance to fall pastures as to any other; and nature seems to recognize the emergency in making the fall grasses and forage generally more nutritive than those of any other part of the year. We have known farmers who raked and scraped to lay up feed for winter, but who at the same time were utterly careless of the feed or forage the stock was getting during the autumn months. The feed so zealously saved might profitably have been divided with the stock during the fall, for animals well fed in the fall require less feed during the winter.

But our plea is rather for good fall pastures. The farmer who is careful to save all the feed possible for winter is a wise one; but the one who provides good pastures to prepare the stock for winter is a wiser one. And even the best pasturage, as winter approaches, should be supplemented with some grain feed. Make each animal body a winter storage room.



THE BEST INVESTMENT ANY COW OWNER EVER MADE

That's what more than One Million COW OWNERS the world over have found the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR to be, after thirty years of separator use.

A DE LAVAL FARM SEPARATOR costs from $45.- to $175.- according to capacity. It saves butter fat and produces a cream of superior quality over any setting system or any other separator every time it is used—twice a day every day in the year.

It involves far less labor than any setting system, and runs easier, has greater capacity and lasts from two to ten times longer than any other separator.

That's how a DE LAVAL separator saves its cost at least the first year, and frequently in a few months, and then goes on doing so right along for an average of twenty years.

So far as other separators are concerned they leave off where the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines begin, and the DE LAVAL makers, with thirty years of experience in separator construction and development have forgotten more about separators than all the others know. In fact it's what the DE LAVAL has forgotten and discarded that the others use.

That's what makes the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR the best investment any cow owner ever made, and an investment no cow owner can have sound reason for delaying to make.

And in buying a DE LAVAL machine you don't have to part with one cent until you have satisfied yourself that every word of all this is simple truth.

Any desired separator information can be had of the nearest DE LAVAL agent or of the company directly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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PROSPERITY

Are You Going to Share in It?

From every side come predictions of unexampled prices for dairy products this winter.

Fifty cent butter will be no longer a dream, but a reality.

The **profits** of the **dairy farmer** will **depend** on the quality of his **cows** and the kind of **cream separator** he uses.

It is too late to change the herd now—but it is just the time to get the **best cream separator in the world, the**

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Ownership of a United States Separator will guarantee that **every last cent** of profit goes into your pocket; because—

It is the **cleanest skimmer** in the world.
It is **built on honor—repairs** are **rare.**
It **runs easy, washes easy,** and **runs a heavier cream** than **any other separator.**

With any other separator than the United States you will not be sharing fully in the coming prosperity.

Ask our agents in your town to set up a United States Separator **in your home** and give you a **free trial** to demonstrate that the machine will almost **pay for itself** in the coming six prosperity months. If there is no agent near you, write direct to us. Ask for Catalog No.187 too.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.
S

IMPORTANCE OF THE OLEO LAW

The so-called oleo law is to prevent the sale of oleomargarine as butter. Oleomargarine is a product of the packing houses that resembles butter, and was long sold as such in competition with the genuine dairy product. The artificial substitute was, of course, an inferior article, and was sold at a price that promised ultimately to ruin the dairy interests of the country. After a long and severe struggle in congress a law was passed forbidding the sale of oleo as butter, with a heavy tax penalty for violation.

The importance of this law, and greatness of the oleo competition with the dairy business, is shown in the termination of a suit brought by the government against the Cudahy Packing Company for violations of the law. The suit was settled by agreement. Rather than go to trial the Packing Company agreed to pay a fine of $5,000 and back taxes amounting to $82,777.50, together with a special tax of $10,000, making a total of $97,777.50. This immense penalty sum, confessed by a single packing company, gives some idea of the business done in oleomargarine. It can easily be seen that, if continued, it would ruin the dairy business—the bogus article would entirely crowd out the genuine.

But in legislating against oleo, does not the government deprive the poor of a cheap article of food? No, the law does not prevent the sale of oleo, but it must be sold as oleo, not as butter. Those who wish to use oleo may do so, but it must be marketed in its true name, so that the user may know he is not buying butter.

TAME THE COLT

Busy farmers sometimes let the colt range the lot and pastures until he is ready for service, and then they "break" him. We never did like that word. Gentle the colt during his first fall and winter, and then he will never have to be "broken." All he will need is training, and that is much better.

In fact, we like to see the colt handled from birth. It ought to be taught in its very earliest days that humans are its friends, and it should never have any treatment that could cause it to feel otherwise. Gentleness in the home and on the farm is one of the noblest qualities, and it is worth money and happiness to those who possess it. What farmer does not want to be a gentle-man?

PULLING STUMPS

About this time the farmer with a stumpy field can put in some mighty profitable days pulling out the stumps.

One of the most satisfactory methods of pulling stumps, is with the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller. This machine is made entirely of steel and has 400 per cent. more strength than any other puller made. Being all steel, it is lighter and less cumbersome than others.

You will be interested in reading the catalog and other printed matter which the Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Iowa, will be glad to send you upon receipt of a postal.

"NEW ENGINE CATALOGUE"

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have recently issued an interesting Catalogue on small engines ranging from 1 HP to 12HP. It is brim full of up to date suggestions for the use of Gasoline engines for isolated and domestic pumping plants, electric light plants, wood sawing outfits, etc. This book is a recognized authority on Domestic and Isolated Electric Light Plants and Water Works Systems. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., will send a copy to interested parties who mention this publication.



To Fence Buyers

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EMPIRE

All-No.-9 Big Wire Fence

I've had my say about fence in this book and I want you to read it. Most profitable fence in the world to buy, as I'll show you.

THERE'S A NEW THING ABOUT IT

It's now sold **delivered** to fence-buyers everywhere—not just in certain sections, but **everywhere in the U. S.** Plainly priced in the book (factory prices) and the factory pays the freight to your railroad station.

Send me a card or letter for book right away. I'm going to send out 45,000 of these books to farmers this fall, but I'll get them out promptly. Address FARMER JONES, Fence Man for

BOND STEEL POST CO.
31 E. Maumee St. Adrian, Mich.

Send for Sample of PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE

We offer to send, free of charge, an actual sample of Page Woven Wire Fence, just as it comes from the big looms. Each one is "a sermon in steel." The tremendous success of Page Fence which is now on its Quarter Centennial Year, is due to the fact that its makers have always given full measure of honest value. It is the old reliable time-tried wire fence that outlasts them all. Admitted to be the strongest wire fence in existence.

Send today! See the real Page Wire! Get next to the "Page Knot!" Get the great Quarter Centennial Edition of the Page Fence Catalog and learn the difference between Page Fence and the ordinary kinds. Find what Page Fence means in economy. Write at once and both the free sample of Page Fence and the big Catalog will be sent promptly. Address

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The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds—save them!



Conkey's Roup Cure

will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and

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for the empty box if the remedy fails. It kills the germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic! A powder, given in the drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will! Prices 50c and $1.00, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease.

The Conkey Book (Price 25c) FREE for name of your poultry supply dealer and 4c postage. Write for it today—now.

G. E. CONKEY CO.
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BROWN FENCE

For Rabbits, Chickens, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Cattle. 160 styles. Big heavy No. 9 galvanized Coiled Spring rust proof wires. Will defy stock, wind and weather. Free sample & cat'g. 15 to 35c per rod. We pay freight

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15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
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FENCE *Strongest Made*

Made of **High Carbon Double Strength** Coiled Wire. **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust. Have **no agents.** Sell at **factory prices on 30 days' free trial.** We pay **all freight.** 57 heights of farm and poultry fence. **Catalog Free.**

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
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Collections anywhere. **American Claims Agency, Patterson Building, Baltimore, Md.**

SUCCESSFUL STOCK OPERATIONS

Yield large profits from small investments; $100 upward margin accounts accepted; $10 options often pay $100 upward. Send for details. AMERICAN SECURITY CONTRACT CO., Inc., Temple Bldg., Broad and Cherry sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

BAKER AND BATAVIA GUNS

SAFE
STANDARD
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A copy of the Baker Gunner on request.

BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO.
BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.



Mary's Little Hen

Mary had a little hen
Upon her little farm,
Against the wolf before the door,
It proved to be a charm.

Each day it laid a little egg,
Which Mary sold at town,
And thus she bought her groceries,
And now and then a gown.

The years passed, and Mary paid
The little mortgage due,
And sent her girl to boarding school,
Her boy to college too.

She has a nest egg in the bank,
And even keeps a cook,
And everything about her has
A thrifty, well-kept look.

Says she, to those who daily fail
With needle, brush and pen;
"If you would do as well as I,
Just keep a little hen."

—Unidentified.

WINTER EGGS

Winter eggs are the profitable eggs, and it must be remembered that it is unnatural for fowls to lay in winter. If domestic fowls do so it is because they have grown into the habit. It is purely artificial; and artificial conditions must be created to that end. A study of spring and summer conditions, and the food that nature provides for the fowls at large, ought to enable any one to understand what is required. It is shelter, warm quarters, feed to furnish extra warmth to the body, and also to furnish the material of which eggs are made. There must be carbon for the heat, lime for the shells, and a substitute for the insects gathered in the fields or outdoor runs. Grain furnishes the carbon, lime itself or crushed schells or ground bone furnishes the lime and impart a substitute for the insects, while an occasional feed of meat scraps completes the bill of fare. Add to this a sure supply of gravel or grit and planty of clear water, and conditions are pretty well met. Finely cut clover hay, cabbage heads or cut pumpkins for the fowls to pick at make all the better. Hens that are good layers thus treated, are very likely to acquit themselves well in winter egg production.

THE SCRATCHING SHED

To scratch is the nature of domestic fowls. It is their very best exercise, and they cannot be healthy without it. In the arrangement of the poultry houses, therefore, the scratching shed must not be neglected. At least the fowls must have a place where they can scratch and enjoy a dust bath even in bad weather. The place to scratch should be well littered, and a convenient corner should have an abundance of dust and ashes, coal or wood. Small grain scattered in the litter occasionally adds a strong inducement to the natural inclination, and perfects the arrangement.

WINTER HOUSING OF LAYING HENS

One would think that on every farm there must be already a good and comfortable poultry house. But there is not; and every time winter approaches, the question of housing the poultry becomes an insistant one on many farms.

The poultry house need not be an expensive thing. The low house with a single-slope roof is now the most popular one. It is argued in favor of it that it cannot contain so much cold air for the fowls to keep warm with the heat of their bodies. Six feet high in front and five feet in rear are now popular heights. Twelve feet wide and as long as the number of fowls require completes the dimensions. The house should be located as nearly as possible on level ground; if the ground slopes gently away from it in all direstions the location is ideal. It should by all means point to the south, southwest being the next preference. What is called an open front is popular now; that is with window holes four feet square all along the front, and not more than one foot apart. These will come to within about fifteen inches of the ground, and they must of course be covered with wire netting, with strong canvas to roll down over them on the outside in very cold or stormy weather. These open squares in sunny weather with the curtains up, enable the sun to shine, during some portion of the day, on every part of the floor, and they insure abundant ventilation.

The framework may consist of posts set in the ground, and the house may be sided up with cheap lumber, the joints carefully stripped, as to make the walls tight. It makes little difference what kind of roof is put on the house, so it is a good one. The house must be kept dry. The door should be in the front, space being left for it between the window holes. Neither does it matter what the floor is, so it is slightly higher than the surrounding surface to insure its always being dry. We prefer a gravel floor, filled three or four inches above the surface.

It is not our purpose in this article to speak of the internal arrangement, though we would earnestly recommend movable perches, that may be taken out and returned at any time. With two sets, one set may be out in the weather all the time, and frequent changes just about settles the mite and lice question.

TURKEYS DRY-PICKED

The farm flocks of turkeys are now getting ready for the annual Thanksgiving market; and, while we doubt whether, all things considered, it is the most profitable way to dispose of them, many will be dressed and shipped by the farmers themselves. "Dry-picking is almost always to be preferred when preparing turkeys for market," says a high authority on that subject. When in fine condition, nicely picked and sent to market without having been packed in ice, a turkey is at its best, and consequently commands the highest price. As soon the fowl is stuck, while the blood is still flowing, pluck the feathers dry from its body, taking care in doing this not to break the skin or tear the flesh. Nothing detracts so much from dressed poultry as torn places upon the carcass or shank. Picking must be clean and nicely done. When the fowl is plucked, hang it head down in a cool place until all animal heat is gone from the body, being careful not to hang it where it will be so exposed to cold air as to be likely to freeze. Do not remove the head, feet or entrails, but have the whole carcass, including head and feet, perfectly clean.

SPECIALIZATION

"It does not pay to scatter. This is the age of specialization," said an officer of the Ideal Motor Company, of Lansing, Michigan, in a recent interview. "We have found by experience that it gives better satisfaction to make small gasoline engines only—engines built for the farm. We build nothing else—the result is that Ideal engines are well made and practical, simple and easy to start—ideal for furnishing power when and where it is wanted. This specialization is the secret of our great success in the farm engine field." (If you want to know about Ideal engines, write for Catalog 22).

Oregon land is booming. For fruit growing this section of the country cannot be equaled. The weather is fine and climate healthy. Land prices now are low. But better get busy. Write to the Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore., and they will send you full information free about this wonderful country if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

THE CLEANEST THE LIGHTEST TOWER'S FISH BRAND THE MOST COMFORTABLE



POMMEL SLICKER

and cheapest in the end because it wears longest

$3.50 EVERYWHERE

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

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$50 TO $300 SAVED

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.-P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

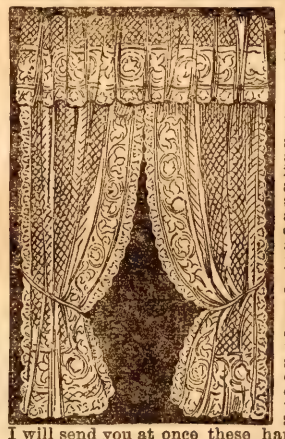
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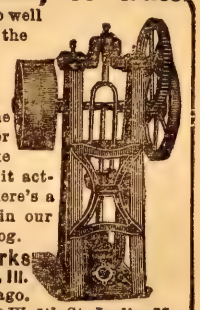
Finest Curtains ever offered; large, full-sized, beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2¾ yards long, with elegant patterns, handsome wide borders and firm well finished edge. All I ask of you is to send your name and address at once. I then send, all charges paid, six packages of beautiful highly colored silk and gold embossed Post Cards, all different, to distribute by my special plan at 25c each. When post cards are distributed send me the $1.50 collected and I will send you at once these handsome curtains, without one cent of cost. Don't delay. Address,

CURTAIN CLUB, Dept. 19, Household Bldg., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Double The Quantity of Water

delivered by any other deep well cylinder pump, is raised by the

"American" Deep Well Pump



The reason is it delivers the full capacity of the cylinder both on the DOWN-stroke and the UP-stroke making it actually double capacity. There's a revelation to pump users in our new Deep Well Pump Catalog.

The American Well Works
Gen. Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

SPEED WITH THE WIND ON A MOTORCYCLE

A good Motorcycle is an ideal Farmers machine. It affords enjoyment and returns a profit from its usefulness.

A trip to town or a distant neighbors is a matter of a few pleasant minutes if you ride an N. S. U. where it is now a matter of hours. Figure what this means to you oftentimes. Then there are Sunday visits or a trip of say fifty miles. It is nothing at all if you ride an N. S. U. Long runs can be made in an evening after work and before dark.

As for roads: Of course the Motorcyclist likes good ones—but the N. S. U. Motorcycle laughs at sand, mud or hills. These things never stop an N. S. U. rider.

Cost of operation is very little—hardly anything in fact. And the machine is so simple that the novice is an expert after reading our book of instructions. We want to explain these things in detail. Every young man should own a Motorcycle. Write for an agency proposition. You can earn your Motorcycle by selling others. Ask for free catalog No. 1 and information.

N. S. U. MOTOR COMPANY
206 W. 76th St. New York City

RHODE ISLAND REDS

This variety of fowl had a novel origin, and it has had a remarkable career. Most varieties are produced by careful and skillful inbreeding, selecting in both male and female the points and qualities to be crystalized in the new breed. The Rhode Island Reds are the result of out-breeding. This was forced by the fact that there were only males to begin with.

A great many sea-faring men have their homes on the Rhode Island coast, and make many trips to the shores of distant countries. Life on the seas, when not enlivened by storms or other contingencies, is essentially a monotonous one, and means of diversion are eagerly sought and seized. These Rhode Island sailors in their visits to various Asiatic countries, noticed a domestic fowl red in color, and that seemed to be a strong fighter. Males of the breed were purchased and taken on shipboard, to be used as fighters on the return trip for the amusement of the sailors. No hens were brought because hens are not fighters. Of course none survived the ordeals of the trip except the victors, the strongest and most vigorous. These were given the freedom of the home flocks, and it was noticed that very soon the native males were killed or whipped into abject subjection, and the red foreigners became masters of the flock. It was also observed that the resulting chicks were more vigorous than the natives had been, and the years developed marked improvement. Enterprising poulterers of that day, some fifty years ago, specially in the neighborhood of Little Compton, Rhode Island, began to breed from the foreign red roosters exclusively, selecting for their mates, the largest, strongest and best laying native hens.

To make a long story short, that is the generally accepted origin of the Rhode Island Reds. There are two varieties, distinguished only by their combs—Sing Comb and Rose Comb. The Single comb seems to have precedence of the rose comb in date of coming into notice. At least they were first admitted to the American Standard of excellence. The Rose Comb are thought to have descended from similar importations from Java, but from fowls having the same color, vigor and characteristics, essentially the same variety of fowl, but having a rose comb. These were first admitted to the Standard as American Reds. But the breeders of them objected to the change of name, and the original name was retained, both single comb and rose comb being Rhode Island Reds.

These fowls have rapidly grown into popularity, and it is conceded that they have won on their merits. The vigor of the males has compelled the retention of the hardyhood of the imported fighters. They are large and full bodied, rather lengthy in formation, and they are excellent layers, rivaled only in this regard by the Leghorns, which they greatly exceed in size. They are also good setters, and careful, devoted mothers.

TURKEYS OR NOT

The approach of Thanksgiving invariably brings up the turkey question. Those who have a nice flock of plump turkeys are glad; those who have not, wish they had. Many in the latter situation now think they will have a flock next year. A few useful thoughts while the question is up cannot be out of place, though they are out of season.

In selecting breeding stock be sure to have strong, mature birds. Two year old toms are better than younger ones, and year old or two year old hens are better than pullets. It is best to have but one male with the flock at a time, as they are very apt to fight and interfere with one another. If it is thought desirable to have more than one male, allow but one to run out at a time, changing them every day or two.

It is quite a common practice to put the first clutch of eggs under a chicken hen, breaking up the turkey hen that she may soon go to laying again, allowing her to set on the second clutch. This is a good way to get more eggs, but there is some doubt as to whether it results in more and better turkeys. The chicken hen is an unnatural turkey-mother, and her ways are not adapted to the poults. Besides the lice that almost always infest the chicken hen, are nearly fatal to the little turks. When this plan is pursued, these matters must be carefully looked after.

Crushed charcoal should be freely mixed with the feed of little turkeys, and they should have the best chance that can be given them to get insects.

THE AURORA SYSTEM OF POULTRY FARMS

Mr. R. P. Ellis of Brooklyn, New York, has established what he calls the Aurora System of Branch Poultry Farms. His is the central farm, and branch farms have been established all around, not necessarily under the same management, but all conducted on the same general plan, and under the general supervision of the central farm, which handles and markets the products of all, giving the prestige and advantage of a large output. It is a kind of cooperation that is very effective. Mr. Ellis gives the following outline of what his system is:

1. A main breeding farm where the best stock and known methods are employed to secure and maintain a strain of heavy layers, from which, in season, are produced chicks in large quantities, which are sold to the branch farms each year.

2. A chain of branch farms located within easy shipping distance (by express) that buy and raise these chicks, sending in their eggs (sterile) every day or two to the main farm.

3. Location of the main farm is in or near the city where the eggs are sold to a private trade. It must be at a central shipping point, have telephone connection with city and be easy of access by trolley to any city customer who would visit and inspect it.

5. A delivery system from the main farm by wagons or otherwise, delivers all eggs immediately upon their arrival.

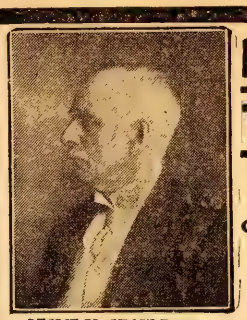
There are now 28 farms in the "system," and they expect to handle between six and seven thousand layers during the coming winter. They now have an incubator capacity of six thousand eggs, and expect to increase it to 14,000.

Mr. Ellis is not an old man, having been born in 1877, but he has had a varied cereer. Three years of his youth were spent in Holland, his father at that time being United States consul at Rotterdam. He graduated from a New York public school; took the degree of Bachelor of Science at the College of the City of New York; studied medicine two years; was secretary to the superintendent of transportation of the Erie railroad for one year; became a teacher for three years; then resigned to go into the publishing of law books with his father's company. He became general manager at an excellent salary, but the sudden death of his father caused the dissolution of the company. He then traveled over the United States as salesman and manager for another law publishing house; but in 1906 he accepted a position in the Brooklyn schools, because that would place him in a position to carry out his idea of poultry farming.

Readers of this issue will find the advertisements of several fur dealers who solicit the raw fur shipments of all who are doing any hunting or trapping this year.

If you will have any fur to sell, now is the time to get acquainted with the dealers. Write them and have them send you their market reports, so as to keep posted on all fluctuations and changes of the market. In this way you will without doubt make more money than just to sell at random to the first person offering to buy.

All these advertisers are honest firms, and you will make no mistake in dealing with them. However, get all their price lists, and sell to the one offering the best proposition.



LESLIE M. SHAW Pres.
Former Secretary of the United States Treasury, and twice Gov. of Iowa.

PUT A BANK ACCOUNT INTO THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING

Send To-day $1, or $5 or $10
or as much as you please—on which we will pay

4% Interest

Compounded every six months.
We will send by return mail a Bank Book together with our illustrated booklet,

How to Save by Mail

Can you devise a better gift or one more likely to start a boy or girl, man or woman, into the saving habit?

Capital and Surplus over $1,200,000. For full information write to Dept. L.

The First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Co.

927-929 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Sale! 50,000,000 ft. of New Lumber!

Here is a chance to buy Lumber at 30 to 60 per cent less than is usually asked for it. It is absolutely brand new and first-class in every particular. We bought 50,000,000 feet from lumber mills at half the usual prices and we are giving the public the benefit of it. There is absolutely no possibility for you to go wrong in this matter. Never in twenty years has Lumber been offered at such low prices as we are selling it for now. If you do not take advantage of this chance, you are certainly missing a splendid opportunity. We will quote you freight prepaid price to your railroad shipping point.

Send Us Your Lumber Bill for Estimate

Include in your list every single article you need to build or improve. It makes no difference whether you need a full carload or not, we will save you money. Our stock includes everything in the building material line and it is good material too; nothing better manufactured. Every dollar's worth of merchandise we sell is covered by a binding guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere.

Our Capital Stock and surplus is over one million dollars. We have a complete stock of Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus, Hardware, Fencing, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Office Furniture, Pipe, Culverts, Structural Iron, Machinery and practically everything under the sun at half the usual price.

Write for Our Free Mammoth Illustrated Catalog No. H. G. 204

It shows thousands of bargains secured by us at Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales. High-grade new Household Goods at genuine bargain prices. WRITE US TODAY—AT ONCE.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog." "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel." "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married." "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts.**

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

Guaranteed for Years.

OUR OFFER: One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription 2 years for 50 cents.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Salesmen Wanted



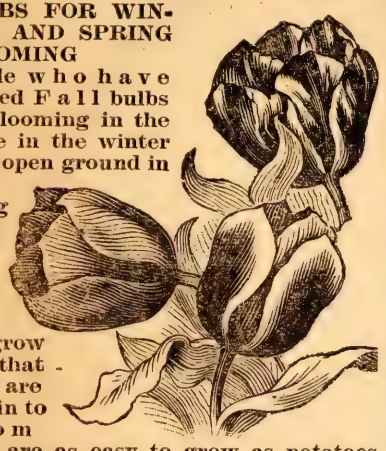
We receive calls for thousands of Salesmen and have assisted thousands of men to secure good positions or better salaries. Hundreds of them who had no former experience and who formerly earned from $45 to $75 a month, now earn from $100 to $500 a month and all expenses, and some even more than that. No matter whether you are a new beginner or an old hand at the game, our eight weeks course in Salesmanship, by mail will enable you to increase your earning power from two to ten times what it is at present. Our **FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU** will assist you to get a good position. Marshall Field, the great dry goods merchant of Chicago; Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, the great merchant of New York and Philadelphia, and scores of other famous and wealthy men got their start selling goods on the road. Your chance is as good as theirs was. Thousands of Traveling Salesmen earn from $2500 to $10,000 and up as high as $25,000 a year. If you are ambitious and want to enter the best paid profession on earth, fill out coupon and send for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," today. It will tell you how to do it. Address **Dept. 444**

National Salesmen's Training Association
Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, U. S. A.

Name ..... P. O. ..... State ..... R. F. D. .....

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

BULBS FOR WINTER AND SPRING BLOOMING



People who have planted Fall bulbs for blooming in the house in the winter or in open ground in the spring know how easy they are to grow and that they are certain to bloom They are as easy to grow as potatoes and no insects bother them.

We have prepared the following collections for our readers. Our aim was to offer the greatest variety and best quality possible for a small sum of money. People who want to make their own selections should send for our price list.

COLLECTION NO. 1.
Costs only 25c Postpaid.
1 Dutch Hyacinth Single Dark Blue.
1 Roman Hyacinth Single Pure White.
1 Narcissus (Van Sion) Yellow, very fine.
2 Tulips, Single Yellow.
2 Tulips, Double Pink.
5 Crocus Yellow and Blue.
This fine collection of 12 bulbs only 25c.

COLLECTION NO. 2
Cost only 35c Postpaid.
3 Tulips, Single or Double Yellow, White and Red.
1 Hyacinth, Single Light Blue, Dark Blue or Red.
3 Narcissus, Poeticus, Pure White, with beautiful cup, suffused with bright orange red.
1 Chinese Sacred Lily.
4 Freesia's, Refracter Alba Pure White.
6 Crocus, Yellow, White or Blue.
This fine collection of 18 bulbs only 35c.

COLLECTION NO. 3
Cost only 60c Postpaid.
3 Dutch Hyacinths, 1 each, Light Blue or Dark Blue, Rose and Red.
3 Roman Hyacinth, Pure White.
6 Freesia's, Refracta Alba Pure White.
3 Narcissus White and Double Rose Yellow.
6 Tulips, Double White, Yellow and Red.
6 Crocus, Red, Yellow and White.
4 Scilla Siberica, Rich Blue.
5 Spanish Iris, Blue and Purple.
This fine collection of 36 Bulbs only 60c.
Full instructions how to grow these bulbs successfully with each collection.
Send orders to
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Beautiful Prize Free!

We Want You to arrange these four groups of letters into the names of four Cities of the United States. To every one who answers this puzzle and names not less than three of the Cities correctly we will give a prize of a set of our handsomest Silk Embossed Birthday and Floral Motto Post Cards in beautiful colors. When you answer send 2 ct. stamp for mailing expense. We also give $50 in cash and many other big prizes aside from the above to those who answer this advertisement promptly and who will help us introduce our paper. Address at once, PUZZLE DEPT., 810 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

SOBONT
HAMOA
HICCOAG
AFFUBOL

OSGOOD Pitless SCALE



$45 to $80

Indispensable on every farm; saves the time and money you would spend on a public scale, and assures perfect accuracy always. Priced within your reach; good for a lifetime. Osgood Scale Co., Box 100 Binghamton, N.Y.

Write for Catalogue

SCALECIDE

CONQUERS SAN JOSE SCALE
Now Is the Time to Spray

Leading fruit growers endorse SCALECIDE as the only remedy for the dreaded San Jose Scale. Kills the scale without injury to the tree or bud.

SIMPLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL

Scalecide is antiseptic and healing to the skin. Absolutely non-poisonous. Don't allow your good orchards to be ruined by the terrible San Jose Scale. Use Scalcide—

A SURE REMEDY

Use 1 gallon of Scalecide to 20 gallons of water. We will send 1 quart for 35c; gallon for $1.00; five gallons for $3.25; 10 gallon cans, $6.00; in bbls. and 1-2 bbls. 50c gal. Sent by freight or express f. o. b., Indianapolis.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis
Western Agents

GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

VAUGHAN'S AUTUMN BULBS—A beautiful pamphlet giving a list of the finest standard bulbs for fall planting. Finely illustrated, and a work of art, FREE. Vaughan's, 11 Barclay St., New York.

BERCKMAN'S NURSERY BOOK—Autumn 1909.) This book keeps up the well established reputation of this firm for first class nursery literature. It is well written, beautifully illustrated, and should be in every garden library. FREE. P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Augusta, Ga.

By the time that these words appear in print the very last of the garden work of the season excepting in the South, will have been done, and it is my hope that my readers have all through the season kept up to my teachings, and done everything in the most thoroughly up-to-date manner, and that their crops have been large and overflowing.

However, the growing of crops is not all that the farmer and gardener needs to know. That is just the start of the business side of farm, and garden life. Farmers and gardeners, some of them, have been growing crops scientifically for many years, yet how few of them have received an adequate return for their labors? What does it avail the gardener to put in day after day in the proper growing of his crops, only to find that when the harvest is ripe that he has to sell them in a market in which the "dumpers" have knocked the prices so low that they cannot be seen. Every gardener should keep in touch with the editorial side of this paper; study the editorials on the marketing of your crops; interest your neighbors who are not readers or subscribers, get their subscriptions, and convert them to the idealistic, as well as practical, theory, that **the markets should be controlled by those who grow the crops**, and not by those who buy them. It is not the case in any other line of endeavor, that those offering commodities for sale ask those to whom they sell, what they will pay for them. No! It is the seller, (in all cases but those of the farmer) who says what price shall be paid for his labor and productions, and gardening will not bring the full returns it deserves until the farmer, and gardener join the ranks of EQUITY, and market their crops according to the principles as taught by this paper.

I saw a concrete illustration of these principles a few days ago. I was in a store at which many farmers dealt, and I purposely lingered while the farmers were dealing in order to test out the matter. During the two hours I was there, eighteen farmers came in to trade produce or garden-truck for goods, all of which were to be re-sold by the merchant to his customers, just as he would re-sell shoes, or dry-goods which he would buy from the producers. Of course the conversation incident to the deals between the merchant and farmers, varied according to the person dealing, but there was a sameness about them that will enable one instance to stand for all of them. Being a stenographer I took short notes which enables me to report almost verbatim. Let every gardener study this:

Merchant—"Good Morning, Mrs. Barnes; fine day. What have you brought in this morning?" Mrs. Barnes and her son set two immense baskets on the counter.

Mrs. Barnes—"I have a basket of very fine string-beans, the best this season. What are you paying for them, today?"

The merchant uncovered the basket. They were unusually fine ones, and I mentally promised myself I would take some home. He considered a minute:

Merchant—"Well, Mrs. Barnes, they are very fine. Finer than I have had this season, but you see the market is lower than last week, beans being very plentiful, so I can offer you only a dollar a bushel. Sorry, but they are over-stocked."

Mrs. Barnes was visibly disappointed. No wonder! Her finest crop of beans were bringing the smallest price, but—what could she do? The merchant set the price, and she had to take it.

After all her produce had been measured and weighed in, and the amount counted down **she began to do her buying.** Note, that the merchant did not ask her what she would give for the things he desired to sell her. Oh no; not at all! Listen to this, **you farmers who are not in the ranks of EQUITY:**

Mrs. Barnes—"What is the price of sugar today?"

Merchant—"Six cents; it is up a fraction since last week."

Again Mrs. Barnes was visibly disappointed.

Mrs. Barnes—(reading from her list)—"Soap, starch, coffee, syrup," and many other articles, **while the merchant gave her the prices,** and took down the quantities she desired. Most of the prices showed a rising market—not that the articles were any less plentiful, but simply that the parties **who produce them,** had agreed that the condition of affairs warranted, and could stand advances, to their profit. Do farmer's products act this way? No! and will not until every farmer and gardener is a reader of this paper, and markets his garden crops according to its teachings. I hope that every one of my readers, men and women, will join the Farmer's Society of Equity if not already a member, that the time may come when **YOU** will name the prices to be paid for your garden truck.

I have been reading in the trade papers of the troubles that are constantly occurring between the farmers, gardeners, and fruit-men about the grading of fall fruits, and I must say that an investigation which I have made tells me that the commission men have plenty of just cause to complain. Of course there are farmers and fruit men who grade their fruit, according to the standard, and do it thoroughly, but, unfortunately, for the success of the fruit industry in the East and middle-West, there are many who do not, or if it is done at all, it is not done according to the standard of the market in which the fruit is sold. There is a national league of commission merchants who have standard grades for all different fruits in the various markets, as well as the different kinds of packages they prefer. In some markets, for instance, apples sell best in barrels, but in others the trade requires them to be in baskets, or boxes. Every fruit grower should procure from his commission man the full requirements of the trade he is serving, and the fruit man should comply with them, and there will be fewer complaints and less trouble between them. Anyone who has seen fruit carefully picked by hand, and then all grades jumbled together in the packages does not wonder that the seller is dissatisfied with the returns he receives from the commission man. When every fruit man is a member of the Society of Equity; when the fruit crops are sold according to its principles; when every fruit man grades his fruit, and packs it, according to the standards of his market, and

Our Guarantee is just as big and broad as YOU choose to make it.

"SCALECIDE"

applied to your fruit trees will absolutely kill SAN JOSE SCALE and all Fungous troubles controllable in the dormant season. Five years of proofs.

Prices: In barrels and half-barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gal. cans, $6.00; 5 gal. cans, $3.25; 1 gal. cans, $1.00. If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of ANYTHING ELSE. Send today for free Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

B. G. PRATT COMPANY, Mfg. Chemists. 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Tested Field Seeds

In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test

Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.

We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.

Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

ENJOY THIS TRIP AROUND THE WORLD WITH ME

To the Glorious Ends of the Earth—Emperor's Magnificent Palaces and in the Famous Grandeurs of the Wild.



D. W. Beach

All free. Just act quickly, while they last, to get your chance. I promise you that when your eyes once see the beauties and interest of these round-the-world scenes you'll never forget them. The original photographs cost thousands of dollars. Years of travel could not find more famous scenes or more celebrated occasions than these wonderful cards show you. Write today.

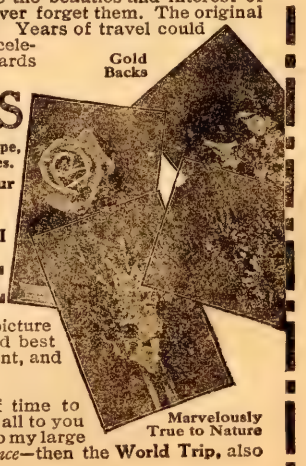
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Showing 100 Scenes—Japan, China, Africa, Europe, Asia, United States, etc. All Most Famous Places.

Just Cut This Ad Out **FREE** Send Your Name Today

I'll Also Send You at Once as Quick as I Hear From You

10 Wonderful New Language Of Flowers POST CARDS **ALSO FREE**



I've secured all these exquisite and wonderful souvenir picture post cards after long searching for the truest to nature and best to be had in beauty, historic interest, educational enjoyment, and rare scenes of the most celebrated places on the globe.

Don't miss one of them.

It would cost you thousands of dollars and years of time to travel the world over and see the original of these. I offer all to you at home FREE. Just send 10c for 6 months' subscription to my large family and farm paper. I'll send 10 sample cards first *at once*—then the World Trip, also FREE if you will do me a small favor.

Don't Miss This—Cut This Ad Out Now and Mail to Me

D. W. Beach, Editor, Agricultural Epitomist, Box C26, Spencer, Indiana

deals only with properly accredited commission men, then—and then only—will the fruit business be on the highest plane. You can forward this much desired consummation by soliciting every fruit grower to join the Society, and assisting in the formation of Local Unions.

Those of my readers who keep bees—and this ought to include all of them—should see to it that the colonies have sufficient stores to last them during the winter, or they will come out in the spring in bad shape. Also they should be well protected, if wintered out in the open, which is the natural way; but, the ordinary single-walled hives are too thin to retain sufficient heat to keep the cluster of bees warm. A double-walled hive, or one of the well-tested winter cases, should be used, and should be put on early in November, after the winter feeding has been done. Experience has seemed to demonstrate that for spring feeding, thin syrup (half water and half sugar) is best, but for winter feeding, done in the late fall, a syrup of one third water and two thirds sugar (measured in pounds) is best.

Do not be in too much of a hurry to market your garden-truck which can be kept for later. It is "dumping" which keeps the prices down. Feed the supplies in only as fast as the market can assimilate them, and the prices will likely go up toward the latter end of the supply? Such crops as potatoes, beets, cabbage, turnips, and similar ones, if dumped all on the market as soon as harvested, will depress prices below the cost of production.

I wonder how many of my UP-TO-DATE Garden family keep an accurate record of the cost of their different crops. Can you tell how much you made (or lost) on that acre of potatoes? Did you open an account with it, charging to it all the money spent for seed and fertilizer. Did you charge against it the price of each load of manure you put on it from the barnyard? Did you charge against it the time spent in labor on it, counting the time of your team in working it? Also, the labor of harvesting and marketing it, and the interest on the value of the acre of land at the percent used in farm-mortgages in your section? Did you total this and subtract it from the proceeds of the sale of the crop? If not, you do not know whether you made or lost, and you had better determine to do it next year with all your garden and orchard crops. One of the great needs of the present-day farmer, gardener, and fruit-raiser, is accurately kept simple accounts, separated, to show the different farm operations. If this were done, some farmers and gardeners would quickly change their crops to those which showed profit and drop those which showed loss at the end of the year. Try it next year—it may for the first time start you on the way to independence.

Every gardener and fruit grower who puts up his product in packages, should put his brand thereon. If his product is good, consumers will ask for that particular brand, and this will create a demand, and higher prices. **There is no better brand than the Union Label of the Farmer's Society of Equity.** Here it is—try it:

ORCHARD WILL NEED SPRAYING

If there are but thirty trees a hand-pump may be used; if there are more, or if two neighbors can combine, it would be better to purchase a large hand-pump. For an orchard of one hundred trees, the writer suggests a pump with 2 1-2-inch cylinder, 1-inch suction hose, 1-2-inch discharge or a smaller pump of some other good make. This pump will carry two lines of hose. It can be fixed into a stout plank and fastened in the wagon. Two kerosene barrels can be purchased, and the following supplies will be necessary: Ten feet of 1-inch suction hose will be ample: this can be placed in the bunghole of the barrel, and when one is emptied it can be transferred into the other; two lengths of 1-2-inch hose, one of which might be fifteen feet and the other twenty or twenty-five feet; two bamboo extensions, either ten or twelve feet; two brass Ys and four nozzles; two sets of hose-couplings and clamps will also be required.

An outfit can be bought for less than $40; it will last for several years, and on one hundred trees it will more than pay for itself the first year. The first thing, then, to do is to secure a sprayer of some kind. A small barrel pump with hose will cost from $12 up. Use Scalecide for spraying in preference to all else.

SOILS FOR VARIOUS FRUITS

Peaches must be on high, well drained soils; pears may be grown on the heavy clay; the same is true of plums; apples may be put on soils in between these types, on loams, clay loams and even a gravel loam or even sandy loam. The Baldwin will do better on the gravel loams or sandy soils, and the Greening will do better on the clay loam. Most of these soils will be benefitted by underdrainage, in fact, this is the most important improvement which can be made in most of the old orchards and on most of the land which is to be planted to young orchards. The drains should be 30 inches to 3 feet deep if possible, and, if there can be a drain tile between each row of apple trees it will be an advantage; this is much more important than either manure or fertilizer, since the apple tree has to stay in the same place for sixty to a hundred years. If it is to succeed it cannot be grown on land which is dry for only three months of the year. Such land may be fit for growing buckwheat, that is, it may dry off by the end of June and be fit to walk on until early November, but this class of land had better not be planted to trees. Tile drains, then, should be put both in the young and old orchards.

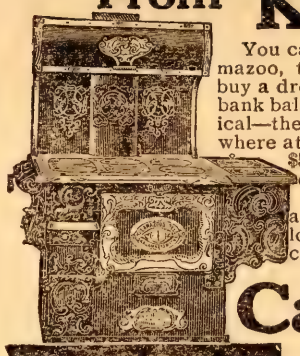
WHY THE ELBERTA PEACH IS SO POPULAR

People want it for the same reason that they plant Ben Davis: it is a money maker, says the "Rural New Yorker." However, I am led to believe that the more sensible reason is that since it is the leading peach of the south and southwest and has been so extensively advertised, it is its popularity from that standpoint that helps it along very much. Then, too, it undoubtedly is a most excellent shipping peach, stands up very well, is firm and tough-skinned and very nice in appearance, and very regular and uniform in size, a very desirable size, a good bearer, does not require much hand thinning, as it seems to thin itself, and even if very heavily loaded still is of uniform size and quailty, but often will fall off the tree quickly. It was almost entirely abandoned in our section on account of being the very worst to leaf-curl, but have found that Scalecide will prevent that, and now the planting is increasing.

EVERYBODY SHOULD PLANT TREES

Everybody having the opportunity should plant trees. It has been tritely said, that the greater the demand for lumber the smaller the supply. It would be the part of wisdom to plant trees that would return profits in yielding annual incomes, but no mistake could be made in planting any variety of trees that in the course of years would become valuable for lumber. Plant trees everywhere. Plant them along road sides for refreshment for travelers. Every city should have its public parks with an abundance of ornamental and shade trees. They should be planted along the streets to bring cooling influences on overheated pavements and sidewalks. Plant them in dooryards to enhance the attractions of home life. Be sure to plant them around churches and school houses and above all things, maintain the admirable custom of having school children plant trees on every anniversary of Arbor Day. By taking an active interest in renewing our groves and forests, we may avert a perspective that now appears appalling.

Here's Something New From Kalamazoo



You can save enough real money in getting a Kalamazoo, to buy most of your fuel—pay your taxes, buy a dress or suit of clothes or materially increase your bank balance. You get the best made—the most economical—the most satisfactory stove or range to be had anywhere at any price. With an actual cash saving of from $5 to $40 on your purchase. Hundreds of thousands of satisfied users have told us this is true.

We make it easy for any responsible person to own a Kalamazoo. We are the *manufacturers*. You get lowest factory prices, 360-days' approval test, and our convenient terms. Take your choice—

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Write for Catalog No. 209 and special terms. It gives you all the necessary information about buying and using a good stove or range. Compare our prices and quality with others, prove for yourself what you save in buying a Kalamazoo for cash or on time. *Freight prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.*

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Mention Up-to-Date Farming When You Write.



This Oven Thermometer saves fuel and makes baking easy.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED



PLANTS FOR TROPICAL EFFECTS

There are many plants which, when rightly placed upon the lawn, produce distinctive tropical effects, and these groupings are exceedingly valuable where shrubbery is lacking or the place has a bare appearance. Among the annuals the castor oil plant is the most useful. Its large palmate foliage of green or red completely covers the plant, which often attains a height of eight to ten feet. When planted in double rows a perfect screen is formed; they are also useful for the center of a circular bed. The canna is another large-leaved, tall-growing plant, and may be arranged attractively with castor oil plants. There are drarf forms of cannas even more striking than the taller sorts, as they produce gladioli-shaped flowers in autumn. Elephant ears are favorites with nearly every one because of their large, handsome foliage. They are fine as border plants to beds of castor oil plants and cannas. As single specimens upon the lawn or for the center of beds the banana plant is the most satisfactory of all. Striped maize is a variety of corn with variegated leaves. Several plants should be grouped together in a hill to produce the best effect. Plant the same as corn. The taller growing ornamental grasses combined with some of the large-leaved plants are also most striking. Another annual of particular value, but one not appreciated as much as it should be, is the sunflower. Not only the flowers are beautiful, but the leaves and habit of growth are important features. Palms, rubber plants and similar decorative plants are much benefited by the summer atmosphere when placed out of doors, and may be successfully arranged among other plants to produce tropical effects.

TROUBLESOME INSECTS

If ants are abundant about your premises, it is probable that there are bushes infested with plant lice nearby. The ants visit these lice to obtain the sweet secretion which they give off. If this be the case the first thing to do is to destroy the plant lice.

Justice

An artistic rooster of Custer,
Whose tail was of luminous luster,
Remarked, It is just
Man returns to dust,
While my end is to be a duster.

Readers of this issue will notice the advertisement of Coiled Spring Wire Fence Co. These people have been selling fences to our readers for years, and have always treated their customers absolutely fair. You should get their proposition if you are thinking of putting up either field or lawn fence. Address Coiled Spring Fence Co., Box 88, Winchester, Ind.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath: now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in **HEART FAILURE** and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

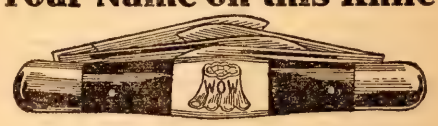
I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

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(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

Your Name on this Knife

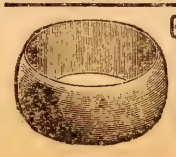


The handles of this knife are made of a transparant material, under which we put your NAME, ADDRESS, ETC., under one side and any emblem of any society, such as W.O.W., M.W.A., Odd-Fellows, Masonic, etc. or any photo on the reverse side.

It has four strong blades of finest hand forged Sheffield Steel, perfectly tempered. It is elegant in appearance and very durable. The name etc., on handles serves as identification in case of accident or if lost, you are reasonably sure to have it returned to you. In ordering write plainly exactly what is desired on handles. If photo is sent add ten cents to price of knife.

One of these handsome knives sent to any address on receipt of $1.35. Don't delay, order now. Satisfaction assured.

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He Is Safe

With UP-TO-DATE to read at home,
And justice on my side,
I know that I can get along,
Whatever may betide.

THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS

Two vivid pictures in my mind, the most vivid gathered through all life's journey, are of two farm homes. One is of the home in which I grew up, and the other is of the home in which my children grew up. One was a primitive home, a back woods home, a home in a small clearing surrounded by great forest trees that sheltered wild beasts and birds, and that, not long before, had sheltered savage men.

But a thirst for knowledge and the spirit of progress were there. Not many books and papers reached that home, but each that came was hailed as a messenger of light, a voice from those who knew, a teacher of things in the great world, the forests hid from our view, a helper to better things and a higher life.

How glad did we welcome the long evenings of winter, and how eagerly did we listen as the mother, or some other one of the family, read the wonderful words! We thus followed the great men of history, reviewed their armies, marched with them to battle, shared in their triumphs, and applauded their victories. Or, if we read stories we lived with the heroes, helped lay and carry out the plots, for good, thank God, and to defeat the schemes of the wicked.

The other home was amid larger fields. The forests had become tired of crowding us, and moved back. Birds remained, but they were singers now, and the wild beasts had found homes elsewhere. Books, magazines and papers came in abundance to that home, but the long winter evenings found a family of readers. School lessons kept the children busy during the day, but the evening found a group eagerly listening to the reading of a chosen history or story, each following the historic events, or living in the unfolding plots of the story.

I do not know whether the children growing up in the homes on the farms read now as they did then. I do not know how they spend the long winter evenings. But I hope every hour is marked by some line of improvement. There are better homes, and they are better supplied. The winds may whistle shrill, uncanny music, and frost may paint the windows on the outside, but it is cozy and warm within. What an enviable opportunity for reading and progress! UP-TO-DATE FARMING wishes every home on the farm would take advantage of it. There are things to conquer in the future just as there have been in the past. Names that are now spoken only in the homes on the farms will be printed in books and papers of the years to come. Whose names? Scarcely a prophet can tell. But it will be the names of those who seize the opportunities, and work their way up instead of down.

Both the homes mentioned above are broken now. Time has done its work of change. Some have gone to the land beyond, others are still working out a human destiny. But all are better qualified for the duties that fall to their lot, are more useful men and women, because of those long winter evening readings in the old homes on the farm.

That Explained It

He hadn't said a word for what seemed to be nearly an hour, and she was getting impatient. Finally she blurted:

"What makes young men so dull nowadays?"

"I haven't the least idea," was the reply.

"That's the reason," said she, with a point, "but I don't believe they are all that way."

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

THOUGHTS THAT COME WHEN THE SUN SHINES

It may be hot on the farm in summer, and we may be prone to seek the protection of a shade, but it is bright when the sun shines. The rain drops and the dew never sparkle, and we never have a rainbow, except when the sun shines. The butterflies are more beautiful, there is more gladness in the birds' songs; the flowers are brighter and sweeter, and the fields are more inviting when the sun shines. The day retires more gracefully, and we more cheerfully welcome the night when, in a clear sky, his last farewell is gold-tinted sunshine. In summer or winter, in spring or autumn, in the house or in the fields, sick or in health, the world to us is brighter, and we are more cheerful and happy, when the sun shines.

Human life is so like the world! There is sunshine and shadow; there are bright days and dark ones. There are griefs and joys, pleasures and pain, glad hours and sad ones, happiness and misery. But so much depends upon the feeling within. If there is sunshine in the soul the days are brightened in spite of the clouds that gather above and around us. The cheerful life, the kindly smile, the eye that sees always the brighter side, the spirit of sunshine, bid defiance to things that worry, and drive away the clouds that would shut out the brightness. Happy are they who live in the sunlight.

The Joy of Life

Oh! glad am I that I was born.
For who is sad when flaming morn
Bursts forth, or when the mighty night
Carries the soul from height to height?

To me, as to the child that sings,
The bird that claps his rain-washed wings,
The breeze that curls the sun-tipt flower,
Comes some new joy with each new hour.

Joy in the beauty of the earth;
Joy in the fire upon the hearth;
Joy in the potency of love
In which I live and breathe and move.

Joy even in the shapeless thought
That, some day, when all tasks are wrought,
I shall explore the vasty deep
Beyond the frozen gates of sleep.

—*Harriet Prescott Spofford.*

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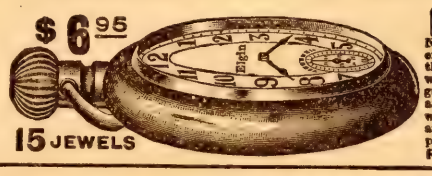
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HOW NATURE CURES

Dr. Woods Hutchinson Describes the Struggles of the Body to Eject Poisons.

Some millions of years ago, when it first happened that groups of three or four cells clung together to form organisms, the waste products of the cells in the interior of each group became a source of danger to their co-partners, and unless some way was devised for getting rid of these waste products the colony was a failure. Hence at a very early period there were rudiments of systems of body sewerage providing for the escape of waste poisons. The result is that when the human body is confronted by actual disease it has all ready at hand a remarkably effective system of appliances for sewer flushing, street cleaning and garbage burning. If in an unguarded moment one partakes of one of those darlings of the economical housekeeper which so skillfully disguise scraps containing the bacteria of putrefaction or their poisonous products, nature may prevent serious injury by causing the outraged stomach to eject its contents.

"The power of playing Jonah is a wonderful safety valve," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson in his article, "How Nature Cures," in the September "Delineator." "Don't try to stop vomiting till you're reasonably sure what it means," he advises. "If a poison is not sufficiently irritating to shorten its career in this way, it may get on into the intestines before the body wakes up to its presence, and acute diarrhoea ensues. This is a defensive action on the part of nature and is no more a disease than vomiting. Many of the popular colic cures contain opium, which, while it relieves the pain and stops the discharge, simply locks up in the system the very poisons it was trying to get rid of. Physicians now try to help nature instead of thwarting her, and laxatives, intestinal antiseptics and bowel irrigations have almost entirely taken the place of opiates in the treatment of these conditions."

If a poison is so insidious that it succeeds in getting itself partially digested and absorbed into the blood nature has still another line of defense. Every drop of blood containing food and its products passes through the liver, which, in addition to its other actions, serves as a filter for straining out of the blood poisonous or injurious materials absorbed from the food, and converting them into harmless substances. Sometimes the liver is overwhelmed by appalling odds and some of the invaders slip through its lines into the general circulation, producing headache, backache, fever and other ills. This means biliousness, and the remedy, according to Dr. Hutchinson, is not to take something to stimulate the overworked organ to greater activity, but, chiefly, to stop eating, and thereby give it rest through stopping the supply of food poisons to be dealt with. It takes brains to decide just how far nature knows what she is doing and how far she is to be helped, and just when she has fallen into a panic or a bad habit, and must be checked. "This much we feel sure of," says Dr. Hutchinson, "and it is one of the kenotes of the attitude of modern medicine, that a large majority of the symptoms of disease are really nature's attempts to cure it."

He Won the Prize

At a party composed of adults it was proposed that the entertainment consist of the games that prevailed in the good old days of childhood, such as "Postoffice," "Tin-Tin," "London Bridge," etc. Finally a prize was offered for the person who could make the "ugliest face." The judges witnessed the contortion of faces for awhile, and then awarded the prize to an old bachelor. "You win," they said, handing him a box of bonbons. "I will thank you," he replied, indignantly, "to understand that I was not playing."

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two month's medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address G. M. Branaman, 1247 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

BEAUTIFUL OLD WOMEN

We occasionally meet a woman whose old age is as beautiful as the bloom of youth. We wonder how it has come about—what her secret is. Here are a few of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

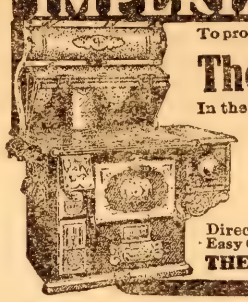
She retained her illusions, and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her, and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.—"McCall's Magazine."

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In the Imperial Range we have brought back to life the famous "Dutch Oven" of old Colonial Days. No other range at any price, has this surpassing advantage. None does such perfect work. The even heat of the solid slab of stone insures even, thorough baking of bread, pastry, etc. Roasts meat to perfection, Easy to manage. Saves half your fuel bills. Burns coal or wood.

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Brighter than Gas or Electricity

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American Electric Co. 6422 State St., Chicago

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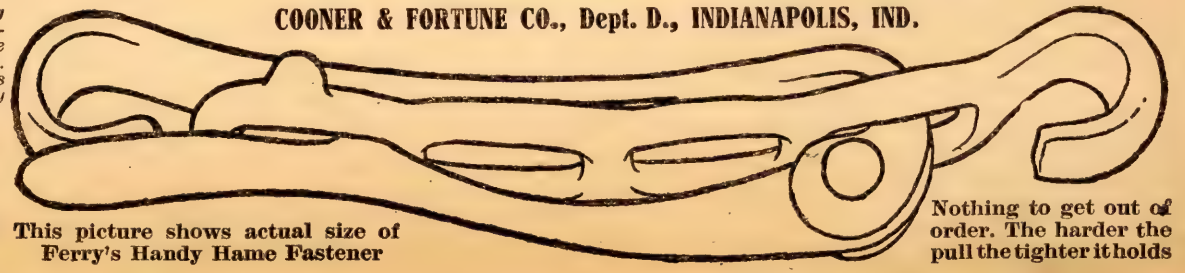
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Gathered Here and There

When a girl has reached eighteen she is old enough to marry, says Dr. Slaughter, chairman of the council of the London Eugenics Education Society. Men and women of the best types should—for the good of the race—marry early, though not too early. The healthiest children are those born when the mothers are between the ages of twenty and thirty. The father should be a few years older than the mother.

The trouble with the race, Dr. Slaughter says, is that women don't select their husbands with any thought of producing the best children. They are looking for money, material comforts and all sorts of artificialities enter into the selection.

"Rational choosing of mates does not exclude sentiment," he says, and he adds that if mercenary motives are eliminated the right sort of man will be chosen early in his twenties.

Dr. Slaughter doesn't address any rebukes to the men who marry women for a pretty face without stopping to ask what is behind it, or to the men—there may be a few—who are looking out for the dot.

The students of the Winona Technical Institute—Indianapolis—will live high in the future if present plans are carried out. A school for cooks and hotel servants is to be added to the institute, and it is to be managed as a hotel, at which the institute students will live. Adolph Meyer, who used to be chef to the Czar of Russia, and is now steward of the Knickerbocker Club, will be superintendent, and the daily menu, prepared under his supervision by the pupil cooks, will be of the widest variety. It will include the simplest dishes and the most complex. In the building will be a banquet hall with a seating capacity of four hundred. This will be available for public dinners, etc., and here the senior class of waiters will receive their final polishing off in the art.

A brooch made out of a lump of coal isn't so valuable as a diamond brooch, but it has the merit of rarity. An Englishwoman possesses one, which was carved for her by a miner, with the aid of a knife and a file. The design is a star, showing up against a rough cast background.

The "chamois treatment" is the latest thing for the complexion, and is said to product that pearl-like pallor which is modish just now. The skin is massaged gently with a cleansing skin food. Then, while moist, it is rubbed with a strip of the chamois which has been wet with warm water, covered with the lather of some pure kind of soap, and then allowed to dry. When dry, it is soft and fine and very good for the skin, says a beauty specialist.

Women who are deft with their hands can make all manner of trifles for the house out of tissue paper. Among the serviceable articles thus made are table mats, to slip under hot dishes. They are composed of strips of tissue paper braided, like the old-fashioned braided mats. A piece of cardboard is the foundation. Glove and handkerchief cases, sachets and many other things for the dressing table are made of flowered tissue paper, and are very pretty.

The favorite dish at Egyptian harem feasts is a curious one. It appears to be a lamb roasted whole, and it is, but there is much more to it than appears on the outside. For inside the lamb is a turkey, and inside the turkey is a chicken; the chicken is stuffed with a pigeon, the pigeon with a quail, and a becafico, said to be the smallest bird known except the humming bird, is at the heart of this curious roast.

THE MEANEST BEQUESTS

A spiteful bequest to his wife is the meanest form a discontented husband's revenge can take, because he knows that when she reads it he will be gone where she can't answer back. A good many husbands haven't been above satisfying their rancor in this way, though.

One husband of the last century wrote in his will that, in recognition of the fact that his wife had sulked most of their married life, thus giving him peace—which was possible only when she sulked—he was going to leave her $300,000, on condition that she undertook to pass two hours daily at his grave for ten years following his death, "in company," he stipulated, "with her sister, whom I have reason to know she loathes worse than she does me."

Another disillusioned man wrote that he had always declared his wife to be the dearest woman in the world, and to deter any one else from the ruinous experiment of marrying her he would leave her nothing.

Another unhappy husband looked at the matter differently. He willed his wife some money on condition that she marry again. "I want some other man to know from experience what I have suffered," he wrote.

A rude man with no ear for music left his wife $5,000, with the irritating information that he'd have made it ten times the amount if she hadn't always insisted on singing and playing when he tried to read his evening paper.

One widow proved too much for the malice of her departed husband. He wrote that, as she was very vain, and had always declared that she would never wear a widow's cap, his legacy of $60,000 to her should be doubled if she wore the cap after his death. She wore it for six months, then claimed the increased legacy on the ground that her husband had omitted to stipulate that the cap should be worn always. She got the money, and within a week was married again.

More sickness develops, perhaps, from the wrong kind of shoes than from any other cause. Chief among the causes is poor soles to the shoes. There has just been put on the market a new shoe, with patent Steel Soles. These keep the feet absolutely dry, and moreover last for years. They do not cost as much as ordinary shoes, and are much more valuable. Write for circulars of the Steel **Shoe Co.,** Dept. 106, Racine, Wis.

CHRYSANTHEMUM'S ORIGIN.

The Japanese have an interesting legend in connection with the origin of the chrysanthemum.

In a garden, bathed in the soft moonlight, a young girl plucked a flower and commenced to strip the petals to see if her fiance loved her truly. Of a sudden a little god appeared before her and assured her that her fiance loved her passionately.

"Your husband will live," he added, "as many years as the flower, which I will let you choose, has petals." With these words he disappeared.

The young girl hastened to search the garden for a flower which should have an abundance of petals, but each one appeared to promise but a brief future for her beloved.

At length she picked a Persian carnation, and, with the aid of a gold pin, taken from her hair, she separated each of the petals of the flowers, so as to increase the number of years accorded by the god to her fiance.

Soon, under her deft fingers, one two, three hundred petals, thin, pliant and beautifully curved, had been evolved, and the young girl cried for joy to think of the happy future which her ruse had assured her fiance.

So, runs the legend, was the chrysanthemum created one moonlight night in a Japanese garden, where silvery brooks murmured softly as they ran beneath the little bamboo bridges.

Her Answer

An Atchison girl had a proposal of marriage Sunday night, and asked a week to think it over. She went to all of her married sisters. One, who used to be a belle, had three children, did all her own work and hadn't been to the theatre or out riding since she was married. Another, whose husband was a promising young man at the time she was married, was supporting him. A third didn't dare say her life was her own when her husband was around, and a fourth was divorced. After visiting them and hearing their woes, the heroine of this little tale went home, got pen, ink and paper, and wrote an answer to the young man. You may think it was refusing him, but it wasn't. She said she could be ready in a month

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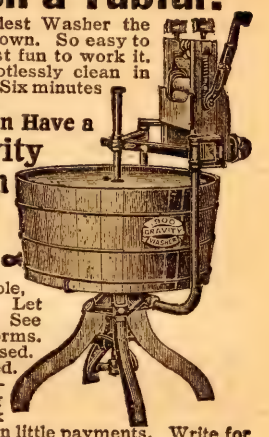
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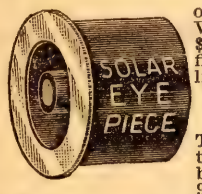
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Telescopes heretofore provided with a Solar Eye Piece or dark lens for sun observation have cost from $8.00 up. We have reproduced a Large Solar Telescope, which for $1.00 will enable people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light, or sunbeams.

Study the Sun

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This is a long, powerful Telescope, for terrestrial and celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye Piece for sun observations. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the sun in *eclipses*, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots.

Never before was a Telescope with Solar Eye Piece sold for less than $8.00 or $10.00. This Eye Piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire Telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the Solar Eye Piece Lens and you have a good, practical Telescope for land observations, etc.



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Count Cattle 20 Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the Excelsior Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country, one mile south of the junction of the Walnut and Arkansas Rivers. From our place we can see with the aid of the Telescope over into the Kansas Indian Reservation nearly 20 miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that cannot be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count windows with the Telescope. Again thanking you all for a square deal, I remain, Yours truly,

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An old hunter tells us that he never goes into the woods without a strong lens to kindle fires with. Take one of the lenses from the eye piece and a fire can be quickly kindled any time the sun shines.

Buy the Boy a Telescope

Interest him in the study of the planets. *Let him experiment* with lenses and reflectors. *Some genius will harness the sun* some day and with his warm rays heat our dwellings and generate the steam that runs our factories. *It may be your boy,* if he is given a few ideas now to think about.

With the new year will come many new and interesting changes in the Planets, Eclipses, etc. *You will need a Telescope to study them.*



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They are dark patches from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be hollow cavities in the photospheric, depressed several hundred miles below the genera l level Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain. At intervals they are very abundant; then there are periods when they almost vanish. Scientists claim that there is a connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the numbers and the violence of our electric storms and auroras. How interesting to watch these changes and learn to foretell their effects upon the weather!



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History of the Telescope

The telescope seems to have originated in Holland early in the Seventeenth Century. It is quite certain that prior to 1600 telescopes were unknown. From 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of telescopes were made over two feet in diameter. The largest of these was "The Lick," of the Lick Observatory, California, which was 36 inches in diameter and 57 feet long.

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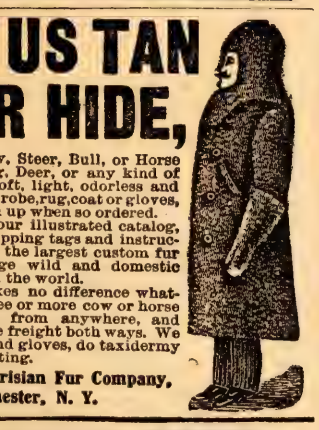
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Our Up-to-Date Young Folks

Ryla Mann, Editor

CADETS OF EQUITY

Some years ago we had the idea of Cadets of Equity, a band of young people linked together by laudable ambitions, noble aspirations, and a common desire to do more, to be better and to make the world better. If the world is ever much better than it is now, it must be made so by those who are now boys and girls. Those who are men and women have largely done their work, and the world today is enjoying what they and their predecessors accomplished. The good things of the future must come as the result of what the boys and girls of today do when they shall be men and women.

When we expressed this idea a few years ago, we were in the midst of a great work with the grown people, and the Cadets of Equity, had to be neglected. We are still engaged in the same work, sometimes much encouraged and sometimes otherwise. But we have reached a point where we feel that the Young People should have their share of the good thoughts that are arousing the world, and be helped to the opportunities that lie before them as have seldom lain before the young people of any age. Besides, we are reminded of the Cadets of Equity by the following bright little letter:

Dear Editor:

My papa has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING ever since it began to teach the doctrine of Equity. I was then just getting so I could read it, and I liked to read it better than I did my reading books. I remember seeing in it once what was called the Cadets of Equity, and I wanted to be one of them. I am older and larger now, and am in the high school, but would not something like that be good for the young people? We are all in school now, and we would like to write letters to a paper that would print them. I believe it would be a pleasure to us and do us good. I don't know any paper that could do that better than our old friend, UP-TO-DATE.

JOHN SEAFORTH,
Clark Co., Ill.

We thank you, John, for writing that letter. As mentioned above, we have never forgotten the Cadets of Equity, but other things have been so pressing—well, even the children know how that goes. But your letter has stirred us up, and nothing will give us more pleasure than to spend a portion of the approaching winter with the Cadets of Equity. During that time we can have many a pleasant talk together. Every boy or girl who writes us a letter that we print will be a member, a Cadet, and they will be welcome to write us just as many times as they want to, and on any subject they please. In fact, we have several letters now, written by intelligent boys and girls, not as Cadets, but because they like UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We now make them Cadets of Equity by printing their letters. Letters must reach us two weeks before the paper is printed that they are to be in. Address, Cadets, care of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Here is a letter from the "cold country," away up in western Canada:

Dear UP-TO-DATE:

I am a school girl 13 years old. I visited some friends in North Dakota last summer, and was there on the Fourth of July. It seemed odd to me to see the stars and stripes everywhere, while at home we have a very different flag. My friends down in Dakota seemed to think there was no such day as the fourth of July, but up in Manitoba we care no more for that day than for any other.

It is warm enough here in summer, but, I tell you, it is cold in winter. But we do not mind it. We know it will come, and we get ready for it. I wonder if this letter will be read by anybody that still has flowers in bloom out doors. There is a big snow on the ground here now.

JULIA RIVERS,
Manitoba.

Yes, your letter will be read where flowers are still blooming. UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes to the tropics as well as to the homes of our good friends in Canada. We are glad to have letters from all the boys and girls, no matter what flag they march under. Indiana, you know, is the home State of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we are glad to print a letter from one of our home girls.

Dear UP-TO-DATE:

I am 12 years old, and I go to a country school. We study the common branches, and have a good time; but I often wonder what the city schools are like. Children can surely learn a great many things in the city that we have no chance to learn in the country. But our teachers are very kind to us, when we are good, and I think I am learning all right. We go to church and Sunday school, and we sometimes have nice parties, where we sing and play, and have good times. Papa likes to read UP-TO-DATE, and says he learns things in it he don't find in any other paper. That is why he likes it so well.

ROSA JORDAN,
Daviess Co., Ind.

Yes, Rosa, children in the city can learn many things you can't learn in the same way in the country. Some of them are good things, and some of them are bad things. But you in the country can learn much that the city children cannot know. What would you think of a girl as old as you are that never saw the dewdrops sparkle in the morning sunlight, never saw a little chicken or found an egg in a nest? Let me give you in the following verses a city boy's idea of things in the country. It may do for you to learn and speak at school:

What the City Boy Thinks He'll Do in the Country

To the dairy I'll hasten with bated breath;
And wide open, anxious eyes,
To watch the cream in the buttercups
And see how the butterflies,
Among the sheep will the lambkins lie,
And from the pump come a pumpkin pie.

Then away in the fields where the cowslips smile,
I'll find the straw where the strawberries grow;
And listen to hear the dogwood bark,
When the harebells ring where the rabbits go.
And I'll catch a fox from a foxglove there,
And search the pines for pineapples rare.

As I hunt in the snow for snowbird eggs,
A feeling of pride will o'er me steal,
For the Queen of the Meadow will bow to me,
With her lady slippers and golden seal.
I'll make the cat nip the hoarhound,
And Ill dig the groundcherries out of the ground.

To get the walnut's delicate meat,
I'll climb to the top of the walls with care;
And then to the creek with eager feet,
To feast on the watermelons there.
But the thing most doubtful in my dream,
Is to see a cat fish in the stream.

In the fire I'll seek the firefly;—
But I can't believe all the things I hear;
I don't expect when I am there,
To see a horsefly far or near.
And I don't know if the gooseberry grows
On the back of the goose or on her toes.

But, say, we are going to have to quit for this time, though we have several other letters to print. Let the letters come thick and fast. Tell about the farm, the stock, the chickens, the school—anything and everything boys and girls like to read about. How many Cadets of Equity will there be in next UP-TO-DATE?

A Poetical Tip

Should it be your one ambition to write
a humorous verse pick out an ancient
subject and express in language
terse. The editor may reject
it if the meter's out of joint,
but if you fashion it like this
he'll surely see the
point.
—Lippincott's Magazine."

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W. L. ROSS, Vice-President
GEO. J. CHARLTON, General Passenger Agent
Chicago, Ill.

POLLY AND WILLIE

Polly is a good Shetland pony, and Willie is her small driver. Polly is very docile when hitched to the tiny phaeton, and Willie's papa has no fears for the safety of his precious children when they are out with Polly. Automobiles do not annoy her in the least, and if the children climb out of the phaeton and leave Polly standing she will quietly nibble the grass at the edge of the curbing until they come back. Generally the boys of the family take a drive and later the girls go out riding, as the phaeton will hold only three or four at once, and there are six of the children. Sometimes Willie drives out with little sister May. When they reach home again he lifts her out just as carefully as papa could. Once in a while he coaxes mamma out for a drive and both enjoy that.

But when Willie takes Polly out for a nibble with only a halter on Polly is master of the situation. Willie pulls and tugs at the halter strap without making the slightest change in Polly's plans. She walks right on to a particularly inviting tuft of grass, paying not the slightest attention to Willie's jerks. Much amused, we said to Willie, "Do you lead Polly, or does she lead you?" And Willie said, "It looks to me as though Polly leads me."

RHYMES

How many of our young folks ever try to write rhymes? A waste of time? Not a bit of it. We may not all be poets, and we may never want our rhymes published. Yet the search for the correct word to express our meaning and at the same time rhyme with what goes before will make us familiar with definitions and synonyms; in short, enlarge our vocabulary to a gratifying extent, in a way that seems more like play than work.

Try writing a stanza of four lines, taking for your subject "Corn," beginning each line with a letter of the word placed in proper order, thus:

C.....
O.....
R.....
N.....

Again, see how many rhymes you can make of which the last word shall be "corn."

Try it, every one of you. You will find it real fun, as well as beneficial.

Do not forget that each line of poetry must begin with a capital letter.

The Giggling Girl

Girls, stop and ask yourselves, am I a giggler? If you are begin to cure the habit. Learn to smile pleasantly; learn to laugh honestly and heartily. Nothing is more infectious and charming than a good laugh, but those who know how to laugh are rare. If you don't naturally laugh cheerily and happily, then try your best to smile pleasantly. But for heaven's sake stop giggling.

The Song of the Corn

I was made to be eaten,
And not to be drank;
To be fed to the stock,
Not soaked in a tank.

I come as a blessing,
When ground at the mill;
As a blight and a curse
When run through a still.

Make me up into loaves,
And your children are fed;
But if into a drink,
I will starve them instead.

In bread I'm a servant;
The eater shall rule;
I drink I am master;
The drinker a fool.

Then remember the warning—
My strength I'll employ,
If eaten, to strengthen,
If drunk, to destroy.

—*Christian at Work.*

In Danger

Just babies! But such bright, wideawake babies. And their mother took such pride in keeping them clean and nice. There were three of them, and their pussy mamma had fixed a nice little home for them at the barn, where they were happy as little kittens could be. One day while pussy was at the big house she heard Conrad say: "I guess Cousin Laura does not want these kittens after all. I guess when the huckster comes I'll put them in his wagon." Now, pussy knew that meant danger to her babies. She had heard before of kittens being kidnaped and carried away to some strange place where the dogs would bark at them and frighten them terribly, and sometimes bite them until they would die. She had heard of cruel boys who would stone the poor little kittens and set the dogs on them whenever they came near the house, and as the poor little things were too small to hunt a living as a grown-up cat could do, there would be days and days when they would suffer and cry and finally die a slow, painful, terrible death from starvation. So pussy at once made a new home for her precious babies, carrying them one by one and hiding them away under the farthest stack.

Now, pussy is sure Conrad is not a bad boy because he never forgets to give her a saucer of milk when she goes to the barn at milking time, and he often picks her up and strokes her fur and tells her what a fine old pussy she is. When Conrad calls "Kitty! Kitty!" she comes at once and is not a bit afraid to let him carry her out to catch a mouse in the feed bin. So pussy thinks Conrad is not really bad, just thoughtless.

Conrad has heard some one say it is "bad luck" to kill a cat, but when you think of it, isn't it worse to be the cause of such needless suffering? And if the abandoned kittens should starve, would he not be the cause of their deaths as truly as if he killed them quickly? Then if it is bad luck for Conrad to kill a cat, would it not be equally bad luck for his neighbor to do it, and isn't it a shame to shift his own "bad luck" over on his neighbor?

When the kittens are just tiny it is an easy matter to drop them into a bucket of water and cover the bucket with a board. Thus their suffering would be quickly over.

Or if "Cousin Laura" changes her mind after the kittens are too large to drown easily, they may be put in a tight box or closely covered bucket with a cloth wet with 10 cents' worth of chloroform, and they will be quickly and painlessly put to death. Thus will Conrad prevent useless suffering of the kittens and trouble of his neighbor.

In this connection there comes to mind a saying of Solomon: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." (Prov. xii, 10.)

"ALL TO VIOLA"

"I see it."

Herbert Hammond's voice trembled as he uttered the words.

"I see it all now," he continued, addressing Martin Journall, the little white-haired lawyer who sat opposite him. "I could not believe my uncle died without a will, and I believe that the cablegram he sent me the night before he died is that will."

"Impossible," replied Journall. "Didn't you tell me yourself that the message was in his private code, the single word, 'altociola,' and his name, 'MacAra,' and that its meaning is 'Return instantly?' No. my boy, your uncle left no will and all his fortune goes to you as the only heir."

"I know no will has been found, but the mistake of a letter is easily explained—it has just occurred to me that what he wrote was "All to Viola.' "

"But," continued the lawyer, "even if your foolish idea should prove true, who is Viola?"

"I don't know," replied the young man, "but I recollect now some talk which I heard as a boy which makes it seem possible that there is a Viola. My uncle lived in Donegal as a boy, and it is there I will begin my investigation."

* * *

The night was dark and rainy and Herbert stood on the platform of a station in Donegal. There was not a car in sight to take him to Dummaggher, his destination. His questions to the stationmaster elicited no answers that helped him until that official pointed to a trap into which a young woman was just climbing.

"There's Miss Butler; she's goin' yer way and might give ye a lift." The stationmaster explained the matter to Miss Butler and she readily ocnsented.

An hour later, when Hammond clambered out of the cart, he was convinced that even if his quest was a bit Quixotic, it had its compensations.

After a few minutes he found himself at the door of a squalid sod hut. The door was opened to his knock and he was ushered into a vile smelling room, while by the fire crouched a wizened crone, unkempt, unclean, toothless.

"The saints have led ye to the right place," said one of the ill-visaged men when Herbert had explained his errand. "There," he pointed to the old grave, "is all that's left of Viola Neal Ara."

* * *

There is no doubt in the matter," said Harold to Journall in the inn of the village some months later. "I have gone into the matter thoroughly. My uncle married Viola when a young man and left her because of a quarrel. Throughout the years since he regularly sent her money, I am convinced that he wished his fortune to go to her, and it shall."

Here they were interrupted by the announcement of Mrs. and Miss Kathleen Butler, whom Herbert introduced to his lawyer as the widow of an officer and her adopted daughter, who had driven him in her cart the night of his first arrival.

"Herbert," exclaimed Miss Butler, putting her hands in his, "I have come to save you. Mrs. Butler has told me all, the old crone is not Viola Mae Ara. She is the twin sister of Viola, who was my grandmother and died when my mother was born. My mother died when I was a baby and Mrs. Butler adopted me with my grandfather's consent."

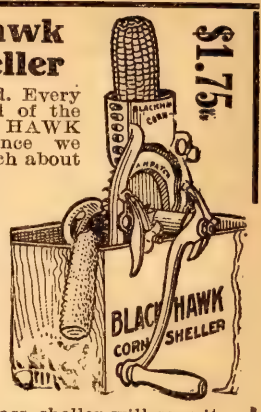
"But as you are Miss Kathleen," said the lawyer, "the theory of the cablegram falls through."

"I called her Kathleen," said Mrs. Butler. "She was christened Viola."

"Then my idea holds good," exclaimed Herbert, putting his arm around the girl.

"If it includes you," she replied shyly, "it is certainly all to Viola.' "

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Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

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33

Every farmer in the United States should become a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, or at least a reader of its official paper—this paper. It is his duty, as one of the millions of producers of crops, to place himself in a position so he can intelligently co-operate with others in marketing and not compete with them and they with him. If all will keep the minimum prices, that are only printed in this paper, in mind and not sell for less, co-operation in marketing will result, and profitable prices will always prevail. Simple, isn't it? You can now see how important it is that this paper with the minimum prices and safe advice has a very large circulation.

There is very much more in the organization of the Farmers Society of Equity and its marketing system but for the present for all staple crops the simple plan, as above, will be sufficient, unless large surplus crops are produced, which is not probable to occur.

Every week demonstrates the fact that the demand will pay the producers price if it cannot supply its needs at its own price. We want every farmer to take this lesson to heart.

Every week also demonstrates the fact that indiscriminate dumping of crops, resulting in gluts on the markets, absolutely eliminates the profit, if no worse.

An example of this was shown in the markets of the eastern cities, for potatoes. We take Boston to illustrate. Oct. 15, the condition was reported as follows:

The potato situation is very bad and the market unsettled. Receipts have been exceedingly heavy all week, and as the demand is light, stocks have accumulated to a great extent. Monday's arrivals amounted to 130 cars and the market weakened badly under the heavy offerings. * * * That a further sacrifice in values will have to be made seems inevitable as the accumulation is growing larger each day and many carloads are being rejected throughout New England every day.

A week later, Oct. 22, the report was as follows:

The potato market shows no improvement whatever, but, if possible, it is worse than a week ago. The only favorable feature this week was the decline in receipts. Arrivals as compared with last week were nearly 50 per cent. less, but the accumulation is so great that if no new shipments arrive for several days the market would not be affected.

We ask now if any set of people can control the marketing of any farm crop to prevent conditions as reported above but the producers of the crops? It is manifest that this is and must always be their part, if it is ever to be done. And the simple rule obeyed, that we have laid down above, will do it.

Suppose for instance every bushel of potatoes that left the growers hands was sold for 50 cents and the money paid, or agreed to be paid, the buyers would not have paid their good money for more than the demand wanted and there would not have been a glut. But the growers in Maine, New Hampshire Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York, all had potatoes to sell and all were in a hurry to get them to market while the prices were good with the results as reported. They did not wait for the demand to express itself but the supply expressed itself stronger than the immediate demand existed.

Farmers must learn to let the demand express itself first. They can be sure of the demand and market until people and animals find some way to sustain life other than through eating the products of the farms.

* * *

The farmers in Michigan are pledging their potatoes for 50 cents a bushel at their station. In examining the recent market reports at Chicago we found Wisconsin potatoes and Minnesota potatoes quoted at 45c to 50c delivered but there was no quotations on Michigan potatoes. Why? The answer is that Michigan growers are holding their potatoes until they get their price and it will not be long. But it would be much more equitable if the growers in all the states would band together, even to knowing and asking the same price; then the price would prevail for all, all the time.

And this is the condition we are coming to. The hoped for time cannot be hastened in any other way so much as through the spread of UP-TO-DATE FARMING all over the land until it is found in every farm home.

THE FIELD

Editor of UP-TO-DATE:

I have just read your article in UP-TO-DATE in regard to changes in our money system, and I am glad to know that there is at least one editor in the country who is intelligent enough to understand the infamous schemes which the American bankers association is about to perpetrate upon the people. I notice that the papers are mum about the vicious central bank which Aldrich and Vreeland are working for. A few years ago those men said the silver question is dead. Our money system is all right, let us leave good enough alone. But it seems now that they have discovered that our money system is all wrong. I say let the government issue the money and control the volume. The American bankers association is a curse to the country. All patriotic editors should cry out against this central bank scheme.

ALONZO PHILLIPS,
Mich.

Editor UP-TO-DATE:

Regarding the disposition of the North Western farmer to hold his wheat there are doubtless two causes. One is fall plowing and harvesting of potatoes. The other is the Farmers' Society of Equity. There is no longer any doubt about the latter being a large factor in the case. Farmers in the Northwest, as a rule, are prosperous and are financially able to listen to the dictates of the organization.

When the ground freezes, so as to stop plowing, wheat deliveries will increase considerably, but they will not be large until $1 is again paid for No. 1 northern at country stations. Threshing is completed.

F. M. W., Fargo, N. D.

Editor UP-TO-DATE:

I am a new subscriber to your paper and I think it fills a long felt want among farmers. I am much pleased with it, also with the 20th Century Tour of the World post cards you sent me. I hope to send you a list of subscribers soon.—Holmes M. Moody, ——, Ohio.

Dear Editor:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the premium cards are received, I cannot tell you how pleased I am. The paper is valuable and the cards are beautiful. I will try to get up another club and a larger one than before.——Allen Boston, N. Y.

Dear Editor:—I received my paper and the cards they are very fine and valuable. I would not take 5 times the cost and give them up. I will get you more subscribers.—Blanche Fowler, Pa.

A subscriber to the Elmer, (N. J.) Times sends us the following clipping from that paper with the request to print.

"The farmer is justified in obtaining the highest prices possible for his product. It is the business of the buyer to see that he does not pay too much. This much has been made clear by experience, that the buyer must see to it that he obtains a good profit. If farmers sell through organizations of their own they must recognize the unpleasant fact that losses are bound to come, and to do business safely they must not try to do business at cost; if they do, they will fail in the end."

From the North Western Miller published at Minneapolis, we reprint the following:

A BENEFICIAL CHANGE

A most interesting phenomenon in the grain movement of the Northwest this year, and one that promises to have a marked influence not only in milling operations but in financial matters, is the concerted and, thus far, successful attempt of the farmers to hold back their wheat from the market.

The Northwestern farmer has ceased to be the pioneer grain grower, obliged to rush his wheat crop to market in order to obtain money for his necessities. A succession of good crops with high prices has placed him in the class of small capitalists. Mortgages have been fairly well paid off; comforts and necessities involving debt have been provided and paid for, and the farmer is in a position to hold his grain without great inconvenience until such time as the price offered is sufficient to induce him to part with it.

Early in the season, Mr. James J. Hill, who has a deservedly great influence with the farmers, for he has always counseled them wisely, advised that they hold their wheat, and avoid rushing it to market as soon as the crop was harvested. The Farmers Society of Equity also advocated the same course. The farmers are now making the experiment, with the result that the receipts at terminals are comparatively light for the season and the size of the crop.

Undoubtedly this method works to the advantage of the farmer, the miller of the Northwest and, indeed, the entire country, and, unless it is pushed to an extreme, will be of advantage to all concerned in the growing, grinding and marketing of wheat and its products. The only interest that finds it disadvantageous is the terminal elevators, which will perhaps have difficulty in obtaining sufficient wheat to make their operations as profitable as they have been in the past.

When the farmer holds back his wheat and avoids the rush, there is not the same heavy and sudden demand for money to move the crop in the autumn; the stream of supply does not exceed the demand of consumers; the railroads are not congested; the foreign wheat buyer does not secure an advantage of low price over the domestic buyer, and the entire course of the traffic moves smoothly and evenly, rather than hurriedly. There is an economic advantage in thus equalizing the wheat movement which will be shared by farmer and miller alike, and a steadiness of price will undoubtedly follow, with an average higher than that obtained under the old system.

Millers are inclined to look upon this new departure with favor and to encourage it. There will be less waste and less sacrifice of the raw material. So long as the supplies remain in the country, they are conserved for the use of its people, and may be drawn upon as required, an advance in price will always be sufficient inducement to call forth the reserved stock. Once such supplies are out of the farmers' hands, they may be rapidly exhausted by outside demand, attracted by abnormally low prices.

Provided the speculators do not get control of the situation, this change in the condition and policy of the Northwestern farmers will doubtless exercise a salutary influence upon flour prices throughout the year, steadying them and preventing violent fluctuations. It will undoubtedly add to the wealth of the Nation and to its security against shortage. Prices will, of course, equalize themselves in accordance with the world's supply of grain.

Of course it would be an absurdity for the farmers to establish an arbitrary figure as a selling price. An attempt to do this would result inevitably in failure, but as long as the tendency is simply to hold back supplies and avoid dumping them upon congested market, as the custom has been in the past, it is certainly commendable.

Farmers having the wheat in hand, which is sufficient collateral for banking purposes, can afford to borrow money for temporary requirements than sacrifice values, and this they are doing to some extent when necessary. They are assuming the burden of handling the crop themselves, with its risks and its profits, and if they can afford to do so, it is certainly a privilege to which they are entitled, and of which the millers, at least, would not deprice them.

The country is to be congratulated on having emerged from the period when it was necessary for the farmers to rush their wheat to market in order to meet their obligations. Every bushel of wheat kept back in the farmers' hands is an added reserve to the Nation's wealth, and, providing the farmer shall have the sense not to overdo an excellent policy, the new order of things which this year, more than ever before, is manifesting itself, will result not only in better prices for the agriculturist, but economic advantages all along the line from the wheat field to the market.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The editors and publishers are never satisfied with UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We always want to make it better. We feel that it fills a niche in the literary world and in the home, especially the home on the farm, that is not filled by any other publication. The thousands of good letters we receive, expressing in strongest terms its excellences, prove to us that we are doing good, and that we are making a paper that is welcomed in the homes. And when we read again in order to test them, the editorials and department matter, and compare them with what is published in thousands of papers and magazines that reach our desk, we cannt help but see that our paper is different from all others; that it treats subjects of vital importance to farmers as well as the rest of mankind, that the other papers neglect or ignore; that its tendency is to build up everywhere—to instruct, to entertain, and to amuse.

All this pleases us, but does not satisfy us. We cannot be satisfied so long as there is anything to add or to improve. We are determined to make the paper better. There are three principal things before us: To make farming more successful by securing for farmers a better and steadier income; to make the farm home more attractive and farm life more pleasant by bringing the family into closer and happier relations through high toned literature that appeals to every member of the household; to win the farm boys and girls to the best and noblest efforts, and open to them the door of success.

These three purposes express our interest in humanity, and we wish we could know the feeling of every reader concerning them. We want every reader to stay with us. That part of it we must leave to you. The post office department prescribes the conditions on which we may retain names on our list. We do not wish to take off a single name that is there now. If your time is out, or nearly out, please renew. To take off your name is like dropping a cherished friend, and we don't want to do it. Please note our offers for renewals, and take advantage of them.

We are planning greater activity this winter than ever before. We contemplate improvements that we never before dared to venture. Stay with us and help us. What a great service you could do for us by sending a new subscriber with your renewal!

MICHIGAN

Organizers wanted to aid in the organization in Michigan and the great potato pool. A splendid field for patriotic and energetic men. Address

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THE STORY OF CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO

When I spoke of writing a little history of modern growing of tobacco in Massachusetts, it was with the thought of taking plenty of time to give better data, and to be more particular in details, but I will do the best I can from memory, and some help at hand from old growers who have been with me for the past three-score years and more in the business.

It has been my luck to see five generations of people engaged in growing tobacco in this belt, including six towns, three on each side of the river; Hadley, Hatfield, Sunderland, Whately, Deerfield and Montague. This has been the storm center of the tobacco interest during the past sixty years.

The Whately records show that tobacco was grown in that town in 1844. H. C. Haskell, of Deerfield, one of the oldest "River gods" now living in the valley, tells me that the "weed" was first grown in that town on the McClellan farm, by a man named Gardener, who came up from Hatfield in 1846.

One of my neighbors who used to live in Hatfield tells me that her father was growing tobacco there sixty-three years ago and that one named Austin Jones grew it before that time.

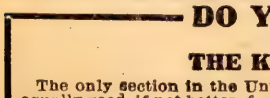
Recollection of growing tobacco in Sunderland, carries me back to around 1850, when I was seven to eight years old. At that time my father with a neighbor, went to North Hadley, and they got plants enough for about one-half acre each. The pioneer growers down there were Thaddeus Smith and Noble Granger, who raised large quantities; more and more each year until the business went down, and nearly all the growers were forced into bankruptcy in the early 70's. It was a great crash for many of the well-to-do farmers who had formerly depended upon their fat beef and pork that they made from the grain grown on the farm. This with the dairy product gave a good living besides improving their farms right along. But when prices reached the boom level for tobacco many of those farmers went into it all over; buying their grain and fertilizers, putting up new buildings, making their barns look better than their houses used to be. Some of the conservative ones who did not believe in putting all of their farming capital into one thing, predicted that the ginger bread would fall off, meaning the fancy trimmings.

Tobacco has had its ups and downs since the first. In 1857-58 there was a glut in the market, partly on account of a crop not so fine as usual, besides the effect of the hard times in 1857. At that time my father and the neighbor had a crop of about one

(Continued Next Page.)

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The Cadillac Tract

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The Cadillac Tract

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This, then, seems to be about as clean cut a proposition, enabling you to secure your own independence, as you could have submitted to you. Some there will be—wise ones, those—who will recognize this as a genuine opportunity offered by a man who is giving them a square deal and a big run for their money; then there will be others—not quite so long-headed—who will come in later—and pay a much higher price; then there will be a number who will continue to dub along and fail to grasp the truth when they see it. Selah! Let us see.

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5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. De Kleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

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30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ginseng

GINSENG—Golden Seal now ready for fall planting. Write for prices and send in your orders. Ginseng Culture sent free. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Help Wanted—Male

HELP WANTED—MALE—Young men to learn automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chaffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big; work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

Live Stock

FINE YOUNG TROTTING STALLION; 3 mares; registered. Oscar Glime, Arlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Ten Angus cows and heifers; two angus bulls; twelve Delaine Merino rams. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

POLAND CHINAS—Big-boned, quick maturing kind; priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, Pinckneyville, Ill.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Great size, vigor and prolificacy. Circular free. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL—You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Pets

FOY'S BIG BOOK—Money in poultry and squabs. Tells how to start in small and grow big. Describes largest pure-bred Poultry Farm in the world and gives a great mass of useful information about poultry. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators and brooders. Mailed for 4c. F. Foy, Box 45, Des Moines, Iowa.

WRITE SWONGER—for prices on Duroc hogs, Scotch Collie dogs, White P. Rocks, Buff Leghorn chicks. Z. E. Swonger, De Graff, Ohio, No. 1, Box K.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 344 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Write for prices. Established 1875.

Stock Food

STOCK FOOD—We desire a representative in every locality to carry stock and solicit business. This is not a catch-penny affair, and only those financially responsible will be considered. Address Fenimore & Co., Trenton, N. J.

Tobacco Cures

NI-KO FOR TOBACCO HABIT—Send your name only. Safe, sure, permanent. King Ni-Ko U., Wichita, Kansas.

Miscellaneous

FENCE POSTS—made to last a lifetime; any kind of wood; cost little; circulars free. John Gustin, Beaverton, Ore.

It is easy to send an advertisement for the Business Exchange. Figure cost at 4c a word. This is only what some farm papers with half the circulation charge for classified advertising. Send order below. If desired send us description and we will prepare announcement. DO IT TODAY.

ORDER FOR BUSINESS EXCHANGE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis.*

Please insert my advertisement.....times, beginning with the next number. I enclose $....., being at the rate of 4c a word each insertion.

Write advertisement or description below. Sign name and address on margin.

.....

.....

.....

ton, for which they were offered 6 cents per pound. They asked 10 cents, but offered later to take 9 cents. It did not go then, and they kept it quite a while, till they were induced to ship it to a commission house, where it was sold at 9 cents. But the freight, cartage, commission, insurance, interest, etc., brought it down to the first offer of 6 cents. After that year the crop was grown better and prices became higher, so that more of it was grown with profit, and those who made it only part of their farming came out all right. It has proved so in the long run. I will give you several incidents of the past which have come under my personal observation. They are samples of the many.

A well to do farmer who had forty acres of river land and as much more of good plain, which he had brought up by raising grain, and feeding it to cattle, sheep and swine, then growing some tobacco with the rest of his farming, had been making some money so that he built a house in the village, letting his two sons have the farm to carry on. They all went into tobacco, which paid, so that they built more and larger. From having a driving horse between them, they each must have a team. Then their wives had a team; then later, two teams. They could give pretentious social parties—sometimes in the house and other times in the barns. All the time they were growing good crops of tobacco. But bye and bye prices lowered. This did not dismay them. Their credit was good, so that they could hold their goods, wait for better prices and keep on getting trusted as many others were doing. At last there was no alternative but to assign. The worst of the story is yet to come. When the boys got pinched, the old man signed with them so when the settling day came it was a sorry one for him, for he had to go with his wife and live as poor folks did. One of the brothers went West and turned out bad, finally. The other brother had a good wife, and they went onto a small farm which was carried on in more of the old-fashioned way of his father, while he now grows some tobacco, but makes more of dairying, furnishing cream for a good creamery of which he is treasurer. He has told me that the experience of those days, when he found that they must go under, were terrible, and that he would not go through it again for the world.

The result of the depression in tobacco prices in the early 70's—in many cases—was the burning of many buildings containing tobacco, which were mortgaged, insured or something of that kind, so that it has been often remarked that tobacco was hot stuff. One of the best farmers in Deerfield, who made fattening of beef, pork and mutton a specialty, and received fancy prices, went into tobacco in the same way, producing fine goods. When he could not get his price for it he would hold it until the accumulating of it at the drop price was more than he could stand. There was a time when he had choice lot of tobacco and was offered 40c for it, but he held it for a half dollar price, and later was glad to get a quarter of a dollar. At that time, on his side of the river, in Montague, there was a bright, good farmer, who put in four acres of tobacco. That was in 1864, the best year for good tobacco that had ever been known. When the crop was ready for market, he sold it for what it would fetch, receiving $1,600 ($400 per acre), and invested it so that in 30 years it stood him $32,000, this he told me when he became president of a bank.

For my part, I never had much, as the world goes. My father was something of a pioneer, going to Michigan from his river home in Hadley in 1831, and he was one of the promoters of the Fruit Belt, cutting and burning white pine and black walnut, to set out peach, plum and other fruits. My mother went from her Connecticut home to be a "western school marm," landing at my father's location. They were married there, and my appearance into the world was from a log house. When I was five years of age my mother became ill, and a carriage drive was advised, to come East, which plan was undertaken; but my mother died before reaching here. Father settled on the river again, nearly on the line between Sunderland and Hadley. My disposition to be of a public spirited nature was duly inherited, besides having a fascination toward agriculture. I am a poor farmer, but having been taught to make as many spears of grass and other things to grow as possible, it pleases me to help others do it by example or in any other way that I may.

There must be much credit given to others for what I owe to their example; not the least is to the late Levi Stockbridge, who was a neighbor when on his farm in North Hadley before he became president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He always took an interest in me and was a good friend as long as he lived. Only a few weeks before his death we were talking over the past, something in the line just written. He regretted that the disposition among our farmers to "get rich quick" had often been their downfall, and remarked that adversity was many times not so hard to stand as prosperity.

It was through President Stockbridges, influence that I was made president of the Hampshire Agricultural Society, to run the fair in the agricultural college town. Then to be placed on the State Board Agriculture, in connection with the Dairy Bureau, has given great opportunity to work with prominent men in this line.

After being a boy at home weeding tobacco beds and setting out plants, caring for the cows, etc., it became my lot to be a traveling salesman for my uncle, E. M. Lyman, in the seed business, going over New England, York State and other territory mostly by team. It gave me an opportunity to meet many farmers, in whom I am always interested. It afforded great pleasure to be invited to attend the New England Rural conference, also the New England Governors' Conference gave me a compliment that was very enjoyable.

A. M. LYMAN,

Franklin County, Mass., in American Cultivator.

Our Readers' Last Chance

To Get 42 Wonderfully, Beautiful Thanksgiving Post Cards Free

The Most Liberal Offer Ever Made by any Publisher in America

EVERY member of every family uses post cards and in nearly every family some one or more are making collections.

I have given away millions of post cards and they were all very beautiful. But never before was I able to offer such enchantingly beautiful cards as are embraced in my new Thanksgiving series.

This is a new series of Souvenir Post Cards and I guarantee it is the most beautiful and gorgeous series produced by the printers and embossers art. There are seven sets in the series, 6 cards to a set, total 42 cards, but no two alike. I want to send you this entire series for just a little favor and which you can easily do.

I am positive that you never saw such rich and gorgeously beautiful post cards before. But now you not only have the opportunity to see them but to possess them without cost. Should they not be as I represent them, I will return all money.



NO doubt you have many magazines, books, pictures, puzzles, and games on your center table to amuse and entertain the family, and your friends when they call. But no matter how much pleasure they give, if you will place our series of joy-inspiring Thanksgiving Post Cards on your table it will be admired and enjoyed more than anything else.

Please study the picture very closely, Isn't there a lot of life, joy, thanksgiving cheer and warmth expressed in these cards? Note that each card has the picture of a turkey in all his glory of plumage and proud bearing. Also each card is embellished with pictures of happy children, autumn leaves, pumpkins, corn, wheat or fruit, etc., and a joyful Thanksgiving Greeting. Everybody from grandfather down to the little tots will be made happy by them.

LOOK

OLD FOLKS and YOUNG FOLKS. Let Me Send You 42 of These Wonderfully, Beautiful Thanksgiving Post Cards and all the Other Valuable Things for Only 75c

You will want to spend your money where you can SAVE MONEY and still obtain the BEST that is to be had.

READ MY GREAT OFFER.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, semi-monthly, 1 year
CHICAGO INTER OCEAN and FARMER, weekly, 1 year
Membership in the International Post Card Club
42 Beautiful, Gold, Silver and Many Other Colors, and Embossed Post Cards. (7 Full Sets of 6 Each)

All For 75 Cents

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, this paper needs no introduction. Each number speaks for itself and each number is worth more than we charge for all.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN AND FARMER is truly a Great Weekly Paper and is the only Weekly published by a Chicago Daily. Thus THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN AND FARMER'S special advantages in securing and printing important world's news are clearly obvious.

So are its decided advantages in selecting the best stories and special features from the big SUNDAY INTER OCEAN.

From both THE DAILY and THE SUNDAY editions of THE INTER OCEAN, which is acknowledged to be the ablest edited publication in the West, the cream of editorial thought has been selected for THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN AND FARMER; hence, its value as an educator cannot be disputed.

The World's greatest live stock, grain and produce markets are in Chicago, and are most fully and accurately reported by THE INTER OCEAN.

When you add the special features of its own various attractive departments, such as Home Health Club, Lost and Found Poems, Chess and Checkers, Field, Farm and Garden Topics, Veterinary, Complications, Sunday School Lessons, etc., you will realize and appreciate the big money's worth given in each issue of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN AND FARMER at its subscription price of $1.00 per year.

INTERNATIONAL POST CARD CLUB. This is a great multitude of people who exchange post cards. It affords the opportunity to make valuable collections. Interesting correspondents can also be secured through it. Many members say: "It is the greatest game I ever played." Of course you want to be a member.

THE THANKSGIVING POST CARDS. These are the most gorgeously beautiful post cards ever produced. And please remember there are not 10 or 15 cards, but 42—7 complete sets of 6 cards each, all different.

ALL FOR 75 CENTS

You better not miss this offer. Try to be the first one in your neighborhood to get the new, gorgeous, Thanksgiving Cards, when I will tell you how to get 50 more free. I guarantee entire satisfaction or will return all money. Fill out the coupon and send right away.

J. A. EVERITT,
Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL NOTICE—This coupon should be mailed before November 25th.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find 75 cents. Please send me UP-TO-DATE FARMING and WEEKLY INTER OCEAN and FARMER, each one year, 42 THANKSGIVING CARDS, make me a member of the INTERNATIONAL POST CARD CLUB and tell me how I can get 50 CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S Post Cards FREE.

My Name is ..... P. O. .....

R. F. D. ..... County ..... State .....

Rush this coupon in before November 25th.

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean)

All readers of UP-TO-DATE who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, Discovers Remarkable Remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of UP-TO-DATE saw the above clipping from the Inter Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers UP-TO-DATE readers a free treatment. Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, but this free offer really is a FREE OFFER. And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief right now.

STOP!



Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible, unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent, the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—**stop that pain RIGHT NOW!**

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment---

a REAL Free Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—immediately after starting the treatment. It is so simple, so mild, yet so scientific and so sure—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it today. No money—no obligation. At last you can get relief and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine **free** treatment by America's and Europe's leading specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free to convince the public.

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then it's your loss if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

LOOK at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain—they are victims of kidney trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and **right now, free of charge.**



Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases; but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. J. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, a great authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Rarely before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott **wants** the people to get the benefit of this free treatmnet.

His cures have extended over America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York, is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. **Instant Relief** for those terrorizing pains!



Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is **glad** to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

JUST Your Name and Address and the Symptoms



of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment certificate; read how it puts you under no obligations whatever, how it says specially and distinctly that you are not under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY---just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is **limited.** Only a certain number can be taken under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are **guaranteed** the **free** treatment. So better send the **free treatment certificate today,** at once, and remember, you need **instant, immediate** relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 2919 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** treatment will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
2919 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA NOVEMBER 15, 1909 | Number 22

THANKSGIVING



As the season lays its trophies at the toilers' feet and retires, the people of a mighty Nation, will with one accord, gather around their respective boards, to acknowledge with grateful hearts, the good things that have come to them during the waning year. Few days mean more to the nation. The person that is appreciative, the heart that is grateful, the being that is animated by the spirit of thanksgiving, cannot be bad; and a nation of such people is in little danger within or without.

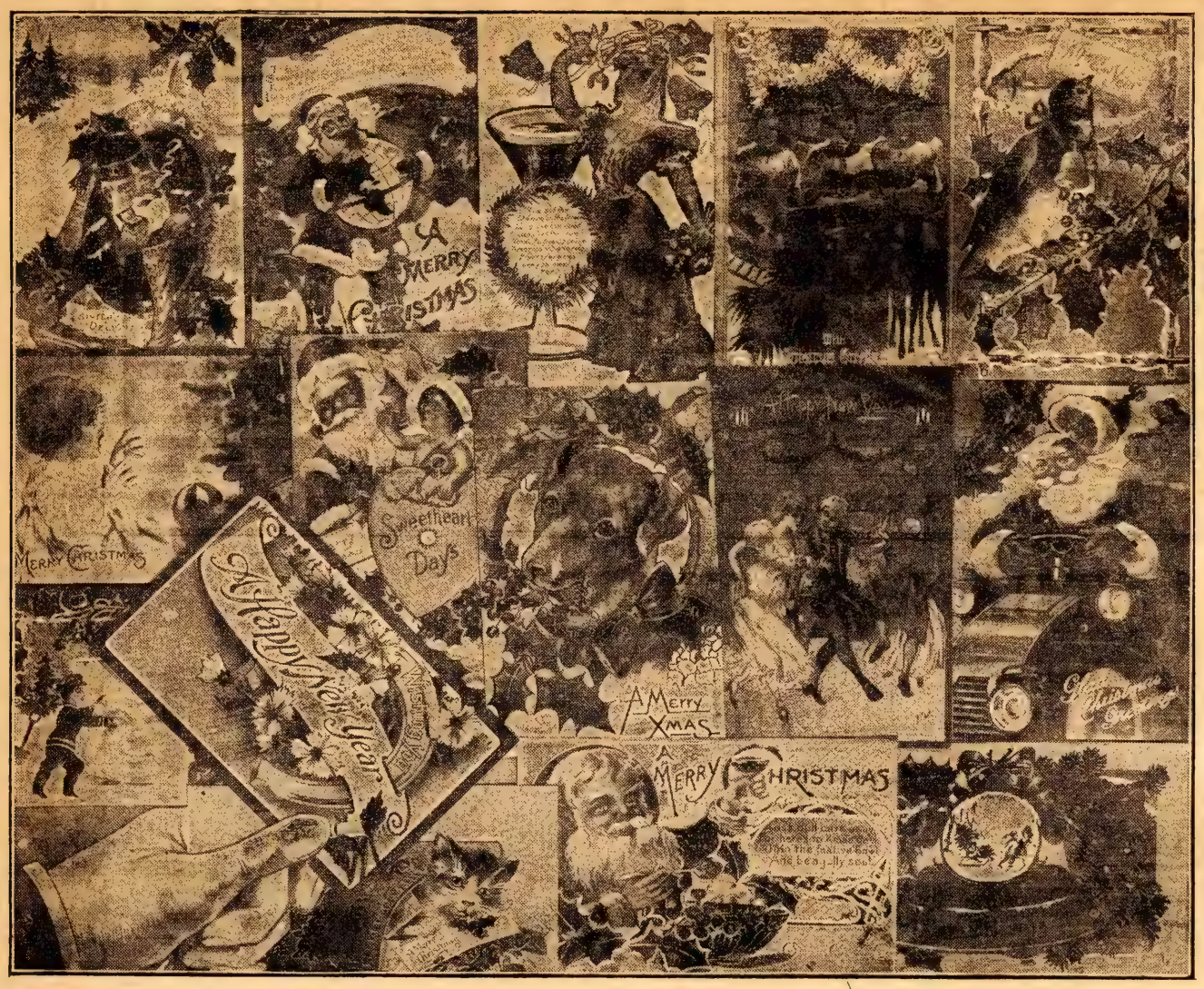
But is our thanksgiving sincere? Do we feel in our own souls that we ought to be grateful for what we have? Are we willing to acknowledge

(Continued on Page Four.)

THERE IS NO OTHER PAPER LIKE THIS IN THE WORLD

It is the paper that gets right prices for farmer's crops. Send 50 cents and get it two full years. Each number is worth more than this price.

400 PAPERS TEACH PRODUCTION; THIS ONE ALONE MARKETING



I want to give you 15 Beautiful, Rich and Expensive CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR POST CARDS

FREE

I HAVE given millions of beautiful and expensive post cards to the subscribers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. You, a recipient of some of them, know that my cards are different from what can be obtained eleswhere and are richer, more beautiful and more expensive.

I am now ready to distribute the most beautifully elegant, exquisite and rich post cards ever produced. They surpass in all desirable qualities any that I ever offered before. Which is equal to saying that they are not approached by any cards any other publisher ever offered.

I refer to my NEW CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS POST CARDS. I have provided these at great expense and offer them **exclusively** to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

I cannot begin to portray the beauty of these cards in a black and white print or to describe them in words. They are printed in gold and silver and many other colors on fine card board and are heavily embossed. I have 180 different designs in 15 sets of 12 cards each. The illustration above shows one of each set.

I want to send you this grand collection of 15 as samples and tell you how you can get as many more as you want, assorted or in sets, FREE.

THIS IS MY GREAT OFFER

To only one member of each family that receives this paper, who will agree to show them to at least five friends in accordance with OUR GREAT FREE CARD OFFER, I will send one each of the 15 sets of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS Post Cards—15 cards. All that I require is that you send 10 cents in cash or stamps, as a check against more than one member of the family sending for these free cards and as an assurance of good faith.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS will soon be here. EVERYBODY will want to send a joyful Christmas greeting to each friend and wish all a happy, prosperous New Year. The best way to do this is with my post cards. It is not too early to get them.

The custom of giving Christmas presents has become almost universal, but you have more friends than you can afford to give expensive presents to. Here our beautiful cards come to your aid. The receiver will usually prize one of these rich cards equal to a present. As tokens of esteem and as mediums to send happy messages at this season of the year there is nothing that can take their place.

REMEMBER these cards are new and cannot be obtained from any other publisher. You will be agreeably surprised when you get them because they are more beautiful than you can imagine and you will take great pleasure in showing them. And remember also, that when you get the sample set you can easily get 50, 100, or more, almost without an effort.

You better not miss this offer. When you see what I will send, you will be delighted and also astonished at my liberality. That is what I seek because then you will take as much pleasure in doing for me the little favor I seek as I will have in sending you these cards.

My Christmas and New Years cards outshine all others so much that when you show them everybody will want some like them, even though they may have some others.

Fill out the coupon and send it right away and you will be sure to get the full collection.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

— — — — — Coupon, Cut Off Here — — — — —

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Editor,
Indianapolis, Ind,:

Please send me the 15 CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS POST CARDS as offered. I agree to show them to at least five of my friends in accordance with your GREAT FREE CARD OFFER IN UP-TO-DATE FARMING, NOV. 15. I enclose 10 cents in cash or stamps, as requested. No other member of my family will embrace this offer.

I send this order with the understanding that the cards are all that you represent them to be.

Name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....State.....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

Subscription Price. Two Years for 50c.
Foreign Subscriptions. Including Canada. Two Years for $1.00.
Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.
Renewals and Changes. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old as well as new.
Important. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.
The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*

Dear Editor:—

I think your paper is the best farm paper ever printed. At least I find it so. H. H. MATHE, Moscow, Idaho.

Dear Editor:—

I have seen one copy of your paper and it just suits me. I am carried away with your paper. Enclosed find money order for one years subscription for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It won't be any trouble at all to get you several subscribers.

J. C. HEWITT, Timmonsville, S. C.

Dear Editor:—

I received the cards and thank you very, very much for them. They were better than I expected. I could not get them here for less than 5 cents apiece. I herewith enclose $1.69 which pays for the club of subscribers. I did not have any trouble getting the subscribers.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Barlow, Ky.

Every patriotic American ccitizen should hold it as his great desire to see farmers organize. Lack of organization by farmers has robbed the country districts of millions of dollars that are rightly theirs. Organize and keep your money in the country and a new appearance will be taken on by the farms, buildings and surroundings. To pledge to stand by your brother farmer in marketing is manly; it is a rightous act. Every man who pledges and co-operates in marketing with his brother farmer will walk with prouder step, conscious of a duty performed. To them a pledge signed for better prices is their declaration of independence. The opportunity is now before the farmers to say by their pledge if they want a fair price for their potatoes. Prices are dropping—from 25c to 30c are being paid in some Michigan towns. Farmer do you want 50c or more for potatoes this fall. If so call on your solicitor and he will explain the plan to you. Sign the pledge for 50c potaatoes and stand by it as the men of Kentuckyy stood by their pledge. — Charlevoix County Herald.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 15, 1909 | Number 22

OLD THINGS MUST PASS AWAY

Eliminate Human Folly

Mr. T. S. Coker, a thinking Illinois farmer, discussing the trend of reform sentiment, recently remarked: "The human race practically lives upon its own folly. Were the foolish things now done, eliminated and the foolish habits now indulged, abolished, a great portion of human industry would be destroyed, and many of the avenues of human labor would be closed."

This was not said as an argument against reform, but to show how strongly folly is intrenched in human affairs, and what must be overcome to secure reforms that the enlightened would now admit would be better for the human race.

This is a greater truth, and it is nearer the facts of history than those who have not thought of it can realize. Every advancement the race has made has eliminated a folly that preceded it. This does not imply that all foolishness is wickedness . It It may have been the best that was known at the time, but that did not prevent its abandonment when the better was discovered. Every improved implement and machine that has crowded out a predecessor has destroyed a previous investment and closed an avenue of labor to men who had spent a portion of their lives to qualify themselves to manufacture the implements made useless by the new. But that did not prevent the adoption and manufacture of the new and better machinery. Its adoption was no doubt opposed by the manufacturers of and dealers in the old; but the superior wisdom and advantage of the new emphasized the folly of the old, and the old had to retire. Those financially concerned therein had to seek other channels of investment, business and labor.

A most striking example of the effect of discovery and improvement is seen in the steam propelled locomotive with its long train of freight and passenger cars. This was most strikingly seen when the railroad penetrated the West—all the more striking because the great change occurred within the possible memory of men yet living. Overland travel and freight hauling across the Plains, beginning about 1846, became a tremendous proposition. It is stated that in 1849 alone 42,000 people thus laboriously crossed that wide expanse of country. Ten years later, it is authoritatively stated, five hundred heavily laden wagons sometimes passed Fort Kearney in a day! During six weeks, in 1865, six thousand wagons, each with from one to four tons of freight, passed that point. A writer of the events of that period says he counted, in one day's ride, 888 west-bound wagons, drawn by 10,650 oxen, horses and mules, between Fort Kearney and Old Julesburg.

To show what all this meant to those engaged in it, a driver of the overland stage, itself a slow moving vehicle, then plying between Atchison and Denver, a distance of 653 miles, passed a freight wagon not far out from Atchinson, also bound for Denver. The stage driver went to Denver, met the freighter on the return trip, passed him again on his next trip to Denver, met him once more on the return, and again passed him before he reached his destination. In other words, the overland stage had traveled 3,265 miles while the freight wagon, with its heavy ox team, covered 653 miles. And the stage had eighteen days layover during the time! We now exclaim: "Oh, the folly of it!"

But what did all this mean in the way of business and investment? A writer tells us the floating population then on the western plains was nearly 250,000. In 1865 over 21,000,000 pounds of freight was shipped from Atchison alone, and that its transportation required 4,917 wagons, 8,164 mules and horses, 27,685 oxen, and 1,256 men. This work was handled by companies as a business. One firm alone owned and had in use 6,250 big wagons and 75,000 oxen. A standard train, we are told, was twenty-five of the great, long-geared "prairie-schooners," flaring from the bottom upward and some times seventeen feet long, with six feet depth of hold, and a capacity of from 5,000 to 16,000 pounds, each drawn by from six to twelve yoke of oxen. This caravan, of course, had to be accompanied by a number of spare riding horses to meet emergencies, with men to handle them, besides the men needed to manage the teams. We are sorry the authorities before us do not tell how many men were required to accompany one of these "freight trains" of the plains, but it was almost like an army, and it was practically under army discipline.

The investment in these trains, and in this business, was enormous. The great wagons themselves cost from $8,00 to $1,500 each; first class mules (and no others were used) commanded from $500 to $1,000 a pair; harness for a ten mule team cost from $300 to $600, making a total cost of from $2,600 to $7,100 per wagon.

The largest single transportation establishment of these days, was perhaps that of Ben. Holliday, who operated nearly 5,000 miles of daily mail stages, with about 500 coaches and express wagons, 500 freight wagons, 5,000 horses and mules, and a host of oxen. On the main line he used 2,750 horses and mules and 100 Concord coaches. It cost $55,000 for harness, and the feed bill was a million dollars a year. To equip and run this line for the first twelve months cost $2,425,000. And the business was done at a princely profit. The government alone paid Holliday a million dollars a year in mail contracts.

We give this interesting story for two reasons. It is a bit of history of the early days in the West the people now know little about, and it shows that when better ways are found, the old ways, no matter how great nor how many are concerned in and profit by them, must give way. Railroads were built, steam cars were put upon them, and this enormous investment and immense business with its employment of thousands of men, were no more!

Lesser but like incicdents, as we have intimated, mark the progress of the human race. Yet it is often urged by parties interested, just as it was then, that things acknowledged to be the best, must not be done because men are employed and capital is invested in what the new and the better would impair if it did not destroy. This is one of the persistent arguments made by the liquor interests against laws restricting or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It is admitted that drink leads to drunkenness and that drunkenness is a great human folly, one of the greatest drawbacks to human attainment of nobler things. But since capital is invested in the manufacture of liquors, and men are employed therein and in their distribution, the new and better must be held back that the old and bad may continue. Not when the clock of human advancement strikes the hour. When wisdom comes folly must retire, and the dollars and the men employed in the folly must seek other investment and other fields of labor.

The same argument is made by those engaged in speculation. The markets of the world are dominated by a few who worship in the temple of Greed. Everything the soil produces that the producer himself does not consume, everything found upon the tables or in the wardrobe of civilized men and women, is compelled to pay a profit to many who did nothing to earn a profit, but who assumed a position that enabled them to dictate prices from the seed in the soil to the finished product. The system exists. It has existed long. Men are profiting by it, and, therefore, some say it must not be overthrown.

But others are losing as a result of it. Those who created the commodities often do not get a just profit, and the whole world is taxed to give exorbitant profits to those who "toil not, neither do they spin." There is a better way. Arbitrary price dictators are avaricious gamblers. Control the supply to meet the demand and let equity rule the market. Eliminate the folly. Wisdom has found a better way.

What Harriman Owned

We never say anything uncomplimentary of the dead except what we hope may be of benefit to the living. In fact what we here say of Mr. Harriman is not specially uncomplimentary to him; it is rather condemnatory of the system which makes such accumulations possible.

Immediately after Mr. Harriman's death the press gave the following as his railroad possessions: The Southern Pacific System; the Union Pacific System; the Southern Pacific of Mexico; the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake; the St. Joseph and Grand Island; the Illinois Central, and the Central of Georgia. Of all these roads and great systems it is said he had absolutely control. Besides these he had a dominant interest in the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Delaware and Hudson; and a lesser interest in the Erie; the New York Central Lines; the Wheeling and Lake Erie; the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

That array of railroad ownership is well nigh incomprehensible, and it means that a tremendous percentage of the travel and freight hauling of this country, hung upon the word of one man. And if Mr. Harriman, in the comparatively few years in which he accumulated this property, could get into possession and control of so many of the great railroads of the country, had he lived to the age of a great many active business men of to-day, what would have prevented his ownership and control of all of them?

The thought and possibility is almost appalling. The great freight and passenger business of this nation hanging upon the breath, amenable to the command, of one man!

What is a monarchy? It is much less than that. What is an autocracy? It has not the power to tax its people and control their business, to make or break men and enterprises, that would be lodged in the ownership and control of the railroads of this country. And that ownership and control in one man! We repeat that Mr. Harriman's accumulations prove that such ownership and control is a possibility. It is more; it is a probability. It is more than that. It is a CERTAINTY, when another Harriman comes and lives ten or fifteen years longer than E. H. Harriman did.

Our government might then still call itself a republic; and it might be so in outer form. Elections might be held and the people might vote. They might see the men whom they elected, the men of their "choice," go into office. But does any one doubt that the official action of those men would be controlled by the power that controlled the business of all the railroads of the coutnry. The people might vote, but they would not rule in the face of such a financial, commercial and industrial power. In saying this we are but speaking "the words of truth and soberness."

How were the Hariman accumulations effected? A more important question cannot be presented to the American people. The Panama Canal may double the world's commercial possibilities, and it is, therefore, a great question. The deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf may bring the products of the greatest agricultural region on earth almost directly to the doors of the world, and make the homes of its people palaces and their farms nothing less than immense gardens. That, too, is a great question.

But in an age like this, transportation, railroad transportation, affects every article of commerce, nearly every mile of travel, and every movement from place to place. With all the lines of transportation owned and operated and controlled by one man, or by a single power, the entire business of the country becomes tributary to that power, and entirely at its mercy. It means the subversion of all other interests and the perversion of government itself. No other power could withstand it, not even the power of the nation.

The importance of this matter justifies an official investigation. We repeat the question: How did Harriman secure the ownership and control of all these railroads? The sacredness of personal affairs, of private business, we know will be pleaded; but good public policy is held, even by the courts, above private interests, and the welfare of the nation, of society, of the people, is superior to tradition, or even to private rights. Again we ask, how did Harriman become the owner and get control of all these railroads.

That he did not build them is already known. To have purchased them with money is believed to be impossible. If there are methods of stock issues, stock exchanges, stock depreciations and appreciations, stock legerdemain or gambling, that make such accumulations possible, it ought to be known. The question should be answered not to affect Harriman or his estate, but because the methods he employed, and the opportunities that enabled him to get so much would enable some one else, in a little longer time, to get all.

J. J. Hill on Marketing Crops

Mr. J. J. Hill, the wealthy and powerful railroad owner and manager, takes a broad view of business affairs. He is specially friendly to agriculture, which he recognizes as the basis of all business, and more particularly of all railroad traffic. This has led him to make a special study of agricultural conditions and possibilities. We have often quoted him in the columns of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, generally to enlarge upon and emphasize his views. Not long ago he took the position that something must be done to increase the efficiency of farming, or before many years we would be unable to produce enough to feed our own people.

In connection with that, we argued that the great defect in the practice of farmers was in their method or system of marketing; that so long as they dumped their products at harvest on glutted markets the turn of prices would be against them, and they would not have enough of profits to enable them to maintain the fertility of their soils, and the maximum of production need not be expected. We now quote Mr. Hill as follows from the Minneapolis Journal. Sounder doctrine could not be preached; it is the doctrine we have preached for seven years. Mr. Hill is something of a farmer himself, and he has learned the marketing lesson:

"You have a splendid crop, and now the important thing is to take care of it. Get it cut. Every man must understand that it does not pay to take any chances. Nobody knows what may happen to the crop as long as it is in the field. Hail may knock it out, rain may spoil it, and almost anything may happen to it. And when it is cut and threshed do urge your farmers not to rush it all to the market at once. We can take care of it as fast as it can be delivered at one end and unloaded at the other. But don't glut the market. You can't get a price if you do that.

"This crop ought to bring a good price. We all want to see that. But it won't bring the price it should if it is dumped in all at once. People are not going to bid actively on an article that is being rushed to market faster than it can be stored or manufactured .

"Last year I tried the experiment of holding my wheat. I kept it at home until after the rush was over. This gave me time to get my fall work done. I sold the wheat later around a dollar and a quarter a bushel. My neighbors who hurried their marketing got about 85 cents. I made money on the crop by waiting, and I got my work done.

"The average farmer can do the same thing if he is a good manager. Possibly he needs some money in the fall to pay his expenses. Very well. He can get it. The banks will supply him, and he can better afford to pay the interest than to dump his crop on a glutted market and spend his time hauling when he should be getting his land in shape for another crop.

"We are raising only a little more wheat in this country than we use. Our product is big in the aggregate, but our consumption is increasing faster. This year we will raise perhaps 80,000,000 bushels more than we need for home consumption. We may actually sell 120,000,000 bushels. We do that right along. But we will do what we did last year. After shipping all the grain out of the northwest faster than the market can absorb it, along toward spring we will begin shipping back from the Atlantic ports, sweeping the eastern bins clean, and redistributing the wheat from Chicago and Kansas City.

"This is a waste of effort, and it does not help the North Dakota farmers whose crops have already been sacrificed. What happens when you have a big crop and it is rushed to market? Tables of receipts are published every day? The buyer reads that the receipts today are so many millions more than at the corresponding period last year. Down goes the price, two, five, ten cents a bushel. And at the same time the world's conditions may justify a much higher price, and the higher price will be realized later on when things have had time to adjust themselves.

"Every year marks an increase in the price of northwestern lands, but prices are still a long way from where they belong and where they can be placed. Properly farmed, every acre of good land in the northwest is capable of yielding a profit of $15. Of course it doesn't do it. Why? Just because the land isn't being treated right. Its fertility is not being kept up. The yield is not what it was. There is no reason why the yield should diminish. It is all a matter of management. You need more cattle, more hogs, more crop variety. There has been an improvement in this direction, but there must be more improvement.

"Look at the hog business. Hogs are selling at $7.50 to $8. I have 1200 of them this year that will bring me $18 apiece. And most of the stuff that was fed to them is still on the farm, to enrich the land and furnish food for another crop. Your potato crop is one of the most useful that you have. It brings in a good direct profit and it adds to the fertility of the soil.

"Clover is another crop to be encouraged. Cut one crop and plow the next in and see what it will do for the soil. Winter rye and winter wheat are both good. But common sense must be used in experimenting with them. A small farmer was urged the other day to try winter wheat, and he said, 'All right, I'll sow 100 acres of it.' That's no way. He shouldn't take chances on 100 acres of a crop that he knows nothing about. Let him start with two acres and learn how to handle it. That's the way to work these things out."

Others Learning the Lesson

We clip the following from one of our most important Northwest exchanges:

What is the use, where is the consistency in spending so much money teaching our farmers how to produce more grain or to raise better crops if we do not teach them how to dispose of those crops intelligently and to advantage? The farmer may work and strive, he may grow bounteous crops but until he learns how to market his products he must ever remain a tool in the hands of those who wax rich and proseprous because of his ignorance.

With such doctrines as that preached so emphatically all over the country, there must be an awakening, and it is impossible that present ruinous marketing practices can long continue. Lower down in the same article we find the following:

Some may propose farmers' elevaotrs, co-operation among the farmers, and so on as a remedy for existing evils. There is no question that such co-operation is often advantageous, , but do not be led into thinking that every company using that word "farmer" as part of its corporate name must necessarily be your friend. Some one has said "There is poetry and poetry." We also might say "There are farmers' elevators and farmers' elevators." The one is in reality a farmers' elevator and the other goes by the same name, but is owned and operated by shrewd individuals wha have permitted a few farmers to hold a sufficient amount of stock to give them an excuse to tack that name "farmers' " onto it so as to catch the unsuspecting eyes of the other farmers in the community. And in elevators of this latter type you wil often be fleeced just as badly as in any line elevator that ever was built.

True as gospel. "Not every one that cries "Lord! Lord! shall be saved." In some cases "there is nothing in a name," and this is one of the cases. It has been truly said that more governmental crimes have been committed in the name of liberty than in any other; and it is equally true that farmers have been as often swindled in their own name as in any other. We need only point to the now thoroughly exploded so-called equity exchanges in proof of this.

We do not write this to increase farmers' suspicions of their own people. It will be noted that the institutions to which we refer had little of farmers about them but the name. True, farmers have suffered loss through institutions that were actually owned and controlled by farmers, but those losses have almost always resulted from an attempt to do things by persons who did not know how and were too slow to learn. Real farmers very rarely try to swindle farmers.

But the remedy for the market evil does not depend on any of these institutions. System and knowledge coupled with organized adherence thereto, are all that is required. To know when to sell and where to ship, so as to not glut markets, and yet get the stuff to the places where it is actually neeeded for use, solves the problem. This can be easily and cheaply effected by wisely distributed sales agencies, or, more properly, bureaus of information, constantly in touch with both the demand and the supply—agencies whose remuneration does not depend upon margins. These in communication with local shippers, or even with shippers from the farms, no one need ever make a mistake, and not a market need ever be glutted, nor need one ever be undersupplied. It simply amounts to a wise disection of distribution. Not a railroad need be disturbed in its business; nor an honest dealer anywhere be interfered with. No dealer can handle more stuff than his customers will take, and this will be given him, less the gluts that often go to waste at his and the producers loss, the latter on account of the inevitable drop in prices. Let the new and better system come, and that speedily.

WHO IS A SPECULATOR?

In a leading editorial in the Dakota Farmer, we find this declaration: "The moment a farmer holds a product ready for market for higher prices, he becomes a speculator." We have seen like statements in other journals and we, therefore, ask the question at the head of this article. Webster's unabridged dictionary answers it, from a commercial standpoint, thus: "One who buys goods, land or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance."

No stretch of the imagination could make that apply to a farmer who held his own products until he was offered a satisfactory price. The farmer who refuses to sell what he has produced, though it may be ready for sale, because the price is not what he thinks it ought to be, is in no sense a speculator. Neither is the man who owns a horse, or a cow, or a farm, or any other property, that he wishes to sell, and that is ready for sale, but which he refuses to sell because he is not offered his price. The speculator is one who BUYS property and holds it for a higher price than he paid—buys it for the purpose of selling it again at a higher price. And allow us to state in frankness and fairness, that we see nothing wrong in that kind of dealing. It is legitimate, can harm no one, and may benefit both parties, provided the prices are not unfairly or unjustly made. The speculation that hurts, that is wrong, that is robbery, is where the speculator has it in his power to make and compel the acceptance of the buying price, and then, with equal facility, make and compel the payment of the selling price. The man need not be wise to understand the crop of profits Greed may harvest between these two points. And the present system of speculation in farm products, the present control of both buying and selling prices by the city exchanges and so-called boards of trade, aggravated by gambling in future prices of their own making, and encouraged by the present practice of dumper marketing, is simply that; no more, no less. It is THAT system we condemn, and urge farmer to unite and overthrow, for both their own and the consumers' good.

And again! On the part of the farmers it is not essentially a question of HIGHER prices, though that term is almost always used by others in speaking of the system we propose. Prices may be high enough, as we think most of them are at this time. But how long would they remain so, were all the stuff thrown on the market to-morrow, or even next week or next month? Fair prices rather than high prices, equity instead of greed, is what we stand for.

THANKSGIVING

(Continued From Page One.)

that it might be worse with us than it is? It is not a question of whether it could be better, but could it be worse? If it could be better it is most likely our own fault that it is not. How have we borne ourselves during the year? Have we been sincere in what we have done? Have our efforts been for progress and for good? Have we done all we could to improve our condition and to help others? Were our labors of the year spread out before us would we see blessings growing out of them, or would many of them have to be marked "Unworthy and in vain?"

A little self-examination is good for thanksgiving It enables us to better appreciate the good things, and a thought of personal responsibility lightens what we may have considered burdens.

We all have much to be thankful for. "Seed time and harvest" have come with a little more than its accustomed promptness. "The early and the latter rain" has not been withheld. The soil has yielded its treasures to the growing plants, and the ripened fruits have beckoned the anxious hand to the harvest. The store house has been well filled, and plenty has crowned the days of faithful labor.

As all must live upon the products of the fields and pastures, all eyes on days of thanksgiving, must turn to where the fields by turns grow green and golden, and where "flocks and herds" enliven the pastures. In the shops, therefore, and in the mines, in the busy marts of trade and commerce, at the desk and in the counting room, even where the animated but soulless instrument ticks the success or failure of this or that deal "to get gain"—the human heart in gratitude must go to the farm with a feeling of grateful consideration for those who cultivate it, and breathe thanksgiving to Him that "gave the increase."

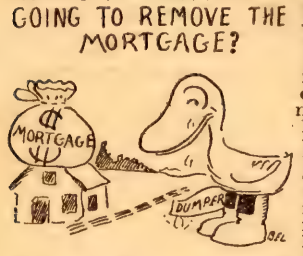
The season has brought its shadows. To many there have been clouds as well as sunshine. Trials have come to some, and sadness, bereavement and grief to others. It is the common lot. Thickly strewn between these things, in spite of their weight and blackness, good has come. On Thanksgiving day the most stricken may snatch a moment to "count the many blessings," and give the spirit of gratitude and thankfulness a chance to get into the heart. It makes the griefs less poignant and the burdens lighter.

Thanksgiving has yet another significance. It is a good day for review. By additional or personal effort could conditions be improved? As we write for farmers, farmers have our leading thoughts; and we like to speak to them direct and in the second person. You have no doubt got all you could out of the soil, but have you got all you could out of what you drew from the soil? Have you marketed in such a way that the wealth your labor created came to you, or did it go from you in a way to make others rich while you and your familyy struggle on without a full reward? We are not asking you to exact higher prices when prices are equitable, nor would we have those who consume your products placed under heavier burdens. But we want you to "have that is thine." We are indulging in no tirade against "middlemen." As farmers you are so widely separated from your customers that there must be distributors. But a coterie of speculators, we care not what commerce calls them, have elected themselves to preside over the markets, clothed themselves with power to make prices for you and also for your customers, taking as their own whatever they can gather and pile up between, and your method of marketing far too often ratifies the action, and places a crown upon the brow of greed.

While our hearts go out in gratitude on Thanksgiving day may we not resolve to get nearer to **Equity in all our business relations,** for our own good and that of the world?

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



GENERAL Prosperty has assumed very complete charge of the business affairs of the country and is maneuvering his forces to the the satisfaction of all classes. Manufacturing, merchandising, commerce, labor and agriculture all feel the stumulus of good demand at good prices. This is in strong contrast with two years ago and serves to show how quickly business can adjust itself in our country of great resources and extraordinary consumption.

Grain prices have been irregular for two weeks; also cotton fluctuated violently, rising to over 15 cents and then declined sharply, potatoes have suffered further declines; hogs and cattle values have well maintained their high level; winter wheat and grass are generally in good condition to enter the winter. But the following figures tell the story.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows,—all figures for 1909 being preliminary:

CORN—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of CORN is 25.4 bushels, against 26.2 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 25.9 in 1907, and 25.8 the average of the past ten years. The indicated total production is 2,767,316,000 bushels against 2, 688,651,000 as finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 84.2 per cent, against 86.9 last year.

About 3.0 per cent (79,779,000 bushels) of the CORN crop of 1908 is estimated to have been in farmers' hands on November 1, against 2.7 per cent (71,124,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop in farmers' hands on November1, 1908, and 4.1 per cent, the average of similar estimates for the past ten years.

WHEAT—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's WHEAT crop is 58.0 pounds, against 58.3 pounds in 1908, and 57.4 pounds, the ten-year average.

OATS—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's OAT crop is 32.7 pounds, against 29.8 pounds in 1908, and 30.9 pounds, the ten-year average.

BUCKWHEAT—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of BUCKWHEAT is 20.8 bushels, against 19.8 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 17.9 in 1907, and 18.0 the average for the past ten years. A total production of 16,692,000 bushels is thus indicated against 15,874,000 bushels in 1908. The quality is 91.1 per cent, against 90.7 last year, and 90.4 the ten-year average.

POTATOES—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of POTATOES is 106.5 bushels, against 85.7 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 95.4 in 1907, and 89.6 the ten-year average. A total production of 367,473,000 bushels is thus indicated against 278,985,000 in 1908. The quality is 88.9 per cent, against 87.6 last year, and 87.9 the ten-year average.

TOBACCO—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of TOBACCO is 807.7 pounds, against 820.2 pounds as finally estimated in 1908, 850.5 pounds in 1907, and a ten-year average of 805.1 pounds. A total production of 895,184,935 pounds is thus indicated, against 718,061,000 pounds as finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 86.7 per cent, against 87.9 in 1908, 90.0 in 1907, and 85.9 the ten-year average.

FLAXSEED—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of FLAXSEED is 9.4 bushel, against 9.6 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 9.0 bushels in 1907, and a seven-year average of 9.5 bushels is thus indicated against 25,805,000 zushels as finally estimated in 1908. The average as to quality is 92.1 per cent, against 91.4 in 1908, 89.7 in 1907, and a six-year average of 90.9.

APPLES—The average production of APPLES this year is 42.5 per cent of a full crop, against 43.4 per cent in 1908, and a ten-year average of 50.9 per cent.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on Oct. 30 was 35,484,000 bushels which was 2,931,000 bushels more than two weeks before; 17,420,000 bushels less than a year before and 14,604,000 bushels less than two years before.

The visible supply of corn the same date was 4,908,000 bushels which was 1,470,000 bu less than two weeks before; 1,297,00 bu. more than a year before and 2,687,000 bu. less than two years before.

The visible supply of oats on the same date was 18,776,000 bu which was 395,000 bu. less than two weeks before; 2,674,000 bu. more than a year before and 5,474,000 bu more than two years before.

The visible supply of barley on the same date was 6,070,000 bu. which was 17,000 bu. less than two weeks before; 3,889,000 bu less than a year before and 2,446,000 bu. less than two years before.

The closing prices of cash grain on November 6 were as follows:

CHICAGO—Wheat, No. 2, red,, $1.17@$1.18, two weeks before, $1.21@$1.23; corn 63@63½, two weeks before, 61½@61¾c; oats, 39@40½c, two weeks before, 41@41¼c

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, $1.16@$1.20, two weeks before, $1.22@$1.26; corn, 61½@62c, two weeks before 60c; oats, 39½c, two weeks before, 39½@39¾c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, $1.12@$1.16, two weeks before, $1.20@$1.23; corn, 57½@60c, two weeks before, 62@62¾c; oats, 40@42c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, $1.18@$1.20, two weeks before, $1.23@$1.25; corn, 63½@64c, two weeks before, 61½@62c; oats, 40½@41c.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat, No. 1 hard spring, $1.03⅛@$1.03⅝, No. 1. Northern Spring, $1.02⅝@$1.02⅞, two weeks before, $1.06⅞ and $1.06⅝ respectively.

Chicago futures for grain closed November 6, as follows:

Wheat—Dec. $1.03, May, $1.02⅞, July, 96c.

Corn—Dec. 58⅝c, May, 60⅝c, July 60c.

Oats—Dec. 39c, May, 41⅝c, July 39¼c.

Cotton—New York cash price Nov. 6: Middling upland, 14.35; Middling gulf 14.80c. Two weeks before, 14.20c and 14.45c respectively.

Potatoes—Chicago Nov 6: Market very quiet. There were some buyers present who were looking for extra fine stock but the main offerings of poor to good stock were neglected. The tracks are very badly congested and cars that arrived a week or two ago have not yet been unloaded.

Prices—Minnesota, Michigan or Wisconsin, good, 40c; choice, 42@43c; poor, 30@33c. Extra fancy stock held at 45@48c.

Arrival by cars with comparisons for week ending Saturday Nov. 6:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	150	215	120
Tuesday	100	92	85
Wednesday	85	63	60
Thursday	50	100	65
Friday	60	51	55
Saturday	75	74	60
Total, 6 days	520	595	445

Hay—Chicago, Nov. 6: Choice timothy, $14.50@$15.00, No. 2 timothy, $12.50@$13.00. Hay is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before.

Beans—Chicago, Nov. 6: Choice handpicked pea beans, $2.10@$2.15; mediums, the same as pea beans; Red Kidney $2.35@$2.70.

Apples—Chicago, Nov. 6: The market has been remarkably steady. Prices have changed very little. That is because supply and demand have kept so near in balance.

Ben Davis, No. 1, $2.25@$2.50; fancy, $2.75@$3.25. Jonathan, No. 1, $3.50@$4.00; fancy $4.50@$5.00. Kings, No. 1, $2.75@$3.00; fancy, $3.75@$4.00. Spies, No. 1, $3.00@$3.25; fancy, $4.00. Baldwins, No. 1, $2.00@$2.75; fancy, $3.00@$3.25. Wolf River, No. 1, $3.25@$3.50; fancy $3.75.

Eggs—Chicago, Nov. 6: Demand is good and prices are holding good to late advance. Receipts, not including though shipments for days and periods mentioned as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	5,496	5,569	3,983
Tuesday	7,242	6,922	*
Wednesday	6,616	4,329	**4,957
Thursday	4,153	4,948	3,338
Friday	4,407	4,297	4,205
Saturday	5,414	4,940	4,203
Total	33,328	31,005	20,686

*Election day **Two days.

Receipts April 1, 1909, to Nov. 6, 1909, 2,628,,295 cases.

Receipts April 1, 1908, to Nov. 7, 1908, 2,436,749 cases.

Receipts April 1, 1907 to Nov. 9, 1907, 2,580,754 cases.

What is said to be "a rough estimate" of the worlds wheat crop, omitting Argentine, is 2,441,000,000 bushels against 2,263,000,000 bushels last year.

A board of trade man says: "One dollar is the wheat pivot and 60 cents is the corn pivot."

Following is a Chicago board of trade forcast of the hog situation:

"Seven to eight cent hog assured. Worldwide shortage. Europe will be forced to buy in the United States at present high level. Take six to nine months to revive hog supply. First quarter of 1910 will find packers struggling with hugs annual task of filling their cellars. The small hogs will look "big." Every hog wanted. Texas and Oklahoma should raise 6,000,000 hogs in 1910. Both States cruelly short on feedstuffs, and face heavy hog deficiency. Farmer spoiled by grain prices. If my hog raising reports are correct we face an era of marvelous provision prices."

Florida is reported as having the finest crop of oranges and lemons raised since the big freeze in '94-5.

The walnut crop of California is estimated at 800 car loads and valued at $2,000,000.

The Lima Bean Growers Association at Oxnard, Cal., has offered $3.75 per 100 pounds for all the lima beans grown in Ventura, Santa Barbara, Orange and Los Angeles counties.

Latah county, Idaho, is reported as having grown a bean crop this year of 4,000,000 pounds, 66,000 bushels.

The Orange county (Fla.) Orange crop is estimated at 1,000,000 boxes.

The American Agriculturist has estimated the 1909 apple crop at 22,735,000 barrels as against 25,450,000 barrels in 1908. The crop of 1896 was the largest the country ever produced.

Hood River, Oregon, district grows the highest priced apples in the country. The Hood River Apple Growers Union, controls about 90 per cent of the crop of the valley and has sold this years crop at $3.35 for boxes of fancy Spitzenbergs, containing 72 apples to the box, $2.40 per box for fancy Newtons, $2.00 per box for fancy Jonathons and $1.90 per box for fancy Baldwins. These prices the growers get at their station.

A Louisvile miller is reported as having purchased 750,000 bushels of Pacific Coast wheat to help out his regular lines of wheat supply.

Great Britain has 1,500 kinds of apples.—Exchange.

The flour mils of Minneapolis grind 120,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly.

There was sold on the Chicago market, Wednesday, Oct. 27 1909, a carload of 2 year old branded Montana bred Angus steers, fed in Illinois, averaging 1501 pounds at $9 per 100 pounds, or 135.15 each. This is the highest price ever paid for branded range-bred cattle on the regular market. They dressed 62.2 per cent of live weight.—Exchange.

It is estimated that the 1910 census will show over 6,000,000 farms in the country and an increase of several million people working on them.

Chas. F. Holmes, an orchardist near Charlotte, Vt., has received an offer of $500 per acre for 100 acres of apple orchard. The orchard this season yielded nearly 7,000 barrels of good fruit. Mr. Holmes' success can be attributed to the extreme care which he bestowed upon his trees and the soil. He sprays three times every year, and gets fruit 95 per cent. of which is perfectly sound.

Representatives of the grain exchanges in the United States and Canada met in Chicago September 17. One of the results was to appoint a committee to report on the advisability of a federation of the exchanges in this country and Canada.

It is claimed the new German tobacco tax is responsible for 10,000 workers in tobacco factories in Germany being idle.

Leading fruit growers in New York state have started a selling exchange capitalized at $40,000. Any grower or shipper of fruit in New York state is eligible to membership. Thereport says: "The new organization is in splendid hands and starts out under the most favorable auspices."

Notwithstanding this it will fail to give the benefits the members hope for and eventually will fail—Editor.

Over 2000 samples of improved tobacco seed were distributed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment station last spring, to Wisconsin growers. The station now wants a report from each. Send reports to Horticultural Department, Madison, Wis.

The following named bulletins and publications have been received since our last publication. Usually they can be obtained free on application. We recommend our readers to send for all that they think will interest and benefit them.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., circulars; No. 168, "Commercial Importance of the White Mountain Forests," No. 152, "Direction for the Home Pasturization of Milk," Bulletin No. 378, "Method of Exterminating the Texas-Fever Tick."

Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainsville, Fla., Bulletin No. 99, "Milk Production."

Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas, Bulletin No. 4 "Feeding Stuffs."

Maryland Experiment Station, College Park, Md., Bulltnieo. ETAOITEAOIETAO Park, Md., Bulletin No. 138, "The Poultry Industry of Maryland."

Mississippi Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss., "Bulletins: No. 92, "Feeding Beef Cattle in Mississippi;" No. 89, "The Underground Waters of Mississippi;" No. 83, "Report of Work at McNeil Branch;" No. 123, "Inspection and Analyses of Commercial Feeding Stuff;" No. 73 "Tick Fever in Southern Cattle."

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., Bulletin "The Business Side of Farming."

Rhode Island Experiment Station, Kingston, Bulletins: No. 135, "Rotation of Potatoes, Rye and Clover;" No. 137, "Analyses of Commercial Fertilizers."

Texas Department of Agriculture, Austin, Bulletin No. 9, "Pomological Possibilities of Texas."

Ohio Agricultural College, Columbus, Bulletin No. 9, "A Lesson in Judging Cattle," "Grasshoppers and Crickets."

North Dakota Experiment Station, Fargo, Bulletins: No. 71 "Flax Culture;" No. 72, "Bleaching of Flour;" No. 70, "Paints and their Composition;" No. 74 "Hints to Homesteaders;" No. 52, "The Length of the Growing Season in North Dakota;" No. 51 "Corn Culture."

"The Farm Cement News." Published by Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago, Ill, Pittsburg, Pa.

Catalogue and Premium List of National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb.

The following meetings in the interest of agriculture are announced:

National Land and Irrigation Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22 to Dec. 4.

National League of Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12, 1910.

Colorado National Apple Exposition Denver, Colorado, Jan. 3-8, 1910.

International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 27 to Dec. 10. R. H. Heide, Gen, Supt, Chicago.

National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6-18. T. F. Sturgess, General Manager, Omaha.

MINIMUM PRICES.

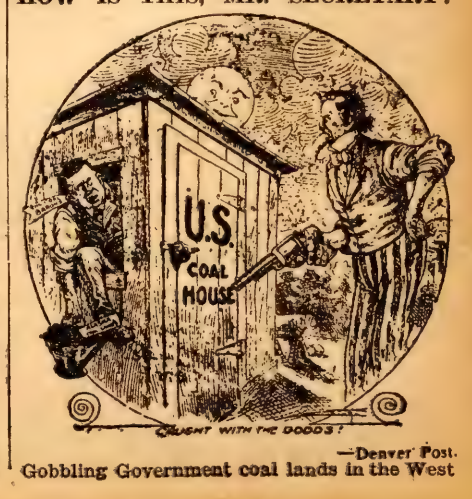
Farmers are urged to fix the below prices in their minds and communicate them to their neighbors who may not be subscribers to this paper. UP-TO-DATE FARMING believes they are reasonable, fair and equitable, compared with prices placed on other commodities. Farmers should hold for them, ask them, and not sell for less. We believe they will be reached during the year, if they do not prevail now. We know they can be obtained if farmers really want them, and will do the one thing that will compel them, viz., keep these prices in mind and control their marketing to meet only the demand that comes over twelve months in the year. In other words, market over a whole year. *If those who can hold all will hold and those who cannot hold all will hold what they can, then those who cannot hold any may market first, the price will be made and maintained and all will get the price, because the WORLD MUST HAVE ALL THAT IS PRODUCED, AND NOT A PART OF IT ONLY.* The world will take your products at YOUR price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

When the cash market prevails at the base market is the time to sell:

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Chicago, per bu.	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Northern, Minn., bu.	1.25
CORN—No. 2 till Jan. 1, Chicago, bu.	.70
CORN—No. 2 After Jan. 1, Chicago, bu.	.75
OATS—No. 2 White, per bu.	.50
BARLEY—Good malting, Chicago, bu.	.65
BARLEY—Good feeding, Chicago, bu.	.55
RYE—Chicago, per bu.	.80
FLAX SEED—No. 2, Chicago, per bu.	1.50
HAY—No. 1 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	15.00
HAY—No. 2 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	14.00
HOGS—Good to choice, Chicago, per cwt.	$7.50@ 8.00
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Chicago, per cwt.	$6.50@ 7.50
POTATOES—No. 1, Chicago, per bu. (Michigan growers set 50c at their station as minimum price.)	.60
BEANS—Prime white, Chicago, bu.	2.50
COTTON—Middling upland, per lb.	.14
COTTON—Middling gulf, per lb.	.14.50
TOBACCO—(Subject to change by the Burley, Green River and Stemming District Associations)	
—Burley tobacco, average price, per lb.	.15
—Green River dark, average price, lb.	.08
—Stemming dark, average price, per lb.	.10

Mr. P. M. Wickstrum, the Queen Incubator Man, Lincoln, Nebr., reports a large increase in the output of QUEEN Incubators and Brooders last season over any former season. Surely the Queen Incubator Co., is coming rapidly to the front, and well it should, as QUEEN machines are giving the best of satisfaction in every part of the country. A copy of the QUEEN Poultry Guide and Catalog will be mailed free to all who request it. Write to Queen Incubator Co., Box 19, Lincoln, Nebr., and get one of these big free books, and special price list.

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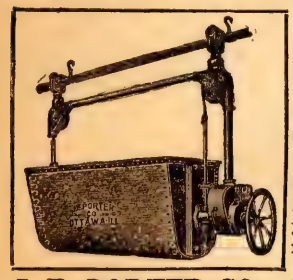
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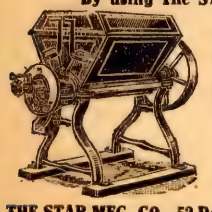
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

FALL PLOWING.

We doubt if fall plowing is very well understood. Whether it is worth the labor depends entirely upon the kind of land and how it is done; and also upon how it is treated before planting in the spring.

Land with shallow soil and a rather stubborn clay subsoil is most benefited by fall plowing; and then it should be turned very deep, the deeper the better. The clay subsoil has elements of fertility, but they are not available for plant food. What it needs is a "weathering"—freezing and thawing, wetting and drying, with the pulverizing and disintegating effect of air and sunshine. Turn it up and put it upon the surface to remain there all winter, and that is what it gets. And this shows that the deeper it is plowed, the more of the subsoil thrown upon the top, the greater the amount of good. Meanwhile the thin and partly exhausted surface soil is resting beneath the subsoil, where it is freed from the weathering, of which it has had too much, and the water leaching through the subsoil is absorbed as food and helps it to recuperate.

But what of the spring treatment before planting. The farmer that plows in the fall expecting only to disk in the spring and save a plowing during that busy time, makes a mistake. That rested and fed surface soil must be brought to the surface again to constitute the seed bed. The sub-soil has been improved by the weathering, but it will not yet do for a seedbed. But it has lost its stubbornness, and turned back again beneath the original surface soil, it is in a condition to absorb and hold moisture, which capilarity carries upward to the plant feeders, the crop is materially increased; while the roots that reach the subsoil find food awaiting there that was not there the year before.

This same land turned again the following fall would show a very different subsoil, which we believe would do for a seedbed after another weathering and the stirring it has had meanwhile.

We doubt if it is profitable to plow deep rich soil in the fall; and it may be readily understood from what we have said above, that we would not break thin soil deep in the spring if it had not been plowed deep in the fall.

NATURE'S NITROGEN TRAPS

We do not know just how it was in the wild, unbroken prairie, but in the timber lands, especially of Southern Illinois, there grew in the forests a tangled mass of what the old settlers and hunters called Wild Pea Vines. These literally matted the undergrowth with their vines, and bore a bountiful crop of small pods filled with small brown seeds or peas. The pea vines afforded abundant forage for the deer during the growing season, and the peas gave them substantial feed during the winter. The writer has been told by many an old hunter of having shot deer while the animals were engaged eating pea vines from the bushes.

These wild peas are legumes, and through all the years, the bacteria at their roots were storing nitrogen in the soil for the growth of the future cultivated crops.

And the little accacia (locust weed) that seems to seek the poorest spots about the home and on the farm, is also a legume, and at its roots are the wonderful little nitrogen traps catching the element so abundant in the air, and so badly needed in impoverished soil. A study of Nature and her wonderful provisions for the human race is a great and absorbing one.

FARM NOTES

We take it for granted that the crops are all gathered in. There may be some corn yet in the fields. And some cotton. Longer "delay is dangerous." Conditions are favorable for good prices for both of thes products. Make the very best of them. Corn, though high in price, may safely be fed to good hogs; but we believe only experienced feeders should risk feeding it to cattle for market.

The barn yard should be thoroughly cleaned up this fall. Do not wait till really bad weather sets in. The manure spreader is a great farm helper on such an occasion. With or without the spreader, try to spread the manure evenly. If spread on ground where it may be immediately turned under, the entire value of it is saved. The next best place is on comparatively level ground that has been fall seeded. The recently pulverized earth absorbs and retains the leachings; but on such ground care must be taken in the spreading. It should be very evenly distributed, and not thick enough to smother the crop. The place that most likely needs it most is a sloping hillside from which the dark soil has disappeared, and that is the place where it is most difficult to hold its fertility.

Do not neglect to examine all the farm drains. Often a farm is damaged many dollars by the obstruction of an open drain that half an hour's work would have removed. Overflowing water is merciless. Where it finds its way across a cultivated field it does swift and serious damage. Better leave the pocketbook at the mercy of the average citizen than the field at the mercy of an overflow. See that the drains are kept open.

Clover seed is costly, and many farmers feel that they cannot afford to buy it only in small quantities; but every acre of land seeded to wheat this fall should be seeded to clover early next spring. As sure as you live that is the way to do if you are farming your own land; and if you are a renter, the land owner could well afford to furnish you the seed and pay you for sowing it.

On many farms there is said to be land that will not produce clover. The chances are such land is acid. A treatment of lime will make it all right. Crushed or ground lime stone, such as is furnished cheap from many quarries and penal institutions, is good, but it takes longer for the soil to get the benefit of it. Cheap lime, variously called lime dust or waste lime, may be obtained in car lots from most kilns. The effect of an application of that is immediate.

Speaking of fertilizers, our soils practically need the artificial addition of but three elements—nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus. Each of these may be obtained as chemicals, but they are costly. Commercial fertilizers that contain them may be purchased, but obtained thus they are more costly still. The air is the great storehouse of nitrogen, and leguminous plants, clover, peas, beans, etc., gather the nitrogen from the air and leave it in an available form in the soil. Potash (protoxide of potassium) is found in hard wood ashes, and in that form is valuable on land. But the supply of wood ashes is altogether inadequate. The best source of phosphorus for soil application is the ground phosphate rock of commerce. Soil with plenty of humus, however, is likely also to have potash and phosphorus; then clover and other legumes will supply it with nitrogen. Stable or barnyard manure is rich in all these elements, though nitrogen is volatile and readily escapes from it, and if exposed to rains the others leach out of it.

The farmer is done with weeds for this year, but how about the struggle with them again next summer? Are there not many weed patches on the farm now where the seeds may be destroyed? We believe by watching such places and destroying the seeds, the succeeding weed crop may be materially reduced.

ALFALFA OR CLOVER

We do not blame farmers anywhere for trying alfalfa, but in the many great states where its growth is only an experiment, we would not recommend its extensive sowing. It is very safe to say alfalfa will not do well where red clover will not grow, and clover has been a very successful crop in many places where alfalfa has never been tried or has not been made to succeed. In fact, in all the great central states, extending north to the Canada line, growing clover is not an experiment, but a demonstrated success. There are places in this broad region where clover seems to have failed, but we think it easily provable that such failures have been on acid land, that may be corrected by proper treatment.

We, therefore, recommend clover Try alfalfa if you want to, but give your fields to clover.

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Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

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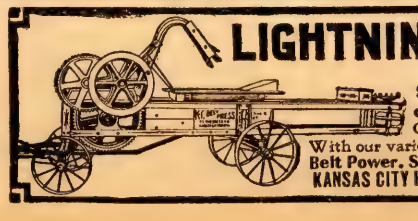
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THE RAILROADS AND FRUIT GROWERS

It seems that the railroads of California have raised their rates on citrus fruits at the opening of the shipping season, and that the growers have raised a $50,000-fund to contest the rates. Senator Flint of that state, has espoused the cause of the growers and will lead in the fight against the rate. He proposes to introduce a bill at the next session of congress to prohibit transportation companies from raising their rates without first submitting them to and obtaining the consent of the interstate commerce commission. Senator Flint is reported to have said:

"The way the railroads have combined to ruin the farmers of southern California is a burning shame. I do not believe that there are any railroads honestly competing against each other in the whole United States. They are all in a combination. I believe that the death of Harriman settled the thing as far as the people of the country are concerned. Now that he is gone the railroads of the entire country are controlled by the big bankers, mainly from the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Pierpont Morgan & Co., and the Vanderbilts. I believe that before Mr. Harriman died he called in his lieutenants and instructed them to bring about the combination after he had passed away. The election in the directorates of his roads since his death prove this."

The above, it must be confessed, is a pretty severe arraignment, and it declares a condition that bodes no good to the people or the country. We would scarcely be inclined to publish it from a less prominent source than the United States Senate.

However, it is but another proof that the people are sleeping on their rights and slighting their opportunities. The classes, small in number but great in power, are organizing and concentrating their force until they have already become formidable. The masses, great in number but divided and therefore weak in power, sit still while they are made easy if not willing victims. An organization here and there, for this purpose and that, can accomplish nothing. To be efficient the organization must be as broad as the interest involved. Hence to accomplish anything in the contest with these powers requires a national organization and nothing less than that can hope to effect anything.

Precisely so it is with the control of marketing and the saving of the equitable profits on crops. The power to do it reaches from border to border, and to be available, organization must be broad enough to gather in and wield that power.

POTATOES UNDER STRAW

Growing potatoes under straw is not new. Many have long practiced it occasionally, but it has never become general, partly, we suppose, for lack of straw, and partly because American farmers are always in such a hurry to get things done. When a field is planted they are in a hurry to leave it, and are not inclined to take up any after job.

There are advantages in the straw covering. The greatest drawback to the late potato crop is the midsummer drought. The straw covering or mulch consumes the moisture, and keeps the plants in good growing condition no matter how hot and dry it may become. In fact, in a wet season too much moisture is held. To provide against that contingency, sloping ground is better for the purpose. The excess of moisture in a wet season is then likely to be drawn away, and in a dry season the moisture seems to be held just as well.

Potatoes grown under straw require no cultivation. They are more easily harvested; are never attacked by scab; bugs seldom work on the vines, the tubers are smoother and more uniform, and the yield is almost always perceptibly larger.

To plant potatoes to be covered with straw, the ground should be deeply broken, but it would better not be so finely pulverized as for ordinary culture. The rows need not be more than half so wide apart, and the furrows should not be so deep as for ordinary planting, nor should the seed be covered more than half so deep; say not more than two inches. We prefer not to supply the straw until the plants come through the ground, though some cover lightly at planting, and cover more deeply after the plants have come through the light covering.

Cover the entire ground to the depth of four inches after the straw has settled. This will keep the ground moist and prevent the growth of grass or weeds. But the potatoes must come through. If the covering be all put on at once, this must be watched and the straw opened wherever the plants fail to appear, and then closed up around them when they are well through.

In digging, the straw may be raked from two or three rows, and the potatoes in them dug and piled. Then the straw may be raked from other rows onto the ground already dug, and so on until the digging is completed. The ground will be found in excellent condition for digging, and the tubers will be so near the surface as to make the work comparatively easy.

To cover with straw is not best for early potatoes because of the spring rains that come after early potatoes are planted. The ground gets too wet and the straw holds it so.

The Busy Man

If you want to get afavor done
By some obliging friend,
And want a promise safe and sure,
On which you may depend,
Don't go to him who always has
Much leisure time to plan,
But if you want your favor done,
Just ask the busy man.

The man with leisure never has
A moment he can spare.
He's always "putting off" until
His friends are in despair.
But he whose every waking hour
Is crowded full of work
Forgets the art of wasting time;
He cannot stop to shirk.

So when you want a favor done,
And want it right away,
Go to the man who constantly
Works thirty hours a day.
He'll find a moment, sure, somewhere,
That has no other use,
And fix you while the idle man
Is framing an excuse.

As the Holiday Season approaches we have occasion to examine the works of art made by Rapheal Tuck & Sons Co. of New York and London. This old, reliable house manufacturers the Calendars, Post Cards, Christmas and New Year Cards and Books. Every piece with their imprint is a gem of its class. Look for the Tuck mark and you will have something nice with which to remember friends.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., have issued a new and very interesting catalogue on their small Engines from 1 to 12 HP in which they describe for the first time their new 1 HP Engine "Jack Junior." This is a practical durable 4 Cycle Engine, Water Cooled, made to meet the demand for a small reliable engine for running light machinery. Send for a copy of the catalogue No. '80D to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., mentioning this publication.

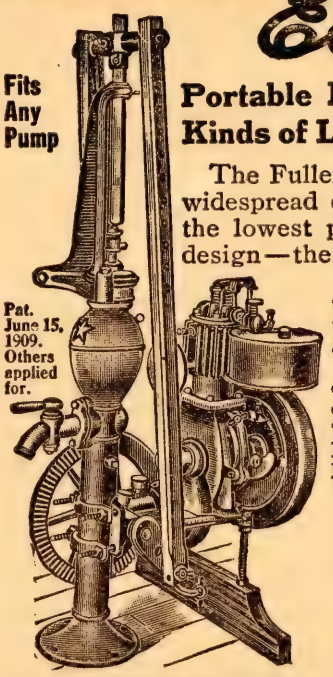
CALIFORNIA PROSPEROUS

There can be no better evidence of greatly increasing commercial and industrail prosperity in California than the reports from the banks of the State. The report of the Comptroller of Currency shows that the National banks of California have increased their deposits 22 per cent over the deposits of a year ago. The report shows that the deposits of the National banks of California are greater than the combined deposits of the other six Pacific Coast States.

The California Promotion Committe finds that this condition is due directly to increased industrial activity in all lines, and that in addition to these large increases in deposits much outside money is coming to the State for investment.

The Committee notes increased inquiry for small farms and is arranging to present California's advantages to the farmers attending the United States Farm and Irrigation Exposition and the National Farm Land Congress to be held in Chicago during November.

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Portable Power for Running Pumps and All Kinds of Light Machinery. Veritable Wonder!

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine meets the widespread demand for Portable Power for Farms at the lowest possible cost. It is absolutely unique in design—the **handiest engine built.**

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Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

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The Farm Pump Engine will pump any ordinary well for as many hours per day as desired, at 35 strokes per minute, and on the ten-inch stroke, as follows:

Depth to Water or actual Lift of Water	Diameter of Pump Cylinder	Water Pumped or Delivered Per Hour
600 feet	2 Inch	280 gallons
525 feet	2½ Inch	360 gallons
450 feet	2½ Inch	440 gallons
300 feet	3 Inch	640 gallons
225 feet	3½ Inch	870 gallons
175 feet	4 Inch	1140 gallons

By using one of the shorter strokes you can pump a deeper well, or raise the water a greater distance, with a given size cylinder, than that in table above.

By connecting on a piece of common pipe for extra air chamber, **it will throw a stream as high as the house, giving valuable fire protection.** It supplies power for running any machine that is ordinarily operated by hand-power.

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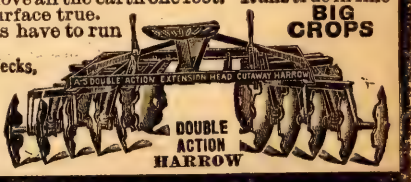
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The only piece inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls.

Manufacturers of common cream separators put 40 to 60 disks, or even worse contrivances, into an old-style bowl and call it simple and modern. The 52 disks shown on the sticks below are all from one such bowl. These contraptions must all be washed twice daily.

But Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls have nothing inside except the tiny, instantly removable piece shown above on the thumb. And Tubulars are the only simple, sanitary, modern separators made—and out-class all other separators. That is because Tubulars are different—are the Best.



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NOTES

Remember, "the male is the head of the herd." That means more than the words express. No matter what the stock, secure the very best males. There should be stamina, vigor, size and good breeding. The male should be such that you would gladly have it duplicated in the offspring.

Sheltered stock require much less feed that that which is not sheltered. Therefore the high price of feed suggests, not only better shelter, but better housing. Much of the feed eaten is required to maintain animal heat, hence warm quarters is also a feed saver. This is true of all stock, but specially true of young stock. The most profitable young stock is that which is kept growing all the time, and stock suffering from cold cannot grow.

Stock raisers in the north are always up against a winter watering problem. Stock may not need water so often in winter as they do in summer, but they must have water, and they must have it with reasonable regularity. A well and a pump, with a trough or tank that may be drained from the bottom, so as to prevent the accumulation of ice in it, is about the best and handiest means of supply. But the pump must be one that will drain itself, so that it will not freeze up.

To feed for market profitably the stock must be adapted to the end sought. For instance, it seldom pays to feed high priced feed to scrub or Jersey stock for the beef market. That is not the kind the markets wants, and it will not bring the best price; yet it takes just as much of the high priced feed to finish it. For that purpose it is safe to say the beef types alone are profitable.

And so also of cows fed for milk and butter. To pay for the high priced feed they must be milk and butter stock, and the feeder must know they are producing enough of these commodities to pay for the feed and attention they require, or he does not know whether he is doing a paying or losing business. Farmers are properly becoming more calculating than they used to be.

What have you done toward having a winter and very early spring hog pasture. Unless the season should be phenominal, it is too late now to sow rye for winter pasture; but there should be an eye to the early spring pasture. A blue grass lot, or a lot fenced off in the clover field is about the best that can be done in this behalf now.

Fattening stock may better be fed in the fields in summer and mild weather, but in bad weather they should be fed in stalls. Argument we suppose is unnecessary on this point.

Never quit a cow until she is thoroughly milked—milked dry, as it is called. The last milk is the richest, and if not milked dry the flow is very likely to diminish.

Be kind to the stock. The man who swears at, and kicks, beats and chases his stock, is not the one who will get the best results. Domestic animals, though provokingly persistent sometimes, are amenable to kindness, and do better when they receive it.

"Breachey" live stock is troblesome; but such stock were not so until they learned it. A bad fence with something tempting on the other side; a partly broken down gate, or a gap but partly put up—these are the textbooks.

It may be a good thing for the sows to farrow as nearly as possible at the same time. Then there may be a "doubling up" of such as have not pigs enough to pay to allow them to run with. The ones thus deprived of pigs may be bred again, or they may be fatted for the market.

Did you ever have fattening hogs to become cloged on corn, and refuse to eat, and "do no good?" You never did if they were running where they could get green stuff, or when you had turnips, apples, pumpkins, beets, or other like succulent feeds to give them occassionally.

Farmers having the care of stock, must have noticed that stock is seldom infested with lice in the summer, but when they return to the winter stalls the lice are very apt to appear again. Do you know to accomplish what you wish to with the stock, you must feed them enough extra to give every one of these parasites all it can consume and that much of the energy of the animal must be devoted to preparing the feed for the parasites? The above fact suggests a thorough cleaning of the barns and stalls before they are occupied by the stock. And when we say thorough, we mean it. Let there be no half cleaning up. Have everything fresh and new. Spray the walls and mangers with a carbolic acid solution; or, if that is not practical, sprinkle air slacked lime over the floor and whitewash the walls and mangers. It will pay for its wholesome preservative efect, and it will doubly pay in the health and thriftiness of the stock.

The school had undergone a medical examination, and the teacher wrote: "Your boy has symptoms of astigmatism. Will you take steps to correct it?" The following reply was received next morning: "I don't understand exactly what the boy has been doing, but I walloped him last night, and you can wallop him this morning. I guess that will be correction enough this time."

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OLEO AND BUTTER

Oleomargarine is a sebaceous compound made at the packing houses of substances that cannot be put to a more profitable use, and that somewhat resembles butter. Naturally it is white and would scarcely ever be mistaken for butter were it not colored to make it look like butter. Colored thus, it was sold for many years in the open market as butter, to the great deception of the people, and at a price that was rapidly driving real butter out of the market, and materially injuring the dairy interests.

To prevent this deceptive sale of an ——compound, the United States government placed a tax of one-fourth cent a pound on uncolored oleomargarine, and ten cents a pound on oleomargarine colored like butter. This enactment was not for the purpose of raising national revenue; but it was purely for protection: 1. To protect the people from being deceived into buying an article that they did not want; and, 2. To protect the dairy business from unfair, unjust and deceptive competition.

A cabinet minister now takes the position, it is said, that the ten-cent tax is too high; that it so nearly prevents the sale of colored oleomargarine as to make the act produce no revenue and, therefore, the tax should be so reduced as to permit profitable sale of oleo, so that the sale would become a source of national revenue.

As we have already said, this oleomargarine law was in no sense a revenue measure. Its design was to prevent the sale of oleomargarine as butter to protect one of the great legitimate interests of the country. It was not designed to prohibit the sale of oleomargarine as such, for that tax is only a fourth of a cent a pound, and affords very little protection. The ten cents a pound was to actually prohibit the sale of oleo as butter, and thus fully protect farm and dairy butter makers.

Reduce the tax to make it a revenue measure, and, of course, the purpose of the law is destroyed, and the intended protection is taken away from the dairy people. Watch the approaching Congress.

SALT FOR STOCK

Salt is necessary to the health and thrift of domestic animals; and they should have it in winter as well as in summer. They need more of it, perhaps, during the period of abundant succulent feed, but the animal system requires more or less of it all the time.

A good plan is to keep salt in sheltered boxes where the stock can get at it at will. This is a safeguard against neglect, and being accustomed to it at pleasure, there is no danger that too much will be taken.

BREED RIGHT

Many farmers, wisely we think, contemplate and increase of their output of cattle. Do it right. There is a good demand for dairy cows, and no great mistake can be made in taking up the dairy breeds. But if you decide to do that, remember it is the best that commands the markets. Raise pure bloods if possible, and so treat them that they will develop into the very best of their kind. At all events, use none but the best males. Good native milkers, bred to males of best strains, may be depended on for good results.

But the greatest scarcity and most general demand is for beef cattle. Here again, the best will pay the best. Have, if posible, typical short horn or Angus cows, breed them to the best procurable male of their kind, and then treat the offspring as if you expected them to win firsts in the show ring; as indeed they may.

But heavy native cows bred to such males may expect to bring progeny that will top the market.

Whatever the circumstances, don't be satisfied with any but good males; and then push from the word go. Manage to get the best possible benefit from pasturage; then if you don't care to feed and finish, as many farmers do not, feeders will gladly pay you top prices and a premium besides.

You Can't Argue

about the merits of an article when it is proven that it has effected a larger percentage of cures than all other remedies combined,—when it is proven that it has a larger sale than any other remedy on the market. Both these conditions are true of Visio the wonderful new discovery, and we can prove it. We are so sure that Visio, the new eye remedy for horses, will cure all diseases of the eye, that we sell it under an iron-clad guarantee to cure the horse, or we will cheerfully refund your money. No further argument should be necessary to get you to send $2.00 for a bottle of Visio, if your horse is suffering from any kind of disease of the eye. Better write for a bottle today. Never allow eye troubles to run too long.

VISIO REMEDY ASSOCIATION,
Dept. 6, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

SHEEP AND LAND

"Can't keep sheep on high priced land." That is an American saying frequently heard. How then do they keep sheep in Ireland. It is seldom land can be found there at less than a hundred dollars an acre, yet an observant writer who has recently been through that country, tells his readers that he saw sheep everywhere, not on the hill lands only, but in the valleys. Prices both of sheep and wool range much as they do here. Yet they regard sheep as their most profitable stock.

How do they manage it? They keep good sheep. You find no other kind in England or Ireland. They have the kind that produce the most wool most suitable to their market. Yet they regard the wool merely as a by-product. They also have the kinds that sell best as sheep and lambs, and the kinds that are the most prolific breeders.

And again: They know how to raise sheep, and give them the feed, pasture and treatment that is best for them, both winter and summer, and they let nothing interfere with their having that treatment. The result is, the sheep are vigorous, healthy, strong and large, and the whole world draws upon them for its breeding stock. This, however, does not add so much to the revenue of the British breeders, for such high prices are not demanded there as are asked for fancy stock here.

Americans can learn much about sheep husbandry, and among other things they may learn that land can scarcely be too high priced for sheep, well managed, to not be profitable on it.

HOG FIGURES

From an exchange we get the following interesting figures: January 1, 1909, there were (as near as statistics can get the number) 54,147,000 hogs on the farms in the United States. January 1, 1908 there were 56,084,000, and January 1, 1907, there were 54,794,439. The principal hog producing states are Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, Indiana and Kansas. January 1, 1909, Iowa had 7,908,000, with an average value of $8. Illinois had 4,438,000; average value $7. Nebraska, 3,904,000; average value $7.25. Texas, 3,304,000; average value $5.60. Missouri, 3,270,000; average value $5.25.

This does not show the actual pork supply in these states, nor in the country, for many pigs farrowed after January 1, went through the feeding pen to the market before the following January.

Don't ship any of your furs until you get price-lists from L. Briefner & Sons, 20 East 16th St., N. Y. This is one of the oldest established fur houses in the United States, and with their locations are enabled to pay top prices. Write today and mention this paper.

The new catalogue (No. 187) issued by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., gives a most interesting description of their machine. It tells how they won the world's championship for close skimming and the working points of this separator. This catalogue and other valuable literature along this line will be sent free to any reader of this paper.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
DE LAVAL
BUTTER AWARD TRIUMPH AS USUAL

The great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW was held at Milwaukee, Wis., October 15-24, and in keeping with the invariable results since "ALPHA-DISC" DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS went into use all the HIGHEST BUTTER and CREAM awards went to DE LAVAL users, in this latest representative contest, which included the exhibits of nearly one thousand of the best butter and cream producers throughout the country.

The three highest awards in the CREAMERY BUTTER class—all to DE LAVAL users— were as follows:

A. J. ANDERSON, Otisco, Minn.,	Score 97
THOR. MOE, Winthrop, Minn.,	Score 96½
A. L. OESTRICH, Watertown, Wisc.,	Score 96

The highest award on DAIRY BUTTER was to P. Daingaard, Camp Point, Ill.—Score 94½—a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CERTIFIED CREAM contest was to G. Van B. Roberts, Highland, N. Y.—Score 99—a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CREAMERY PATRONS contest for hand separator cream was to G. B. Fisher, Viroqua, Wis.—Score 93½—a DE LAVAL user.

Full details of all the entries and scores have not yet been made public, but there is no doubt that the vast majority of all exhibitis scoring 90 and above will prove to have been DE LAVAL made, as heretofore.

Incomplete reports have been received of highest butter awards at the various STATE FAIRS this year, but practically all of them have been to DE LAVAL users, including particularly New York, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota.

As has been said before, the separator does not of itself insure the making of the best butter, but the superior mechanical and sanitary bowl construction and low speed of the DE LAVAL separator indisputably enable the production of better cream and better butter under the same conditions than can possibly be made in any other way.

This is something that even the most enterprising and resourceful of those who seek profit through the manufacture and sale of would-be competing separators never attempt to explain or deny,—that practically all the best butter, as evidenced by the highest awards in all representative butter contests, is and has for more than twenty years been made by users of DE LAVAL cream separaotrs.

Hence the great advantage to every DE LAVAL user in having the separator that not only makes the MOST but the BEST cream and butter, is the simplest and easiest machine to use and lasts an average of twenty years against from two to five years in the case of all others.

A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to make plain the reasons for DE LAVAL superiority in good buttermaking and other respects, and is to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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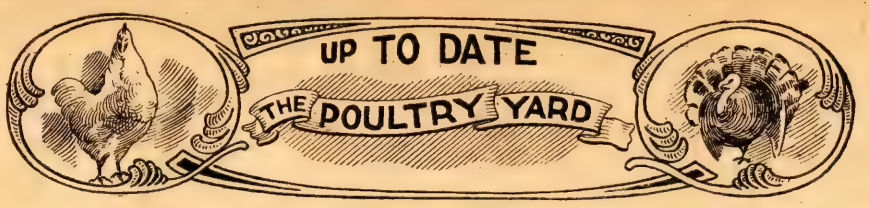
AGENTS



New Invention; never before sold in your territory; horse owners wild over them; automatic hame fastener sells at sight; coin money; a fortune in your territory; free sample to workers; write at once. Automatic Fastener Co., G 790. Cincinnati, Ohio.

EARN $8 ADVERTISING OUR WASHING FLUID in your town with 100 samples. SEND 5c. STAMPS and secure tert. **A. W. SCOTT, COHOES, N. Y.**

AGENTS WANTED
Good firms want reliable representatives. Are you interested? Read the advertisements in the Business Exchange under AGENTS WANTED



POULTRY THOUGHTS

The first thing to think of this time of year is the poultry house. Let the fowls go into winter quarters clean and fresh. After a thorough cleaning use lime freely, and be sure that there are no leaks in the roof, or openings where drifting rains or snows may blow in. Dryness is one of the prime necessities.

Have in a perfectly dry place in the poultry house, a shallow box at least two feet square, into which may be emptied the ashes from the house, either wood or coal. Empty before the box becomes too full. We need not tell what that box of ashes is for; the fowls will know.

Keep the floor of the poultry house scattered with fresh litter; that is, renew the litter at reasonably short intervals. Health is the essential thing among the poultry, and dryness and cleaniness are the guarantees of health.

A fork full of clover hay, or stock peas, or millet, is a good thing to put in the poultry house every day or two in bad weather. The fowls need not be told what to do with it.

While it is important that the poultry house be comfortable and free from drafts, it must not be too tight; there must be ventilation. Canvass covered small windows, preferably in the south or east, or both, are a good provision for ventilation without drafts.

To keep peace in the poultry family, and to get best results be sure to have plenty of nests, and if the nests be in covered boxes with the openings at the end, so that the hen may enter "unmolested," and may be hidden while on the nest, she will be nearest to nature and better satisfied. More than one hen may use the same nest, but for all that have plenty of nests, and frequently renew the nest material.

A load of coarse sand and gravel may be obtained upon almost any farm. Don't fail to have such a load emptied in the poultry ward, and, during the winter, put a bucketful in the house every few days.

Now is the time when ground bone and crushed shells and meats scraps play a helpful part in the poultry yard or house. In the older days when the lard was rendered at the farm home, the "cracklings" were saved for soap grease. In these days of more expensive poultry culture, the cracklings fed every day or two, in small quantities, to the laying hens, are more profitable.

Management pays in the poultry business as well as in any other. A farmer in Maine who keeps from 500 to 600 hens, received in one year from eggs alone, $1,425.

As the weather gets bad the scratching shed is a necessity. Small grain, or even shelled corn, fed in the litter is the sure incentive, exercise is the aim and health and vigor and more eggs the result.

An Ohio lady likes the Rhode Island Reds. She says they are good layers both summer and winter. They frequently become broody, but they are easily broken up and soon go to laying again. They are quiet, careful sitters and excellent mothers.

Limberneck is an unmistakable poultry ailment. It is thought to be caused by eating maggots, or, possibly, decayed flesh. A Missouri man has found spirits turpentine to be an unfailing remedy. Feed corn meal dough or breadcrumbs strong with turpentine; or, if the fowls are unable to eat, pills of such material may be gently worked down the throat.

It is out of season now, but it is a pleasure to any farmer to see a fine flock of turkeys roaming the fields and catching grasshoppers by the hundred. It is just now in season, though, to get good money for what has been made of those same grasshoppers.

Hen manure is declared by the department or agriculture to be worth $7.07 per ton.

THE WHY OF POULTRY ON THE FARM

Prof. Gilbert, of Ottawa, Can., in answering the question, "Why is poultry valuable to a farmer?" gives the following reasons:

1. Because he ought, by their means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

2. Because with intelligent management they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the molting season.

3. Because the poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.

4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard, will destroy all injurious insect life.

5. Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.

6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife can engage, and leave him free to attend to other departments.

7. Because it will bring the best results in the shape of new laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has the most time on his hands.

8. Because to start poultry on the farm requires little or no capital.

HOW ABOUT CROSSING?

We like thoroughbreds. They are the result of long, patient and skillful breeding. They have certain qualities brought as nearly as possible to perfection, and so fixed that they will perpetuate themselves in the off-spring. It must be admitted that many first crossings of different breeds of thoroughbreds, either of fowls or animals, seem to accentuate the good qualities of both, and make something superior to either of the parents. But after the first crossing there is rapid deterioration. Upon the whole, therefore, we believe it best to stick to the thoroughbreds.

SUCCESSFUL EGG FARMING



200 Eggs a Year Per Hen

HOW TO GET THEM

THE seventh edition of the book "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten; 96 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr S. D. Fox of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of $100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known condition powder for best egg record during the winter months. Simple as a,b,c,—and yet we guarantee it to start hens to laying earlier and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains a recipe for egg food and tonic used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens; and for five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. Mr. E. F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1,496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902." From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,999 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common-sense way.

Price 50 cents; or **with a year's subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE, both for 75 cents; two-years' subscription and book for $1.00,** or given free as a premium for **two yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.** Our paper is handsomely illustrated, 44 to 84 pages, 50 cents per year. 3 months' trial, 10 cents. Sample **free.** CATALOGUE of poultry books free.

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636 Hogan Block, Syracuse, N. Y.



AGENTS!

Your customers cannot afford to be without the C. & F. Fire Extinguisher. It is an absolute daily and hourly necessity in every home, barn, store, meeting house and factory in the land. It is always ready. A child can use it. It is so inexpensive that no one should hesitate to buy.

Those living in rural communities will especially realize the great need for adequate and convenient protection of lives and property against fire and welcome this low priced C. & F. extinguisher as a long looked for blessing.

It's the first few minutes of a fire that count. The C.&F. is always ready and convenient. Highly endorsed. The only sure and safe insurance is the C. & F. Fire Extinguisher. Write for terms. **Agents Big Profit.**

COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

SPEED WITH THE WIND ON A MOTORCYCLE

A good Motorcycle is an ideal Farmers machine. It affords enjoyment and returns a profit from its usefulness.

A trip to town or a distant neighbors is a matter of a few pleasant minutes if you ride an N. S. U. where it is now a matter of hours. Figure what this means to you oftentimes. Then there are Sunday visits or a trip of say fifty miles. It is nothing at all if you ride an N. S. U. Long runs can be made in an evening after work and before dark.

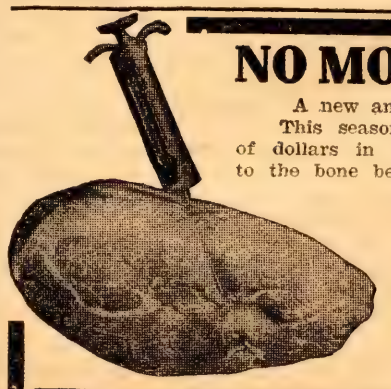
As for roads: Of course the Motorcyclist likes good ones—but the N. S. U. Motorcycle laughs at sand, mud or hills. These things never stop an N. S. U. rider.

Cost of operation is very little—hardly anything in fact. And the machine is so simple that the novice is an expert after reading our book of instructions. We want to explain these things in detail. Every young man should own a Motorcycle. Write for an agency proposition. You can earn your Motorcycle by selling others. Ask for free catalog No. 1 and information.

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NO MORE SPOILED MEAT

A new and sure method of saving hams and shoulders. This season readers of this paper will lose thousands of dollars in spoiled meat, because the salt did not get to the bone before the damage was done.



DANIEL'S MEAT SALTER

reaches the exact spot where the putrification always begins, and insures it staying fresh and pure. Trim up the hams and shoulders, fill the Salter with strong brine, push the nozzle right down to the bone, press down on the piston, and that piece of meat is guaranteed against spoiling.

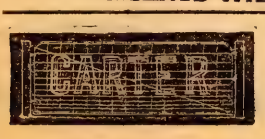
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Why take chances, with meat so high. One joint of the meat saved will more than pay for the machine, and it lasts a lifetime.

Ask your dealer for it. If he can't supply, send us $2.50, and we will send the machine complete and ready for work, prepaid.

Read What A User Says
The Daniel's Meat Salter has proven all that you claim for it. I thought I could cure meat as well as any one, but year before last lost half my hams. Last fall I got a Salter, and didn't lose a piece —H. C. YOUNG, Georgians, Ala.

THE T. J. TURLEY CO., INC., OWENSBORO, KY.



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Write NOW for special prices on CARTER'S everlasting steel farm and yard gates. Solidest, reinforced frames and hard spring steel wire filling. Chicken and hog tight; self-locking. Get our prices on gates and woven wire fence machines, coiled wire and barbed wire.

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The Bodi-Tone Company

wants you to try a full-sized one dollar box of Bodi-Tone at its risk and expense, so that you will get acquainted with this new scientific medicinal combination, which is going to become the foremost medicine used by the American People. We want you to send us the Bodi-Tone Coupon, giving us your full name and address, and the one dollar box of Bodi-Tone will be sent to you by next post, and you need not pay for it unless it TONES ALL YOUR BODY.

Bodi-Tone

is just what its name means—A TONE FOR ALL THE BODY and we want you to try it and see what it will do for YOUR body. Bodi-Tone is a little round tablet that is taken three times every day, either before or after meals, whichever the user prefers. Each $1.00 box contains seventy-five Bodi-Tones, enough for twenty-five days continuous use, and we send you the full box on twenty-five days' trial, so that you can try it and learn what it is, so you can learn how easy and simple it is to take, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it helps nature to tone every organ in the body.

Bodi-Tone

is a new remedy, but the ingredients which compose it are as old as the science of medicine itself. Its composition is not secret. Every one of the twelve valuable ingredients which go to make up Bodi-Tone are well known to all doctors of all schools; each has a well defined, well known and thoroughly established place in the realm of medicine, each has its own well known work to do in the body and each is prescribed by physicians every day in the year. Among the ingredients which compose Bodi-Tone are Iron, for the Blood, Phosphate, to help tone the Nerves, Lithia for the Kidneys, Gentian for the Stomach, Chinese Rhubarb for the Liver, Cascara, which restores tone to the Bowels and Intestines, and Peruvian Bark for the General System. We claim no credit for these ingredients, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the Materia Medicas of all the civilized world and are recommended by all modern medical writers and teachers—we simply claim credit for the manner in which they are combined, for the proportions used, for the remedy—Bodi-Tone, which they make and which we want to send you immediately, as soon as you write for it, so you can try it and learn how it acts.

Bodi-Tone

is no new-fangled, secret, mysterious, "discovered by accident," Egyptian, Indian, Chinese, Shaker or Quaker remedy. It depends upon no superstition or romantic story to make people believe in its efficacy. It is the scientific prescription of well known and competent doctors and chemists, and is compounded in one of the largest and best known pharmaceutical laboratories in the United States. It was conceived with the purpose, which we announce to all the world, to give the people a pure and safe household and home medicine, one that has medical authority behind it, one that doctors could sanction and approve, one whose composition could be boldly proclaimed and being all this, it is destined to become the foremost proprietary medicine of the century, a genuine pure food and drug medicine.

Bodi-Tone

though a scientific medicinal combination, is prepared from such remedies which the common people as well as the Doctors KNOW TO BE GOOD, which they can place confidence in, which they know they can safely use, and most of all, is composed of things which make it A GOOD REMEDY. It is right all through, from the first to the twelfth ingredient, a remedy that knows its work in the body and does it in a way that satisfies the body-owner. It is a pure remedy, that all the family, young and old, can use. It contains no poisonous drugs, it contains no harmful drugs, it contains nothing that we are ashamed to tell all the world, it contains no ingredient that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on drugging the body. It does not kill pain with opium or morphine. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body with the remedies which nature intended to tone the body, or that power would not have been given to them.

Bodi-Tone

offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your body is not in right, natural and normal tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—TO HELP NATURE RESTORE TONE TO THE BODY, to help nature restore normal health, energy, vigor, strength and weight. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, which are endowed by nature with a special action in these parts, go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a well understood, definite action that produces general results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone, a splendid eliminant, helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby exerting a continual anti-rheumatic effect which makes it hard for rheumatism to obtain or retain a foothold in the system. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any of the various Female Ailments, for its toning properties are especially valuable in such ailments.

Bodi-Tone

is especially urged for all chronic sufferers, who have tried honest, reputable physicians at home and elsewhere without getting the relief and permanent benefit desired. If your local doctor is doing you no real good, if you have given him a real and honest chance to do what he can and the medical combinations he has used have failed, then give THIS SCIENTIFIC, MODERN COMBINATION of old-time remedies a chance to show what it can do for you.

A Trial of Bodi-Tone

is yours for the asking. You need not send any money—do not send any stamps. The Bodi-Tone Company wants to spend every penny of the trial's cost, wants to send the medicine to you, wants you to give it a trial for a full period of twenty-five days before you pay a penny. Fill out the Bodi-Tone Coupon and mail it to us.

Bodi-Tone Coupon

Clipped from Up-To-Date Farming.

BODI-TONE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

I have just read the Bodi-Tone Announcement offering a $1.00 box of Bodi-Tone on twenty-five days trial. Please send me a box by return mail, postage prepaid. I promise to give it a good trial and to pay $1.00 if I find I am benefited at the end of twenty-five days. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Send the box of Bodi-Tone to the following address:

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This Suit $15 to Your Measure

a suit that your tailor would ask $30 for. I make Suits and Overcoats to measure for $12.50 to 25.00 and prepay the express. My system of home measurement is so easy there is absolutely no chance for mistakes. I take all the risks. I actually make it easy for you to order stylish, tailor-made garments by mail at less than ready-made prices.

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My Style Book contains samples of the newest weaves and designs for Fall and Winter, and also fashion plates showing the latest New York modes. It is FREE—send for it today. For ten years, in the same location, I have made clothes for thousands of satisfied customers. I'll satisfy you or refund your money. The Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, with resources of over $20,000,000 and with whom I have been doing business for over 10 years, will tell you I am responsible.

Let me be your tailor. Write for style book; it is FREE.

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And give you full value in comfort and long wear

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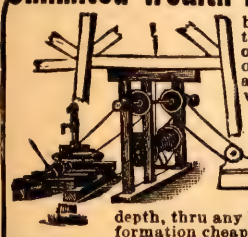
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below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the

"American" Coring Machine

which will remove a core of any size, any depth, thru any kind of shale or rock formation cheaper than by any other method. Our new catalog describes every method of well sinking and mineral prospecting—FREE.

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Join the thousands of successful farmers who plant O. K. Seeds year after year and reap abundant harvests.

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GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

This is a good time to go over the orchard and give it a good spraying with SCALECIDE. It is the fruit-grower who sprays seasonably and frequently with a good solution who gets results in dollars from his orchard.

My department this month will be largely taken up with orchard matters, as the time is here when the management of the orchard for this season is drawing to a close, and what is to be done must be done soon. There is no idle time of the year for him who grows fruit as a business. With such, duties come with a rush, and he must be able to work in a rush, swiftly and surely, in order that each certain thing may be done at the proper time. First in the spring comes the early spraying, planting of crops, re-spraying, thinning, and then later more spraying and the harvesting of the fruit.

But when the crop is harvested and the long cool nights of fall have come the year's work is not ended by any means. In fact the real work of the fruit-year has just begun. It is "the morning of tthe next year," the real beginning of the fruit-grower's year. It is the grand renovation period; the time to start to get ready for next season's crop.

More effective work against the ravages of insects and funfuous diseases can be done in the fall than at any time of year, by cleaning out of fence corners, and the burning up of rubbish, and the accumulations of the past year on all portions of the farm, and especially in the orchard.

Keep in mind that your work against the insects and fungi, during the past season, if it has been effective, will have driven them to other means of existence. Do not think that you have none on the place because you have driven them off the fruit trees. That would be a fatal mistake to make, as they will, when driven from the trees, lodge and take a footing, on other trees, bushes, and even weeds, and it is on this account that there should be a general clearing out of all possible mediums of perpetuation of these noxious pests.

It may be necessary to use oil in the effort to make some of the rubbish burn, but it is worth the while, and the expense, so to do, as fire is the only remedy indicated in such cases. Be sure that you do not allow any of the fall-prunings to lie out over winter. Burn every vestige of them. If the orchard has had clean cultivation during the summer, and a cover crop was not put on in August, give it a good shallow cultivation as late as it can be done. This will uncover the burrows of curculio, and other noxious insects, which will then lie exposed to the freezing and most likely be killed. If the orchard is in sod, give a late cutting of the grass and burn the clippings, and see that the clear space about the base of the trees is given a re-clearing for winter, so as to afford no lodging place near the trunk for mice.

The fall and winter months afford the best opportunity for inspecting the trees for "cankers," "splits," and specific treatment at the earliest possible moment, as these become the resting places, and breeding spots of numerous funguous diseases destructive to the tree, and all should be removed or treated. The only thorough way to do this is by climbing all over the tree (and it is a good plan for the orchardist to thus get acquainted with his trees once a year) inspecting every limb. The cankers are generally on the upper sides of the limbs, and cannot be seen from the underside. All such should be cut out and destroyed by fire, and the wounds given a treatment of heavy white or redlead before freezing. While doing this re-paint all old wounds of previous years which have not yet become barked over. It is rare that a split, or wind-shaken, limb can be saved, but if it it extends but a short distance from the end of the limb, as is sometimes the case, cut it off at the sound wood, and treat to red-lead, and it will soon throw out another end-shoot.

It is one of the duties of the late fall to see that all old and worthless fruit which was not taken off the trees in the rush of marketing the good fruit are removed and burned. These are likely to become the hosts of the spores of such diseases as bitter-rot, brown-rot and scab.

Of course while you are going over the trees you will examine the twigs for evidence of aphis and San Jose scale. The eggs of the aphis will look like greenish-black bodies scattered along the twigs close to the buds, and you can mark the trees infested with them for a special treatment with SCALECIDE in the spring when the buds commence to burst. The scale is well known to every fruit-grower and if found in the orchard, when making your inspection, give Scalecide now, in addition to planning for that tree for the spring. Keep in mind that the pruning now should be only such as is required to get rid of diseases and defects, and is in addition to that which will be required in the spring to insure the success of the crop.

I have been favored with some advance news regarding the good things which our seedsmen are to offer to their customers for the season of 1910, and can assure my readers that next year will be noted as the one in which the greatest number of high class novelties will be offered to the garden public by all the first-class seed houses. The day of offering untried "freaks" has passed. Nothing is offered now by any reputable house until it has been tried out in the furnace of actual experience, often covering years of experimentation, under the conditions it will have to contend with when in the hands of the ordinary growers, for the seedsmen have reached the point where they are convinced that it pays to introduce only such novelities as will become in their turns the standard varieties of tomorrow. The people who grow things in gardens should take up these good things and try them out under their usual home conditions, and at the end of the season write out their results and send them in, as it is by the tests of the home and market growers that the fate of a novelty is decided. The brightest minds in Horticulture are engaged in the upbuilding of better fruits and vegtables, and that they are succeeding I can attest, in so far as next year's introductions are concerned. This applies more largely to such fruits and vegetables as are grown for profit, as the tomato, corn, lettuce, celery, radish, beets, beans, and many others, the markets for which are wiely extended by the introduction of better kinds. If the seedsmen were to go back to the tomatoe of thirty years ago, tomatoes would disappear from the food markets of the world—no one would eat them having had a taste of a modern tomato It will be well for all gardeners to plan for the new good things which will be introduced this year.

It is not too late to get union labels to put on your fruit packages—a membership in the FARMER'S SOCIETY OF EQUITY will entitle you to use it; it will sell your fruit in the market of the greatest consumers—the laboring and mechanic classes.

I want to announce now that plans are under way to make this Department for the coming year the greatest ever—tell your friends, and send in their subscriptions.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You* TO *to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* READERS.

HONEST! Have you conquered the SAN JOSE SCALE?

B. G. PRATT COMPANY, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y., will guarantee that it can be done with

"SCALECIDE"

for less money, with less labor and more effectively than with Lime-Sulphur or anything else.

Prices: In barrels and half-barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gal. cans, $6.00; 5 gal. cans, $3.25; 1 gal. cans, $1.00. If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of ANYTHING ELSE. Send today for free Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

Tested Field Seeds

In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test

Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.

We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.

Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

For Sale! 50,000,000 ft. of New Lumber!

Here is a chance to buy Lumber at 30 to 60 per cent less than is usually asked for it. It is absolutely brand new and first-class in every particular. We bought 50,000,000 feet from lumber mills at half the usual prices and we are giving the public the benefit of it. There is absolutely no possibility for you to go wrong in this matter. Never in twenty years has Lumber been offered at such low prices as we are selling it for now. If you do not take advantage of this chance, you are certainly missing a splendid opportunity. We will quote you freight prepaid price to your railroad shipping point.

Send Us Your Lumber Bill for Estimate

Include in your list every single article you need to build or improve. It makes no difference whether you need a full carload or not, we will save you money. Our stock includes everything in the building material line and it is good material too; nothing better manufactured. Every dollar's worth of merchandise we sell is covered by a binding guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere.

Our Capital Stock and surplus is over one million dollars. We have a complete stock of Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus, Hardware, Fencing, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Office Furniture, Pipe, Culverts, Structural Iron, Machinery and practically everything under the sun at half the usual price.

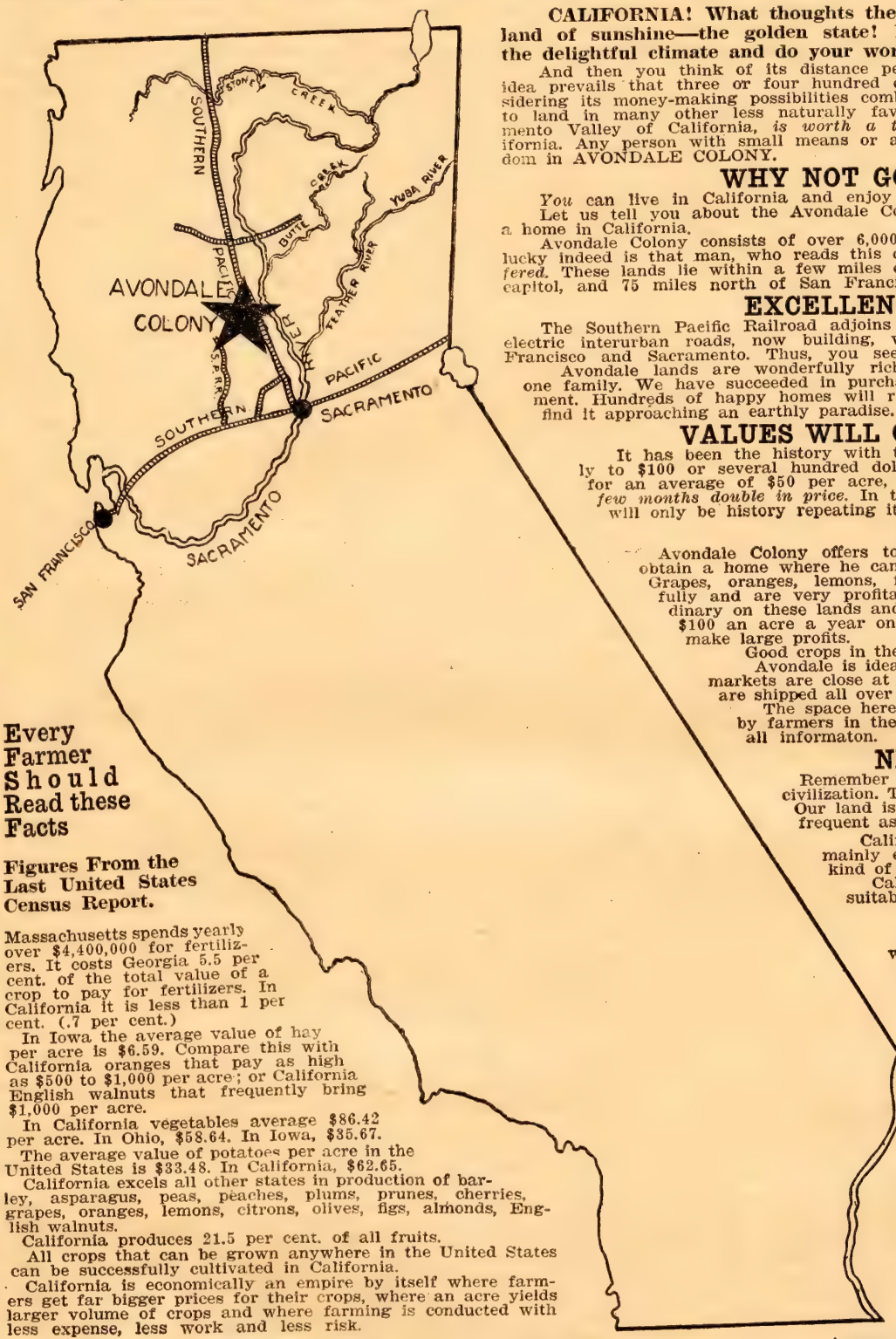
Write for Our Free Mammoth Illustrated Catalog No. H. C. 204

It shows thousands of bargains secured by us at Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales. High-grade new Household Goods at genuine bargain prices. WRITE US TODAY—AT ONCE.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

LIVE IN CALIFORNIA

Work, Play, Make Money, and Enjoy Life Where Nature Assists Man in Everything He Undertakes. California Is the Richest Agricultural Land in the World.



Every Farmer Should Read these Facts

Figures From the Last United States Census Report.

Massachusetts spends yearly over $4,400,000 for fertilizers. It costs Georgia 5.5 per cent. of the total value of a crop to pay for fertilizers. In California it is less than 1 per cent. (.7 per cent.)

In Iowa the average value of hay per acre is $6.59. Compare this with California oranges that pay as high as $500 to $1,000 per acre; or California English walnuts that frequently bring $1,000 per acre.

In California vegetables average $86.42 per acre. In Ohio, $58.64. In Iowa, $35.67.

The average value of potatoes per acre in the United States is $33.48. In California, $62.65.

California excels all other states in production of barley, asparagus, peas, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, olives, figs, almonds, English walnuts.

California produces 21.5 per cent. of all fruits.

All crops that can be grown anywhere in the United States can be successfully cultivated in California.

California is economically an empire by itself where farmers get far bigger prices for their crops, where an acre yields larger volume of crops and where farming is conducted with less expense, less work and less risk.

CALIFORNIA! What thoughts the mere mention of the name brings to one. California, the land of sunshine—the golden state! Haven't you longed to go there? Haven't you wanted to enjoy the delightful climate and do your work where Nature co-operates most with man? Who has not?

And then you think of its distance perhaps. Or that the good land is all taken, or costs so much. The idea prevails that three or four hundred dollars an acre is a low price for California land. And it is, considering its money-making possibilities combined with its delightful climate of almost perpetual spring. Compared to land in many other less naturally favored localities, AVONDALE COLONY'S land, in the famous Sacramento Valley of California, *is worth a thousand dollars an acre!* But *you* can buy a farm in Avondale, California. Any person with small means or a moderate income can become independent—a king of a little kingdom in AVONDALE COLONY.

WHY NOT GO TO THE GOLDEN STATE

You can live in California and enjoy the pleasures of its *climate and wonderful productiveness of its soil.* Let us tell you about the Avondale Colony and why we are able to give you this opportunity of securing a home in California.

Avondale Colony consists of over 6,000 acres in Colusa County, California. Colusa means "good luck" and lucky indeed is that man, who reads this offer and is *wise enough* to *embrace* the *wonderful opportunity offered.* These lands lie within a few miles of the Sacramento River; only 50 miles from Sacramento, the state capitol, and 75 miles north of San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific Coast States.

EXCELLENT RAILROAD FACILITIES

The Southern Paeific Railroad adjoins Avondale Colony lands and the town of Avondale is on it. Also electric interurban roads, now building, will pass through our lands and make direct connection with San Francisco and Sacramento. Thus, you see, *railroad facilities are splendid.*

Avondale lands are wonderfully rich. They have been held for generations (the entire 6,000 acres) by one family. We have succeeded in purchasing this *wonderfully rich tract,* and now throw it open to settlement. Hundreds of happy homes will rise as by magic on its bounteous acres and thousands of people will find it approaching an earthly paradise.

VALUES WILL QUICKLY DOUBLE AND QUADRUPLE

It has been the history with tracts of lands in California like this, for the value to advance quickly to $100 or several hundred dollars per acre. This will not be an exception. Our lands sold now for an average of $50 per acre, depending on the distance from the town of Avondale, will in a *few months double in price.* In two or three years the *price will undoubtedly be* $300 *or more.* It will only be history repeating itself.

PRODUCTS AND PROFITS

Avondale Colony offers to the man of modest means the best opportunity now present to obtain a home where he can actually "sit under his own vine and fig tree" the year 'round. Grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, prunes, peaches, olives, apricots—all succeed wonderfully and are very profitable. A *thousand dollars an acre profit* in a year is not so extraordinary on these lands and *has been* made on adjoining farms. Alfalfa and hogs easily make $100 an acre a year on adjoining lands. Wheat is a profitable crop. Poultry and Dairying make large profits.

Good crops in the Scramento Valley do not depend on irrigation.

Avondale is ideal for fruit growing, trucking, special and intensive farming, etc. Good markets are close at hand. The cities are growing rapidly, while the products of California are shipped all over the country, as you know.

The space here is too limited to give any specific instances of the large profits made by farmers in the Sacramento Valley. But send for our free books. They will give you all informaton.

NEIGHBORS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Remember in going to Avondale Colony, California, you are not moving out of civilization. The Sacramento Valley is teeming with prosperous communities already. Our land is only fifty miles from the state capitol and cities and towns occur as frequent as in the East.

California people will gladly welcome you to their great state. They are mainly easterners of the progressive sort. You will like them. They are the kind of people you want for neighbors.

California schools are of the best. Besides present schools, we will donate suitable lands for churches and schools in Avondale Colony.

THE CLIMATE IS IDEAL

California climate scarcely needs comment, except to say that no where in California is the climate more nearly ideal than at Avondale in the Sacremento Valley. Summer temperature averages 70 degrees. Winter temperature averages 55 degrees. It is *perpetual spring* and the climate puts Spring's vim and Spring's activities in the people. Growing crops ten months in the year. Work out of doors every day. Cattle graze the year around and alfalfa yields four heavy crops a year.

The climate and country are practically a duplicate of southern Italy and existence here is counted perpetual pleasure. France is not more fruitful. Egypt is not watered by a more enriching stream. In fact the Sacramento Valley is one of the greatest, grandest and most fruitful valleys in all the world and is destined to be one of the wealthiest. *Avondale Colony land is the cream of the valley.*

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

Avondale Colony lands are at present within the reach of all. The man of moderate means or of small income can purchase 20, 40, 60 or 80 acres on our easy payment plan. Secure a farm now and *it will pay for itself before you pay for it.*

Remember 20 acres in Avondale is about all any one man will want to care for. Twenty acres here will produce more than a large farm in the Eastern, Central, Northern or Southern states. The man who buys more now to cultivate is ambitious, indeed, or buys it to get the sure advance in value. Make your home on 20 acres or more and you can reap almost continuous harvests.

PRICE AND TERMS

Average price of the land $50 per acre—*not* $100—*not* $200—*not* $300 *yet. But* in one, two or three years it will bring such prices.

Only a moderate first payment is required. Balance easy terms or a liberal discount for cash if you don't need time. Write for full particulars and tell us how much land you want to buy, if you buy at all.

No investment can offer you greater increase than Avondale Colony land. Nothing is safer than land. And California values always increase, as everybody knows. If you buy a few acres of this land now it will make you independent and keep you so.

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER

This is the *first* advertisement of the Avondale Colony lands and the first opportunity ever offered to secure any of this land since it passed from close control by the old owners. We believe it is going to be grabbed up quickly by people wide-awake to the great possibilities. And this is what we want. We want to dispose of all the land in the shortest space of time and we will benefit through other interests we have in the colony and town. To this end we now offer *a discount of twenty-five (25) per cent. off of the regular price to the first one hundred (100) purchasers.*

What are our prices? Average $50 an acre. The land is all plotted and priced like goods in a well regulated store. Send for our Map and make your selection. Every farm is worth the price asked, but the first 100 select farms will be the cream. Remember these can now be acquired at 25 per cent. (one fourth) under value. As soon as one hundred farms are sold, these, and all the balance will be worth 50 to 100 per cent. more.

A FINAL PERSONAL WORD TO THE READER

Do not think this advertisement is for someone else. It is for every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but particularly for those who cannot get a large farm in the older sections where small crops are the rule, and for the many thousands who want to get away from the rigid climate of the east and north and desire to live in a country of perpetual spring. And who would not? It is for you—you who read this.

Haven't you often wanted to go to California? This is a good opportunity. Write to us for all particulars and the expense of the trip. Even if you do not buy we can help you to make the trip at little cost and contribute to your enjoyment while in California. Write to us as soon as you have read this. The winter time is the time of all seasons to visit California. See your neighbors and get them interested in Avondale Colony, too. Tell them to write us. Also we want a letter from each interested person.

If it is not convenient to go to California now, trust us to make a selection for you with the privilege of changing it later. Our years of experience are at your disposal in selecting whether you come personally or not. But don't delay if you want in on the ground floor and the choicest of the land.

Send your name for our booklet, "What Shall I do When I Get to Avondale Colony" and other books, maps, etc.

Again we ask you to write to us if you are dissatisfied with your present business; or are unable to obtain a satisfactory farm in the older sections; or if you prefer a home in California.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

SEND THIS COUPON FOR FREE INFORMATION
THE McMANUS-AMES LAND CO.,
Arbuckle, California.

GENTLEMEN:—

Wihout any obligation on my part you may send me full free particulars about the Avondale Colony in Colusa Co., California.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

The McManus-Ames Land Company

Arbuckle, Colusa County, California



OVER 1,000 AUTOS ON SALE AT

BARGAIN PRICES

We have constantly, more than 1,000 new and used cars on the floors of our four big houses and are by far **THE LARGEST DEALERS IN THE WORLD.**

We buy in enormous quantities from overstocked manufacturers and by prompt deals and spot cash payment, secure unbelievably low prices. We also buy good used cars (good ones only) for spot cash from private owners which we overhaul most thoroughly in our own works, repaint, and in every respect put in first class condition. By our advantage in buying and because of the immense volume of our business we are able to offer

THE MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE MAKES AT LESS THAN 1-3 OF REAL VALUE.

AT OUR PRICES, CARS DO NOT REMAIN WITH US LONG BUT WE CONSTANTLY RENEW AND KEEP ON HAND

Small Touring Cars..$500 to $1,150
Large Touring Cars.. 650 to 2,000
Large and small runabouts also roadsters from.....$100 to $1,200

We are sure to have the car you want. Write us: we will gladly give particulars. Ask for our BULLETIN, full of live and interesting Auto Matter, and describing and giving prices on over 300 cars. Sent free.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.

CHICAGO	KANSAS CITY	ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK
1332-1334 Mich. Ave.	1701-1703 Main St.	Cor. Pine and 18th St.	215-217 W. 48th St.

BE AN AUCTIONEER

Send self-addressed stamped envelope for particulars. I teach it by mail. Address **O. A. SMITH, Room B 3 823 Bigelow Street, Peoria, Ill.**

Go West

and get a home while you can but, before you go, get familiar with conditions and opportunities by reading the leading farm journal of that country. Sample copy free. Address

RANCH & RANGE, Dept. B, DENVER, COLO.

BAKER AND BATAVIA GUNS

SAFE STANDARD TIME-TESTED GUARANTEED

A copy of the Baker Gunner on request.

BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO.
BATAVIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE STUART'S PLASTER-PADS are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Law. We prove what we say by sending you Trial Treatment absolutely FREE

STUARTS ADHESIVE PLASTER-PAD TRADE MARK REG'STD PATENTED SEPT. 12 1908

TRIAL OF TREATMENT
Write to—STUART PLASTER-PAD CO. Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.

20 POST CARDS 10c

Assorted Christmas, New Year, Birthday, Best Wishes, Floral, etc., all different, beautiful colors. New designs. Best value on market. Star Post Card Co., 143 South 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOWER POST CARDS FREE—Three of our prettiest cards, all different, beautiful rich colored Forget-me nots, Violets Roses, Pansies, etc. Send 2c stamp for postage, B. C. Gold Card Co., 233 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

BUY FROM ADVERTISERS IN UP-TO-DATE FARMING

You will save money. The advertiser will do more business and increase his advertisement. This gives us more money to make a larger, better paper—to carry more advertisements—to save you more money—to increase the business of advertisers and enable them to enlarge their advertisements. Again we will increase number of pages, etc.

Your purchases will help—no matter how small. Send for catalogs; ask for particulars

APHIS AN EPIDEMIC OF 1909

In the estimate of the apple crop of the year mention was made of the invasion of New York apple orchards by aphids or more commonly known as plant lice. There appears to be a particular strain of this minute insect enemy for every class of plant which we grow, whether it be wheat, timothy, apple, cherry, pear or plum. In the nursery it is controllable by laborious spraying and dipping methods, using an oil or other contact spray, but in the orchard the problem is much more difficult. This was the case in New York and Pennsylvania the past summer. It is usual for the pest to disappear early in July, but this year the dry weather conditions were so favorable that it hung along into August. The net result has been a material shrinking of the promised apple crop of the region. It does not seem probable that western New York will turn out more than 50 per cent. of a full crop, and much of the diminution is to be charged to our minute enemy of the sucking habit.

GREENINGS

The apple question has assumed great importance of late years, and, if there is a way to renew old trees, now bearing poor fruit of good varities, it should certainly be known. I have a number of Greening and Pippin trees that reached the limit of growth years ago. Last fall, while picking the Greenings, I discovered the cause of most of the poor, undersized apples. Such apples were borne on limbs with rough bark and unthrifty appearance, while, if a smooth-barked limb chanced to be among them, it bore apples easily double in size, and, of course, much better in quality. If these rough-barked limbs had been cut out years ago, and smooth, thrifty limbs alowed to take their places, the product of the trees would now be doubled in size and quality. The idea of cutting off all the suckers is a wrong one. Some of the best ones should be saved, and in their places there should be cut away the rough-barked outer limbs, that I have mentioned as bearing poor fruit.

SOILS FOR VARIOUS FRUITS

Peaches must be on high, well drained soils; pears may be grown on the heavy clay; the same is true of plums; apples may be put on soils in between these types, on loams, clay loams and even a gravel loam or even sandy loam. The Baldwin will do better on the gravel loams or sandy soils, and the Greening will do better on the clay loam. Most of these soils will be benefited by underdrainage, in fact, this is the most important improvement which can be made in most of the old orchards and on most of the land which is to be planted to young orchards. The drains should be 30 inches to 3 feet deep if possible, and, if there can be a drain tile btween each row of apple trees it will be an advantage; this is much more important than either manure or fertilizer since the apple tree has to stay in the same place for sixty to a hundred years. If it is to succeed it cannot be grown on land which is dry for only three months of the year. Such land may be fit for growing buckwheat, that is, it may dry off by the end of June and be fit to walk on until early November, but this class of land had better not be planted to trees. Tile drains, then, should be put both in the young and old orchards.

When you buy a piano, buy from the factory, says the Cornish Co., Washington, N. J., and save the dealer's profit. They sell their pianos and organs on one year's free trial, and will send any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a copy of their new piano and organ book free if you ask for it. It is a handsome publication and will interest you.

"There goes a man who never spoke an unkind word to his wife."

"I tell you that's a record. How do you account for it?"

"He's deaf and dumb, and never had a wife!"

STORAGE CELLARS FOR APPLES.

The best way to make apple bins depends entirely on whether the storage room is damp or dry. It is well known that a "damp cold" is the ideal storage condition. All the cold that apples will stand without injury is desirable, even temperature is best.

If the cellar is dry it will be a poor storage room, especially so if it is warm also. However, this situation may be overcome. I have a cement floor to my cellar, and I used to find it difficult to maintain a proper humid or damp air on account of the dry concrete bottom. Now I spread on an inch of sawdust or hay chaff and then thoroughly saturate with a salt brine, made with water and common rock salt. This will keep the floor constantly moist. This salt brine beats anything I ever tried; put on as indicated it will cause a vapor and humidity that is ideal for keeping fruit and will last a long time.

It has been estimated that apples are ninety per cent water. One can readily see what happens when a large per cent of this water is allowed to get away into a surrounding dry atmosphere. But if the air of the storage room is itself humid or vaporized, this chance of escape is largely prevented.

The very best method of keeping apples that I have tried is in barrels headed tight with the temperature down to 24 degrees in the room I have described. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that apples in barrels will stand several degrees lower than in bins.

As to bins. I make mine five to seven feet wide, raised up six inches from the floor, and five and one-half feet deep, with the boards used in its construction spaced an inch apart. If the room is dry the bins had better be tight and lined with building paper to prevent any escape of the water content of the fruit. Potatoes require the same storage treatment as apples up to the point of injury by low temperature.

TRIMMING TREES

When you look over the wood lot you will find that some of the trees are broken down and some have the limbs more or less broken or injured. Cut out the trees that can not survive so you can put in a new one, protecting it from stock.

There are some things to pay attention to in trimming trees of any kind. Consider it as a surgical operation then you will see the importance of some of these suggestion.

When a large limb must be cut off try and leave as small a wound as possible and yet not leave a stub. This makes it necessary to run the saw snug up against the body of the tree above the limb and slant outward and downward. If you cut snug up to tree all the way you leave a long wound that will be long in healing while the other way serves just as well to prevent rotting and leaves a smaller wound. Always paint the wound at once.

Of course in cutting off limbs see that they do not split down. Cut from below first and else tie the limb up so it can't split as you cut from above.

If a stub is left it makes a place for decay to start and from the stub it goes down into the tree.

Small branches can be cut close to the body without injury. Use sharp knife or saw. Never chop a big or small limb off with an ax. You are sure to make some slashes where they will only do harm later.

If you ever do any trapping or handling of RAW FURS we would advise you to communicate with MILTON SCHREIBER & CO., 28-30 East 12th St., NEW YORK CITY, which is one of the largest dealers of RAW FURS in the UNITED STATES. Get their price-lists, which are free, if you mention Up to Date Farming.

"Mama, this catachism is too hard for me. Aint there any kittychism?"

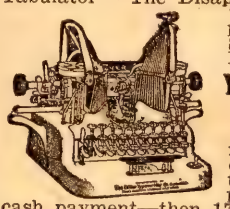
A $100 Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day!

Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

The Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the $100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—*yours for 17 cents a day!*

The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—*yours for 17 cents a day!*

The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all



Yours For 17 Cents a Day!

We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

The demand comes from people of al classes, all ages, all occupations.

The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money with

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, *right from the word "go!"* So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. *Earn* as you *learn.* Let the machine pay the 17 *cents a day*—and all *above* that is *yours.*

Wherever you are, there's work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand. Their salaries are considerably *above* those of many classes of workers.

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver *supreme in usefulness* and absolutely *indispensable* in *business.* Now comes the conquest of the home.

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An *educator* as well as a *money* maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

Write for further details of our easy offer and a free copy of the new Oliver catalog. Address

The Oliver Typewriter Agency
107 E. Ohio St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Your Name on this Knife



The handles of this knife are made of a transparant material, under which we put your NAME, ADDRESS, ETC., under one side and any emblem of any society, such as W.O.W., M.W.A., Odd-Fellows, Masonic, etc. or any photo on the reverse side.

It has four strong blades of finest hand forged Sheffield Steel, perfectly tempered. It is elegant in appearance and very durable. The name etc., on handles serves as identification in case of accident or if lost, you are reasonably sure to have it returned to you. In ordering write plainly exactly what is desired on handles. If photo is sent add ten cents to price of knife.

One of these handsome knives sent to any address on receipt of $1.35. Don't delay, order now. Satisfaction assured.

WESTERN NOVELTY CO., Box 84, Omaha, Nebraska

CURE FOR INDIGESTION

Read What We Will Do for All Sufferers of Indigestion, Sick Headache and All Forms of Stomach Trouble

Send 10c to cover cost of mailing, etc., and we will send WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE a $1.00 ABSORPTION TREATMENT. Sponga—a plaster that will cure—works like magic on the solar plexus, which is the center of the sympathetic nerve system that controls the digestive organs. Write us NOW and we will save you days and weeks of misery! Address Ohio Remedy Co., Box 36, Sta. F, Toledo, Ohio.

Buy a Farm in SUNNY FLORIDA

The Land of Manatee

Situated on the West Coast, the climate is tempered by the Gulf—balmy breezes in summer, mild sunny winters. There are no droughts—no killing frosts in Manatee.

Vegetables Net $1000 Per Acre.

A ten acre farm would net you more than a hundred acres in any Northern State. Write for our valuable booklet, and information about our special homeseeker's rates.



J. W. WHITE,
General Industrial Agent,
Seaboard Air Line,
Dept. Norfolk, Va.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

The Nation's Garden Spot—

THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION—
along the

Atlantic Coast Line RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR McCOY,
Agricultural and Immigration Agent,
Atlantic Coast Line, - - Jacksonville, Fla.

17c. A DAY Frees YOU Forever!

Frees you from the tyranny of the Boss and a hopeless slavery for others. 17c. a day lays the foundation for wealth and brings immediate happiness and independence. If you are in the least ambitious to obtain health, wealth and happiness for yourself and family, write at once for our FREE book,

"Beautiful Florida Garden Lands."

It contains many pictures from actual photographs, letters from farmers and facts that are not only interesting, but of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE to those who want to become the masters of their own fortunes in a country and climate that is as near like paradise as anything on this earth can be. Address

FLORIDA GARDEN LANDS ASSOCIATION,
Colonization Department,
Suite 200 (C), 233 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA.



I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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OREGON

FREE
Richly Illustrated Booklets from all points of Oregon, telling of FRUIT GROWING, FARMING, DAIRYING, and other opportunities
ASK QUESTIONS
PORTLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB
PORTLAND, OREGON
Remember, you can buy tickets to other points in Oregon as cheap as Portland

IS THE PLACE FOR YOU

THE MILD CLIMATE OF VIRGINIA

Offers splendid opportunities for farming, stock raising, dairying and fruit growing. Winters are short. Climate healthful. Markets near Lands reasonable but advancing each year. Write for information to

G. W. KOINER
Commissioner of Agriculture, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Maryland Best in the Union

THRIFTY FARMERS are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to State Board of Immigration, Baltimore, Md.

OKLAHOMA WORLD Greatest weekly in the West Featuring Cheap Land. Full State News—Special Xmas offer 25c 6 months.
Address "WORLD," Department N., Tulsa, Okla.

A NEW FUNGICIDE.

New England gave a very complete demonstration of her capabilities as a fruit-growing section by the New England Fruit Show lately held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. During the exhibition, one of the most interesting talks was made by Mr. George T. Powell, of Ghent, proprietoor of one of the finest orchards in New York State, embracing several hundred acres. Mr. Powell spoke particularly of the difficulties that confronted the New England's fruit growers in resisting the attacks of San Jose Scale and other fungi, He said: "The San Jose Scale is spreading over every section of the country. For five years I have used, "Scalecide," with much success. A new fungicide, called "Sulfocide" has been brought out the past season, that gives promise of every valuable results. Bordeaux Mixture has of late been very injurious to many kinds of apples, discoloring them, and we must look to something better as a fungicide."

This new fungicide called "Sulfocide" is made by B. G. Pratt Company of New York City, and was on exhibition at the show. A special diploma was awarded them.

WINTER ONIONS

Those who relish fresh onions in spring should not omit to tuck into the ground some of the winter onions, which come up and start into growth even before the snow is gone. While the best way is to plant them early in autumn, like the hardy bulbs, like the latter they may be tucked into the ground much later, if you can find it not frozen.

The small bulbs are produced at the top of the old plant and scatter themselves in autumn, but thrive better when planted each year. While the old plants live from year to year, and a bed once established becomes permanent, bulbs or finer quality result from the fall planting of young bulblets.

These onions never grow to be large, but more in appearance of the type known as scullions. They are also stronger in flavor than the common onion; yet this defect may be counteracted in part by soaking them in salt water for an hour or two before serving.

In the first warm days it is most refreshing to find these young onions, the earliest growth of the garden, coming several weeks before it is possible to have the common onion. As the latter are ready for use the winter variety become tough, and too rank in flavor to be desirable, yet for the first days they supply a want not filled in any other way. Plant in a corner that is not in the way of the annual plowing.

Apples For Profit

A single tree of apples may often produce enough fruit for an average family the entire year. A Wells tree on the experiment station farm 40 years old and unfruitful for a number of years produced about 30 bushels of good quality the first season after being thoroughly pruned and sprayed. During the last season a Stark tree about 50 years old with which I am acquainted produced 30 bushels of sorted apples, and a few years ago I knew a Baldwin tree about 45 years old that produced 40 bushels of sorted apples. Twenty-four Lombard plum trees 10 years in our orchard last year averaged over 6 bushels each, the fruit selling for $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. Rest assured, then, that aside from the health and pleasure, the area devoted to the orchard and small fruits, if well cared for, will yield many times over the profit that can be secured from a similar area devoted to the ordinary farm crops. It is hard to see why the farm orchard and garden are so generally neglected, when proper care will yield such enormous profits.

The area required for the production of fruit for the use of the average family need not be large if good care is given. One acre devoted to the orchard and vine fruits in approximately the following number will give ample variety and quantity: Twelve apples, six each of the pear, plum, peach, sour cherry, sweet cherry, quince and grape, 300 strawberry plants, twenty-five each of black and red raspberries, twenty-five blackberries, twelve currants and twelve gooseberries.

Early Profanity

Job cursed the day he was born.

A Few Acres In California

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mean a comfortable living, an assured future and money in the bank.

For complete and reliable information get our illustrated booklets on California land. Call on or address

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Omaha, Neb.

(159)

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THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The only section in the United States where the price of an Ohio, Iowa or Illinois farm will buy an equally good, if not better, farm for each of your youngsters now growing up.

A fine, healthful country, producing abundantly grain, live stock, corn, cotton, rice, forage, fine fruits, cherries and commercial truck, yielding more cash money to the acre than the very best lands in the older States. Land prices $5.00 to $20.00 per acre near Mena and DeQueen, Ark., and Pickering, La. Write for copy of "Current Events," Gulf Coast Book, etc.

IMMIGRATION AND INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, K. C. S. RY., Kansas City, Mo.

PITY THE POOR FARMER

This year his wealth in crops is only $30,000,000, or one-fourth of the estimated total wealth in the Uniited States. Michigan contributes her large share of this vast sum. Why don't you get in on some of this, brother? It takes very little of your cash to do so, for I will sell you a productive forty acres of splendidly located lands for $15 per acre on terms of $10 down and $5 per month. If you possess simply average industry and intelligence your success is assured. Other men, no better than you, are winning out on my lands—many are prospering so well that they are making their payments a year ahead—and the best part of it is, they have made it out of the land itself. One good ten-acre crop of potatoes often pays for the land.

When all the advantages of my particular proposition are considered, the consistent uniformity of the climate, the productiveness of the soil, the wide diversity of profitable crops, the steady high-priced local markets, the superior transportation facilities, the nearness of my lands to the most enterprising city in north central Michigan, the good roads, the abundance and purity of easily accessible soft water, the partial clearing of the lands free of charge to the owner, there's not another proposition like it.

I have examined lands in every state and territory in the United States, except Arizona, and I tell you honestly, as man to man, that nowhere else will a dollar go as far; nowhere else will intelligence and industry pay as large rewards as in my part of Michigan.

You owe it to yourself to investigate. I have written some good stuff about these lands and all conditions that surround them—wrote it out in the pure air and bright sunshine, with clean hands and a sincere purpose. It rings true, brother, and it's yours for the asking.

Write me to-day.

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Samuel Strickland Thorpe

McMullen Bldg., Room 2. Cadillac, Michigan



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THOUGHTS THAT COME

Their First Thanksgiving on the Farm

The father and mother had both been brought up on a farm; but the children had grown up in town. Living in town had been a struggle. Everything to buy made it impossible to get ahead, and debts accumulated rather than a bank account. At last an opportunity offered, and, when the oldest child was sixteen, the family moved to a farm in the country.

Here for the first time home grown products, food that had not cost money, found their way to the table, and wood, cut without expense from the farm lands, afforded fuel. The spring warmed into summer, and summer glided into fall. Thanksgiving came. A Thanksgiving dinner was proposed that should be composed entirely of the products of the farm, grown that season by the family. There were berries and fruits of many kinds; various and abundant garden products; potatoes, sweet and Irish; big round pumpkins for pies; fine, young turkeys were roaming the fields. But bread! That was the problem. The family had not been on the farm long enough to grow wheat, and the corn was not yet dry enough to be ground into meal.

The father solved the problem. Back in the pioneer days, when mills were few and distant, he had seen his parents take the ripening corn and grate it into meal from which good bread was made. By punching numerous small holes all from the same side, in a bit of tin, he improvised a grater. The boys brought some almost ripened ears of corn from the field, and rich corn bread, made from grated meal, completed the dinner.

The family happened to be alone, and it is doubtful if a more highly appreciated dinner was ever served, or if a happier, a prouder, or a more grateful group, with hearts more truly thankful, ever gathered around a thanksgiving table. All through the lives of the children the food that was eaten had been produced by some one else, and had been purchased with money. Now not one at the table but had done something to make possible the dinner of which they were so proudly partaking. The table was full to repletion, but not an article of food upon it had been bought for a price. All at the table had seen everything grow from a tiny seed, had watched it through the season, had protected it from weeds, help the soil about it mellow, had noted its growth, and witnessed its maturity. They had also seen the eggs from which the chickens and turkeys had hatched, had fed and cared for the little chick and turks, had seen them put on their coats of feathers and go out in the field to take their place among the grown fowls.

It was a proud family. Independence shown from every face, and an invisible wreath of victory circled every brow. Each felt himself or herself a conqueror, and considered the problem of getting on in the world solved.

And that is the problem of life. It is true "no one lives to himself alone," but the independence that brings self-reliance, and the ambition that determines to stand alone, to succeed through personal effort, to win the battle, is the element that conquers.

That home-produced thanksgiving dinner was eaten many years ago. The children that so proudly surrounded the table are out in the world today; and they and their children, with many reasons for gratitude and thanksgiving, will next Thanksgiving day, gather around other boards in different parts of the country. The mother has gone to her well earned reward, and calmly and sweetly rests from her labors. The father, like an abandoned tree in the field, stands alone—alone where once was so much of life, of love, of effort, and of hope. But the thoughts of the children when Thanksgiving day shall come again, will turn to the family's first Thanksgiving in the old farm home, and every life will be more self-reliant, more successful, and more helpful because of the memory of it.

"BUT IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS."

Praise God for wheat, so white and sweet,
of which we make our bread!
Praise God for yellow corn, with which
his waiting world is fed!
Praise God for fish and flesh and fowl, he
gave to man for food!
Praise God for every creature which he
made, and called it good!
Praise God for winter's store of ice!
Praise God for summer's heat!
Praise God for fruit tree bearing seed, "to
you it is for meat!"
Praise God for all the bounty by which
the world is fed!
Praise God His children all, to whom he
gives their daily bread!

—Dr. Edward Everett Hale in the Woman's Home Companion.

ALL DOING THEIR PART

The ideal home on the farm, and elsewhere for that matter, is where all do their part. In the beginning, with but two constituting the family, the young husband often assists in the household work, not because there is great need for his help at that time, but because he likes to join in the work that his wife does. And as often is the young wife seen in the fields with her husband, not working much, perhaps, but because she is interested in what her husband does, and loves to be near him.

But by and by, home duties increase as the family grows and then comes the time for all to do their part. The children need training, and happy are those that are trained to work. Mothers, and fathers frequently, are too indulgent. They imagine there was too much austerity and hardship in the old home, and they conclude their children shall have an easier time. The thought is the product of a kind heart, no doubt, but is it prompted by a wise brain. There never yet was a child that did not need training, and no child is too young for training to begin. Dont smile; we know what we have said, and we mean it. The parent that waits to begin the training until the child reaches a point where it is said to know 'right and wrong," bids for "bushels" of trouble for both parent and child, and for a rigidity of rule and a severity of punishment unnatural and unnecessary, had the work begun in time.

Parents in a hurry, and they almost always are, or think they are, prefer to do the work themselves rather than wait on the slow, uncertain efforts of the child; and thus the child misses both lesson and training. The happiest family, and the one from which most useful men and women will go, is the one where each child is early taught to do its part. A very small part it may be at first, but the part will grow as the child grows, so that by the time the years begin to tell on the mother, or the father's feet tire easier, the girls and boys may have the duties well in hand, and all are doing their part We pity either girl or boy that has not time to 'help mother."

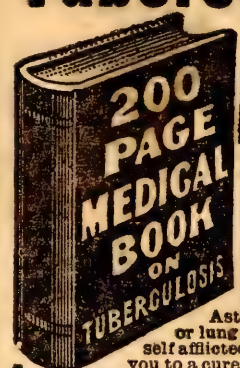
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"See here, boy, your dog just now bit me on the ankle."

"Well, you wouldn't expect a little dog like him to bite you on the nose would you?"

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We Want You to arrange these four groups of letters into the names of four Cities of the United States. To every one who answers this puzzle and names not less than three of the Cities correctly we will give a prize of a set of our handsomest Silk Embossed Birthday and Floral Motto Post Cards in beautiful colors. When you answer send 2 ct. stamp for mailing expense. We also give $20 in cash and many other big prizes aside from the above to those who answer this advertisement promptly and who will help us introduce our paper. Address at once, **PUZZLE DEPT., 910 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.**

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Genuine American Movement Watch, Stem-wind, handsomely engraved gold laid case, warranted perfect timekeeper, and a beautiful **Signet** Ring, both given Free for distributing 20 packages of our very fine Art Post Cards at 10 cents each. Write at once for cards. When disposed of send us the $2 and we will send Watch and Ring. Gold



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Our American made, stem wind watch with beautifully designed case, factory-tested, guaranteed for 5 years, and exquisite ring set with a brilliant stone are given to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets to-day When sold, send us $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.



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We give a *Fine Gold Plated, STEM-WIND & STEM-SET, Guaranteed Watch, Engraved Front & Back; Proper Size;* also *Gold Plated Ring* set with 2 Sparkling Im. Diamonds, for selling Jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send my $ & we will send Watch, Ring & Chain. C. M. Spencer & Co., Horton, N. Y.



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REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisment was to mention UP-TO-DATE every Urgently Request You time you Write to Our Advertisers. **READERS.**

FORETHOUGHTS ON CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

One day last spring the contents of a store on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, devoted to Art objects, bric-a-brac, jewelry, trinkets and the like, were being auctioned off, piece by piece, to a large crowd of wealthy visitors to the resort. Things were going along smoothly and satisfactorily, the crowd buying frequently and with seeming satisfaction, when one man called to the auctioneer, "See here! This thing is too slow. Why don't you put up the whole thing at once and give us a chance to buy the contents of the store in a lump?"

This novel idea appealed to the owners of the store and to the auctioneer, and forthwith, the auctioneer began in the familiar strain, "How much am I offered for this splendid collection of goods, ladies and gentlemen?" and so on. There was spirited bidding for a little while and then the whole lot of bric-a-brac, art objects, jewelry, etc., which had formed the entire stock-in-trade for a prosperous season on the Boardwalk, was sold to the man who originally made the suggestion for $15,000.

As a general proposition, it is pretty hard for most of us to understand the workings of the mind of a man who, without premeditation, buys $15,000 worth of bric-a-brac, but we get closer to his thoughts upon reading his reported ejaculation when he found himself the owner of the entire establishment. "One of the most difficult of my tasks is the selection of suitable gifts for my relatives and friends at Christmas time, but I guess I've got variety enough this time to suit them all."

That statement of his difficulty in selecting suitable gifts at Christmas time awakens the sympathy of pretty nearly all of us and where we were beginning to sniff at the extravagance, we find ourselves secretly envying the man who has settled that most troublesome problem—the Christmas Gift.

For who of us hasn't worried over the Christmas Gift? Each Christmas finds us fretting and worrying and hustling at the last moment to get something suitable for mother and father and grandmother and the boys and girls, and vowing all the time that next year we'll get this Christmas business settled in advance and we'll be sure that in the general scramble, father does not get a necklace nor mother a drum nor grandma a pair of skates nor Willie a set of hair ribbons and a sash nor little Lucy a pair of spectacles.

"No sir!" we assure ourselves, "Next year, we'll get at the job early and we'll get each one something that especially appeals and everybody will be happy."

And do we do it?

Well, not usually. Business, housekeeping duties, procrastination—one thing or another, steps in, and before we know it, we're in the same old rush the week before Christmas.

It is to warn our readers, who really want to guard against the holiday rush and crush and jam of efforts to remember all the friends, that we print this timely hint.

MADE FOR BETTER THINGS

"I do my housework, but I can not say I like it, for I feel that I was made for better things." Thus spoke a young wife who was her own housekeeper, and whose husband, beginning near the bottom of the ladder, was gradually climbing upward.

No, dear, you may feel that you were made for other things, but not for better. There are no better things than making and keeping a home, even if it involves the work in the kitchen, and presiding at the family table. Such a woman is a queen in her own right, and there is none to dispute or contest her crown.

We are aware there is a large section of our great country where the slavery of years ago, gave birth to the idea not easily overcome, that the personal performance of household duties is menial and beneath the dignity of the household queen; but the American woman is never so queenly as when leading as well as directing the work that makes a place a home.

We do not lightly consider drudgery. We would save the house wife from that, and the mother from excessive toil and too many cares. Nor would we deny the refining influence of the polite accomplishments; but there is nothing before the American woman that is better than making a home.

THE UNBROKEN HOME

We do not wish to write in a vein of sadness. We always prefer to bring to our own friends a cheerful smile and a message of gladness. But the unbroken home ought to be the happiest place on earth.

The unbroken home is not of long continuance. It may appear long to the young people, but it will seem short after awhile. Many of our readers know how to appreciate the following simple verses by an unknown author:

It is easy enough to whistle
As you travel home at night,
If through window of cot
On a home-sacred spot
Shines upon you a welcoming light.

It is easy enough to labor,
With a smile and a heart of content,
When the home and the wife
That are all of your life
On your home coming at night are intent.

It is easy enough to be cheerful
In a world of unrest and dismay,
If you know there is one
At the set of the sun
To brush all your worries away.

For night with its darkness and terror,
For labor, dismay and unrest,
All together shall blend
As the means to an end,
If love at the fireside is guest.

But pity the saddened and weary,
Alone in their impotent might,
Who at window or door
Miss the faces of yore
At the fall of the curtain of night.

Good Values in Clothes

"How on earth can you make clothes at these prices, and how is it possible for you to fit people at such a distance?" asked a representative, who recently visited King, the tailor, West Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. "There is no secret about it," replied King. "It's simply this: I buy my cloth direct from the mills in such large quantities that I get the lowest prices, and I charge my customers only a reasonable profit above the cost. "My seventeen years experience has taught me how to make good clothes, and with my system of home measurement, which is so simple that it leaves no room for mistakes, I can fit anyone, anywhere." Our representative was shown several suits that were made to measure for customers in different parts of the United States, at prices varying from $12.50 to $25.00, suits which he had not thought could possibly be produced for the prices. The Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, with resources of over twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) will gladly certify to the honesty and responsibility of this company. We recommend all our readers, who want a tailor-made suit at a reasonable price, to write to them for their style book and cloth samples, which they send absolutely free. Address, Cutter 5, King Tailoring Company, 190 West Water St., Milwaukee, Wis., and mention this paper.

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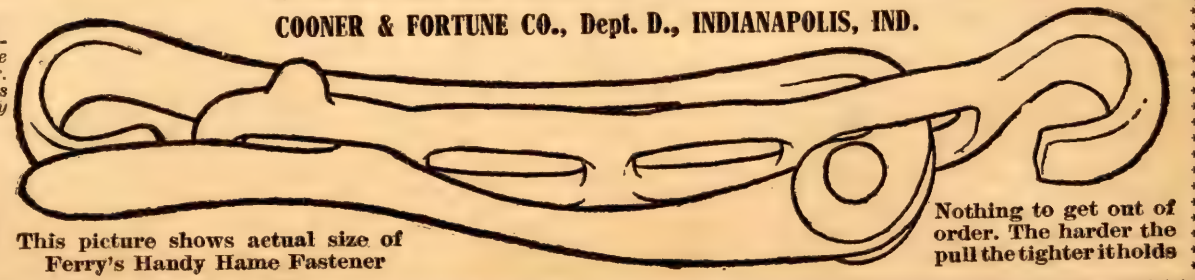
How we put dollars into other people's pockets. One man's orders were $1,267.20 one month (July), profit $827.20. One agent in Mississippi made $26 in three hours. Harry Finkle, of Kansas, finds no one refuses to buy; all to whom he shows sample take at least two or three pairs. Remarkable records, aren't they? What others have done you can do, too. You can easily sell 100 fasteners a day, making $25 a day clear profit.

These are actual, paid-up customers whose orders we can show you right in our office. We can give the full name and post office address of any man or woman, if you doubt.

A new invention! Ferry's Handy Hame Fastener! A turn of the hand and the hames are locked! Think of it. Nothing like it. Every owner of a horse must have several, fits any hame. Fastened in a twinkle!

We want one good representative in every community. Hundreds are writing us daily. Full particulars free. Send only your name and address on a postal. We will tell you how to make more money than you have ever had in your life before. This is the first time this advertisement has appeared in this publication. Write us at once.

COONER & FORTUNE CO., Dept. D., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

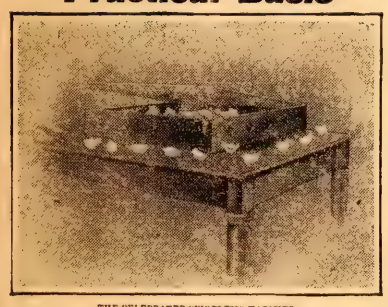


This picture shows actual size of Ferry's Handy Hame Fastener

Nothing to get out of order. The harder the pull the tighter it holds

THE MODERN METHOD FOR MORE DOLLARS

Poultry Raising on a Practical Basis



THE CELEBRATED "FIRELESS" HATCHER.
(From Plans in The Nevitt System of Profitable Poultry Culture.)

If you really want to make more money with poultry on A SMALL INVESTMENT you must investigate the NEW NEVITT SYSTEM OF PROFITABLE POULTRY CULTURE.

Here is the COMPLETE SYSTEM of a man who has made a big commercial success in the poultry business—all the unique plans, the "short cuts"—condensed—classified and arranged, ready for YOU to convert into cash. These plans are proven winners—there is no guesswork at any stage. They have been thoroughly "tried out" in the acid test of everyday experience, and they are successful.

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Many of the ideas advanced are different, but the difference is worth dollars and cents to any man when put into practice. You will be wonderfully impressed with the many practical plans found on every page—you will be more than pleased with the increased earning power of your plant. This System is the modern sensation in the poultry industry. Here are some of the subjects:

How to make the FIRELESS BROODER lo an hour for 50 cents, and raise, practically, all the chicks with it.

How to make the FIRELESS INCUBATOR.

How to start a plant on a SMALL PLAT OF GROUND 10x20 feet, and keep it SANITARY the year 'round.

How to select fowls that are PROLIFIC LAYERS, and a simple method of determining the earning power of every bird.

FEED FOR EGGS that beats any balanced ration, at ONE-FOURTH the cost.

GREEN FOOD the year 'round at small cost.

To select layers without trap nests.

To produce two-pound broilers in eight weeks.

To get 200 eggs per hen per year.

To make pullets lay at FIVE MONTHS OLD.

These, with many other valuable secrets, form the SYSTEM. It is written with the sole object of showing you HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH POULTRY, and it presents the subjects in quick succession, holding the reader's enrapt attention throughout.

Read the following letter from Mr. W. H. Wright of Dallas, one of the foremost breeders of White Plymouth Rocks in the country:

"I am very sure that the poultry methods advocated by Mr. C. M. Nevitt in his book are practical and profitable. The brooder without fire will knock out the "hot box" system, and everybody wants the CHEAPEST GOOD FEED possible. I've tried the methods."

SPECIAL OFFER

We have secured control of this remarkable system, and thousands of our subscribers are taking advantage of our liberal plan of distribution. Here is our special offer, good for only thirty days: The NEVITT SYSTEM, complete, with FARM AND RANCH or HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE, one year, only $1.25. Secure this valuable system TODAY and get right into the poultry business on a practical basis.

Address NEVITT DESK 10

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO.
Dallas, Texas

$1.00 Special 60-day Offer
To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope



A large, powerful Achromatic Telescope for terrestrial and celestial use. It is provided with a Solar Eye-Piece. With this you look the Sun square in the face—study it as you do the Moon by night. Every student needs one. Eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove Eye-piece lens and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Stevensville, Ont.

Dear Sirs--Received telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it. ENOS WINGER.

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. They are made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and opens 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS-BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8.00 to $10.00. Objects many miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Examine fences and count stock at several miles distant. Every farmer needs one. Save their cost in a week on any farm. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED.



Peoples Wholesale Store
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Do You Want to Sell Your Farm?

I want information about any good farm for sale. There is a good buyer for it, willing to pay your price for it. I can tell you how to find him. Write me about it. I want to hear only from owners who wish to sell direct to buyer without paying any agents' commission. Tell me how many acres you have, what improvements, the price and all particulars and let's see if we can close up a deal in short order. Address at once ARTHUR CAPPER, Dept. 9, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

Our Up-to-Date Young People

CADETS OF EQUITY

NOTE—This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a Cadet of Equity. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR BIRDS



The eagle helps us celebrate,
The owl makes us wise,
The buzzard is a scavenger,
The crow most men despise.

The hen, of course, lays eggs for us,
The rooster wakes the morn,
The goose affords us feathers,
And the duck our ponds adorn.





But when you come to think of it,
In the matter of good living,
The turkey is the Big I IT,
The bird of our Thanksgiving.

Time is playing tricks on us all, and is busy working changes. Scarcely do we become accustomed to one thing when another crowds it out and takes its place. But all along life's way pleasant memories float in upon us. Something happens, often in the most unexpected ways and places, that brings recollections of other times, and carries the mind back to scenes almost forgotten. Such is the following letter, which we gladly print for the Cadets of Equity:

Dear Bro. Stelle:

I am no longer counted with the young people. The years have pushed me into a different class. But the Cadets of Equity in UP-TO-DATE FARMING reminds me of the Young Farmers and Labors Club in the old Progressive Farmer at Mt. Vernon, Ill. I was one of the young people then, and wrote letters to that department of the paper. One of my most valued relics is my certificate of membership with "Uncle John's" picture as a part of its embellishment. Those were progressive days, and the little writers were a happy band. They did not know one another, and I do not know how many there were, but I know the letters came from nearly every State in the Union. And how we did like to read them!

The young people have far better opportunities now, and there is much more that is interesting to write about. I am wondering if the Cadets of Equity won't far outnumber the old club to which I belonged, and plant seeds in their little letters that will blossom into happy memories a few years hence.

ISAAC BARKER,

Bro. Barker, I remember your letters well, and, though you number more years now than you did then, I perceive your heart is still in the right place, and that its impulses are for good, as they were then.

Here comes a letter from the big State of Ohio—from a real Buckeye farming boy:

Dear UP-TO-DATE:

I want to be a Cadet of Equity. Why do you call the little writers Cadets of Equity? I know what Equity is, for I often go with my father and mother to the meetings of the Farmers Society of Equity, and I hear the members speak. I believe if everybody would join it, and all work together like other men do, it would be a heap better than it is.

Last Tuesday was my birthday, and father gave me nice Poland China pig for a present. I am going to take good care of it, and sell it for money next fall. I wonder how much I can make it bring?

GEORGE BOWERS.

In America cadet means a young man in a military school learning to be a soldier. In Up-to-Date-Farming Cadets of Equity are young people, boys or girls, learning the principles of equity, so that, when they become men and women, they may know how to secure "Equity in all the business relations of life." That will mean fair dealing with everybody, and the world will be a great deal better then. Hence it is a good thing to be a Cadet of Equity. That pig, George, ought to bring you a nice little "pile" next fall; but the way markets are controlled now farmers can't do anything but guess.

People that do right are respected and honored even where they do not know anything about it. Our next letter illustrates that fact:



Dear UP-TO-DATE:

My name is Charles Everitt Hallmark, and people call me by my middle name, Everitt. I was born at Burton, Mo., and my parents and their neighbors knew Mr. Everitt as a seedsman and a friend of the farmers. For several years they had bought their seeds from him, and always got such goods seeds and were treated so fairly, that, when the baby was to be named it was decided to name it for him. That's how I came to be named Everitt.

My father died when I was very little, and I now live in Illinois with my mother and step-father,, Mr. John Hughes, Belden River, Ill. I send you my picture. (I am older now). Does this letter make me a Cadet of Equity?

EVERITT HALLMARK.

Yes, this makes you a Cadet of Equity, and we put your picture in the paper so that all the Cadets may see the little boy that, when a baby away over in Missouri, was named for Mr. Everitt.

The next nice little letter is from a town girl:

Dear UP-TO-DATE:

My papa don't live on a farm. Our home is in a small town, but I can see the big trees in the woods in almost any direction. I can also see the dew drops and the wild flowers, and I can hear the birds sing. So I guess I am not a city girl. I am eleven years old, and I have two brothers that go with me to school. I think that was a funny piece about how the city boy thought things were in the country. My brother is learning it to speak at school. I like to read UP-TO-DATE, especially the story and the poetry. I wish you wouldn't ever leave the story out.

FRANKIE THOMAS.

We cannot always put in the paper everything we wish to, but we always try to print what our friends like to read, and what will do them most good. We print the following verses specially for you, Frankie. Maybe you will learn to speak them at school.

WHAT HAPPENED ON THE FARM

Said Mr. Baldwin Apple
To Mrs. Bartlet Pear:
"You're growing very plump, my dear,
And getting passing fair.

"And there is Miss Elberta Peach,
That has a smile so sweet;
Upon my word she looks
Quite good enough to eat.

"And think of Miss Tomato;
She blushed so rosy red,
They squeezed her into catchup
When they tore her from her bed.

"Yes, our happy time is over,
For poor Miss Domsen Plum
Turns purple as she understands
Preserving time has come."

"Yes," Mrs Pear admitted,
"Our day is nearly done,
And soon we'll all be floating
In syrup by the ton."

And ere the month was ended,
The fruits that loked so fair,
Had vanished from among the leaves,
And left the trees quite bare.

They were all of them in pickle,
Or some other dreadful scrape;
"I'm cider," sighed the apple;
"I'm jelly," cried the grape.

They were all in jars and bottles,
Upon the shelf arrayed;
And in their midst poor Mrs. Quince
Was turned to marmalalade.

ORIGINALITY AND ENTERPRISE

Men or women, young or old, and particularly men, who hope to succeed in what they undertake, must at least have originality and enterprise, and they must have both the will and the opportunity to exercise them. A gentleman who has long been in the government service says there is no room for the exercise of these qualities there; and declares the mechanical nature and routine of that service always under strict rules and requirements for every day exactly like every other, unfits a man for any-other work; because it takes out of him the qualities necessary to success in other lines. The best place in the world for a young man is where he can exercise his faculties and grow into the success of which he is capable.

LIFE'S PROCESSION

Look out for life's procession.
Even now it's moving by;
And I'll be among its leaders,
Or I'll know the reason why.

I know I'll have to hustle.
For the hustlers lead the van,
And call to all behind them,
"Keep up with us who can!"

Well, I intend to get there,
No matter what the gait,
And the thing that helps me onward
Is reading UP-TO-DATE.

That's a fact, boys and girls. Up-to-Date-Farming's great object is to help people to do better and to be better; and whatever we can say or do to encourage on to the accomplishment of life's great purpose, we shall cheerfully say and do.

Just one more little letter and we must close for this issue.

Dear UP-TO-DATE:

We have just moved from our home in Belle River to our home on the farm. Papa likes the farm the best, but mama and the girls would rather live in the town. Ponto would just about as soon live one place as the other. He can chase the chickens in town and he can chase them here on the farm. And as for me, I can stand it where Ponto can. I am not old enough to go to school, and grandpa wrote this letter for me, because he wanted me to be a Cadet of Equity.

THEODORE NOEL COOK.

SILK PATCHES
Crazy Quilts, Fancy Work
Sofa Pillows, Head Rests
Adapted to all kinds of crazy patchwork. Beautiful colors, attractive and varied designs in stripes, plaids, figures, etc. Many different shapes. Best quality of goods. Most stylish designs ever offered. Sample package by mail, 16c.; 2 packages, 25c. Stamps taken.
Silk Patch Co., Dept. T., Williamsport, Pa.

SIRK What Is It?
These four letters when properly arranged spell the name of the dearest old fellow, especially to children during the holiday season. Arrange the letters properly to spell his name. Write on slip of paper Dear old "—" and send with 4c postage and we will send you a large surprise pkg. of the prettiest Gold Embossed Christmas Post Cards you ever saw.
D 2, New Ideas Card Co., 233 So. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

20 Christmas Post Cards 10c
No Two Alike—Latest Designs
Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Christmas, New Year and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cents if you answer this ad immediately.
J. H. Seymour, 234 W. Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

EXTRA FINE POST CARDS FREE
Send stamp for big sample collection best Gold Embossed and Silk Finish Friendship, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.
GOLD CARD CO., R2, 233 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

5 CHRISTMAS CARDS FREE
Send only 2c stamp and receive 5 colored Gold and embossed cards FREE, to introduce post card offer. CAPITAL CARD Co., Dept. 130, Topeka, Kansas

CHRISTMAS POST CARDS FREE
Send 2c stamp for five samples of our very best Gold and Silk Finish Christmas and New Year Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs.
ART POST CARD CLUB, 875 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

POST CARD SURPRISE PACKAGE
12 Fine Gold Silk Embossed Post Cards best ever, for 4 cents postage to introduce our big line.
D 420 NEW CARD CO., 233 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRTHDAY POST CARDS FREE—very choice collection in beautiful colors; send only 4 cents for postage.
A. B. Mervin Card Co., 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6 Views of Texas and your name in the Southern Post Card Exchange 3 months for 25c, Address, Jos. Morgan, Gatesville, Texas

CASH FOR FURS



You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales. The fierce competition among buyers enables us to get higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker. Trappers' outfits furnished at cost.

Big Money in Trapping

While work is slack, do some trapping. It pays big profits. We send our Trapper's Guide, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags FREE. Write today for Catalog C and New Trapper's Guide, full of success and money-making secrets—ALL SENT FREE. (3)

Funsten Bros. & Co., 149 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

We Buy
FURS
Hides and Wool



Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers; established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.

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RAW FURS
WANTED

WE pay express charges and guarantee satisfactory and prompt returns. Send us trial shipment. Will hold shipments separate if requested.

Milton Schreiber & Co.
Dept. F RAW FURS
28-30 East 12th St., NEW YORK CITY.



We Buy Raw Furs

and being located in New York since 1861 can pay best prices; references; no commissions. Price list free.

Ship to a Reliable House
L. BRIEFNER & SONS
No. 20 EAST 16TH ST., N. Y.



LOOK HERE!

A Hoosier away out in Kansas wants all the Skunks he can get, and all other furs, too; but will pay special prices for Skunks. Minks, 'Coons, Foxes, Civits and Rats. Don't forget that I hold all shipments separate until you have time to approve of my returns. I also buy hides, light junk, etc. Write today for tags and price lists. We have them ready. Yours for square dealings.
JONAS D. EMERY. Glen Elder, Kan.

RAW FURS WANTED

Skunk, Mink, Raccoon, Opossum, Fox, Muskrat and other furs are bringing high prices in New York, the best market for you to ship to. Do you want to know

"How To Get More Money For Your Raw Furs?"

write and ask for my price list—it's free.

F. N. MONJO, The Fur Merchant
16-18 East 12th St., N. Y.



SEND US YOUR FURS

Make money on this years catch by sending it to us. We pay highest prices, and guarantee satisfactory returns. Shipments held separate on request. We pay all express charges and charge no commission. Get our price list and shipping tags now. All sent free upon request. A postal brings them. Let us keep you posted. Write today. Reference: East River Nat. Bank.
Struck-Chaitin Co., Dept. G., 8 E. 12th St., N. Y.

1,000,000 RAW FUR SKINS WANTED



for my manufacturing and exporting trade. **Skunk, Mink, Muskrat** and others. Top prices.
Write for special quotations.
A. E. BURKHARDT
International Fur Merchant,
CINCINNATI, O.

FURS FURS FURS

We want—100,000 Skunk, Opossum, Mink, Raccoon, Fox and Muskrat Skins. Prices are extremly high. We need the furs and will pay outside prices. Write us to day what you have to offer and we will quote you prices.

JASPER POTTS - - - WELLSBURG, W. VA.

THE BEST NIGHTS FOR FURS

I always find by experience that a warm windy night is the best for skunk. Of course, they run any time, but take a warm, dark windy night and you will find more skunk out than at any other time.

For coon, take a dark, rainy or snowy night and you will get more coon than at any other time, also a clear, dry night, but the darker the better. I always find it so.

For muskrats take a foggy, warm dark night and you will have better success, for few rats run in cold, clear weather.

Now for mink I find a snowy, warm and windy night is the best for them to be out, and they run in cold weather too, but not so much as in snowy weather. I find early fall best for mink trapping.

November is the best all around trapping month here. We get very few furs in December or January.

I have never cauiht many fox, so cannot be expected to know much about them, but I judge a snowy, dark night would be the best for them, and they run a great deal in a light moonlight.

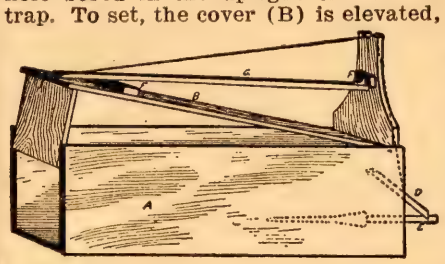
Oppossum run almost any time, but I always get the most when it snows slightly during the night and clears off the following day. They go about a great deal on a windy night, as they are lovers of persimmons, and if you can find any of those trees you can always find oppossum.

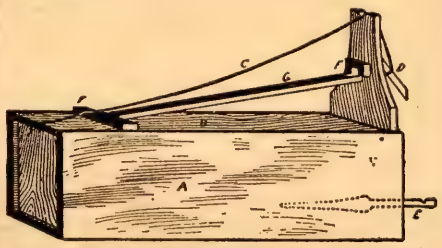
I always find that I catch twice the number of furs on a dark moonless night than on a moonlight night. All fur bearing animals run in dark moon and scarcely any in light moon. They seem to be afraid of light moon and do not move much.

Hay Hunt, in Hunter-Trader-Trapper.

A SINGLE TRAP

Our young people who trap for furs will be interested in this box trap which is shown here. It is a simple elongated box (A) into the top and end of which is hinged a cover (B). C is a string which is fastened at one end to the cover, and to the other end is attached the trigger (D). E is the bait stick which projects through a hole bored in the upright end of the trap. To set, the cover (B) is elevated,





the string (C) is passed over the notched end of the upright, and the trigger (D) is fixed at one end into a notch in the upright which the other end engages the notch in the bait stick (E). It will be seen that any interference with the bait stick releases the trigger, allowing the cover to fall and close the box. F.F. are cleats nailed one to the upright and one to the cover. G is a narrow strip of the proper length hinged by means of a strip of leather to the cleat on the upright end. This strip acts as a brace to the cover, and when the trap is sprung, drops behind the cleat on the top of the trap, preventing it from being opened by the captured animal.—Hunter—Trader—Trapper.

Easy Enough

He was very bald; only a little ring of hair below the hat line. Rushing into the barbershop he asked excitedly:

"Can you cut my hair with my collar on? I'm in an awful hurry."

Barber—"Certainly. I can cut it with your hat on."

We do not believe that there is a phase of farm life, which considered from every side, is more attractive than that of trapping, whether practiced by the grown man, or by the growing boy.

Fur bearing animals are getting scarce, possibly, in some neighborhoods, but there is hardly any section where quite a few dollars cannot be gained each winter by catching fur. Hardly any place outside of the city is so thickly settled but that a few mink and muskrats, and possibly some foxes and skunks scurrying back and forth after sunset, may be enticed into a trap and later traded into "coin of the realm."

We do not believe that the pecuniary benefits are the most valuable to be gained from trapping. An early morning tramp in the fresh and bracing air, through the woods or along the banks of a stream will do wonders to the growing boy, adding color to his cheeks, muscles to his frame and years to his life. Moreover it interests him in the works of nature, and inspires in him a small spirit, at least, of independence. If you, dear reader, have never tried it, commence this year with a dozen traps, a few dead falls and some snares, and you will keep it up from year to year. But by all means interest your boy.

The Old Mirror

In old-time frame with simple mould,
With open seam across its face,
I see, in fancy's hand unrolled,
Past scenes of feature, time, and place.
Some I have loved (I love them still),
Looked with young eyes, inside the rim,
Nor dreamed that hope's glad, bounding thrill,
Could ever through the years grow dim.
But ere I saw the faces dear,
Or learned the heart's true worth, as now,
Old time, with finger stern, and sere,
That set up milestones on the brow.
Faith throbbed less high; sweet hope had paled,
And shadows lay as thick as sun,
Some darling plan had sadly failed,
And sorrow's inroads, had begun.

Then some, grown weary, fell asleep,
And wakened to us—nevermore.
But bitter waters, howe'er deep,
Lead safely to the further shore.
Old mirror, with your face serene,
All free from wrinkles—though so old,
'Twas all the same to you, I ween,
Whether the face was shy, or bold
Or glad, or sad, or grave or gay,
Or bright, or with a grief o'ercast.
Do not the eyes you see today
Bring back to you that vanished past?

Does your heart stir (have you such a thing)
With fealty for old friends, and true?
Does not this face a memory bring
Of those you saw—when you were new?
Now answer. Then you'll surely guard
All secrets well. Hang there and rest.
No record e'er by you was marred,
Or pang bro't home to loving breast.
Goodbye, old mirror, you and I
Will ne'er forget to own and love,
The ones you knew in years gone by,
The ones I hope to meet above.
—*Eva Ames, in Greene's Fruit Grower.*

Know Thyself First

Human life as a whole moves, and cannot help moving, towards the eternal ideal of perfection, only by each separate individual advancing towards his own personal and equally unlimited perfection.

What a dreadfully pernicious superstition is that under the influence of which men—neglecting the inward work upon themselves, which is the only thing really needed for their own and society's welfare, and also the one thing in which man has full power—direct all their strength towards arranging the life of others, which is beyond their power, and (for the attainment of this impossible aim) employ violent means, certainly evil and injurious to themselves and to others, and which more surely than anything else remove them both from their personal and from the general perfection.—*Leo Tolstoy.*

"Say, papa, a rooster roosts don't he?"
"Yes, my son."
"A hen roosts too, don't she?"
"Of course she does."
"Then a hen is a rooster too, aint she?"

It Must Have Been

Sue—"My new hat must be just the thing. Everybody we meet smiles at it."
Tom—"They don't smile, Sue, they laugh."

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

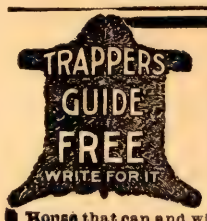


Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.



Shippers of FURS

and skins, why not this year cut out the middleman and deal with the House that exports its Furs direct to London and Liepzig, the **House that can and will SAVE YOU MONEY? If do, you will never go back to the old way again.**

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yourname please? The is now at better prepar- than ever and my prices, inter- able information, to and address now. I want furs from all sections, so it makes no difference where you are located. Write today to

and address, trapping season hand and I am ed for the season ask all who want esting and valu- send their name

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As New York is the best fur market in America, we can and do pay highest cash prices for hides of Skunks, Minks, 'Coons, Muskrats, Opposums, Foxes, Badgers, Wolves, Beavers, Otter, and all fur-bearing animals. We pay all express charges. ☞ Write for price list. We also pay best prices for **GINSENG**

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Are you getting full value for your furs? If not, why not try me with your next shipment. I have as large a percent of satisfied shippers as any one in the business. And Why? Because I am honest; I am in a small place, and have no expense, I do not have to divide profits; because I do all my own assorting. Send and get my market reports, price lists, etc.

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RAW We want your names and addresses. Our bulletins will be of interest and of value during the present season. We pay highest prices for RAW FURS and HIDES, and we want **FUR** your shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed, and all shipments held separate upon request until you approve. We pay express charges or postage. Payments made by **COLLECTORS** Express Money Order.

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450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, $2. To our customers, $1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, $1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. **Anderseh Bros., Dept. 35 Minneapolis, Minn**

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

The merry, merry days are here,
Most joyous of the year,
For the bins are full of fodder,
And the farm is mortgage clear.

The system of marketing that will prevent over supply and gluts on markets is the system that will make the profits in farming as certain as the profits in any other line of business.

This is the doctrine that this paper has taught for seven years. And more than this, it has taught the system—how to market the supply to only equal the demand. That its doctrine is sound and its teaching is having effect is evidence by the below quotation which we take from the "Daily Trade Bulletin" of November 6th.

APPLES—The market has shown an unusual steadiness of late. Prices have changed very little. That is because supply and demand have kept so near in balance.

Note the reason given, and it was the true reason for steady prices for apples. Everybody wants steady prices in preference to the violent fluctuations so common in the prices of farm products. If it were possible to make and maintain steady, profitable prices for the various farm crops, producers, handlers and consumers would be benefitted more than any person can figure. With steady and profitable prices compelled by the producers, handlers' losses would be eliminated and the necessity for ever making very high prices to the consumers would be at an end, Thus all classes would positively be benefitted and the consumers as much as any.

"Because supply and demand have kept so near in balance." The demand is fairly regular, about the same quantity is required to feed the people each day. Therefore the steadiness of the market was not because of anything the consumers did, but the producers of the apples must have been responsible. The question then arises; was the action of the producers through design or accidental?

From all over the country where apples are produced we have been getting reports and reading in papers that "the growers are holding for their price," and "buyers are compelled to pay the growers prices or do without apples" Of course there are still some places where the buyers had it all their own way, but these are the exceptions and not the rule. The apples were held, at least great quantities of them were, until the prices asked were paid and the prices were not paid until somebody wanted the apples. In other words; not until the demand expressed itself were the apples sold. Under such conditions we ask, can there be glutted markets?

Simple plan or system, isn't it? All that is necessary is for each person to have a price and get it before he parts with his apples and the buyers are not going to throw so many on any market as to knock down their own prices. But it will be better yet if all the producers of apples for market have the same price. This they can have by all reading the same paper which expresses the grades, and the prices for the grades.

We are going to try to have enough fruit growers subscribe to this paper before next fall that they will represent a controlling part of the crop. Then fair, equitable, uniform and profitable prices for apples may easily be made and maintained in all the markets.

And the problem is just as easy for all other crops. A surplus has not been produced of any crop for many years and there is even less danger of producing a surplus crop in the future than in the past. All that is produced is needed to satisfy the demand, therefore, if the first owners of farm crops, those who brought them into existence, will part with them only when their price is paid, it will be paid. By this system the granaries, cellars and bins will be empty when the next crop comes the same as in the past, but they will be emptied to feed the legitimate demand instead of to meet the speculative demand to fill great elevators and warehouses belonging to a middle class.

Legitimate handlers want farmers to control their marketing. They don't want gluts any more than we do. Also railroad companies want farmers to control their crops and market gradually. Then the demand will not call for more cars than they can supply for a few months only to stand idle the balance of the year.

Marketing farm crops to prevent gluts and secure profitable prices has bothered the people these many years but its solution is not difficult as readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING have learned.

Time flies rapidly. It will be only about four months until the opening of next year's planting and sowing season. The best thing a farmer can do in the meantime is to study the marketing side of his business. There is no school anywhere in the country where this important matter can be properly learned except the school of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and The Thrid Power Book.

* * *

Probably two-thirds of all the farmers will select the papers they will read in 1910 before the end of next month. As this paper teaches the most vital side of farming, the side that makes the money, does it not follow that it should go into every home. A hint to the wise, etc. See subscription offers and the Third Power advertisement elsewhere.

Right thinking and right doing bring men into a great deal of trouble in this world. The Lord has not promised to keep his children away from trouble, although he has promised to deliver them out of their troubles.—White's Class Advertising.

EQUITY DAY IN BELLAIRE

The Farmers Society of Equity members in Antrim county held a meeting in the court room of the court house in Bellaire, Mich., according to appointment October 7. Meeting was called to order at 1:00 p. m. by F. Kidder, county organizer for Antrim county. The opening exercises were given by the ladies of the Societies by songs and recitations. They then retired to their own hall where they were in State convention.

The meeting was then addressed by Jams Howey, state vice president of the Farmers' Society of Equity, in behalf of the potato growers of Antrim county. He also gave an interesting talk on the establishment of prices for the various products of the county and explaining the principles of the society and its system of doing business.

The closest attention was given by the farmers. They came to learn.

Frank Kidder addressed the meeting with many good remarks.

Mr. Howey then read the minutes and transactions of the Potato Growers Convention held in Traverse City on Sept. 8-9, 1909.

Resolutions were passed by a rising vote that the farmers present heartily endorse the principles advanced by the meeting of the association, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

An item was read from Up-to-Date Farming, by Mr. Smith, called "A Race Between the Tobacco Growers of Kentucky and the Potato Growers of Michigan which would pledge the most." This was very interesting to the audience.

A very bountiful dinner was served in the basement of the court house by the ladies. Fifty ate dinner and over seventy farmers attended the meeting in the afternoon. Before the meeting closed Mr. Marsh of Mancelona asked that a meeting be appointed at Mancelona in the interests of the potato growers. It was granted and date announced later. This closed one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held by farmers in Antrim county.

C. S. SMITH,
Sec'y. pro tem.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Report of convention, Bellaire, Mich., Oct. 7, 1909.

MORNING SESSION

Meeting called to order by President Howey.

Prayer by Chaplain Schreoder, followed by the Lord's prayer in concert.

Motion made and seconded that Elsie Mathews be elected Secretary Pro tem. Carried.

Singing—"The Flag of the Farmer."

Roll Call of State Officers present, one.

Roll Call of Directors, three.

Delegates at Large, two.

Delegates From Locals, six.

Local Officers present, six.

Local Members present, eight.

Visiting ladies present from Bellaire, Mancelonia and Torch Lake.

The fine banners from the different locals and mottoes decorated the room.

Motion made and seconded that Mrs. Wm. Bennett be elected to fill vacancy in Forget-Me-Not Local. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that Mrs. Mary Crawford be elected to fill vacancy in Golden Rod local. Carried.

Minutes of last convention held in Traverse City read and accepted.

Motion to allow all members present voting power. Lost.

Moved and seconded, that the chair appoint all committees. Carried.

The following committees of three each were named by the president:

Committe on Resolutions — Mrs. Alice Shepard, Mrs. Frank Kidder, Mrs. Mary Wolverton.

Committee on Organization—Mrs. Wm. Bennett, Mrs. John Schroeder, Mrs. Minnie Hostler.

Committee on Literature—Elsie Mathews, Fanny Vance, Lottie Lanway.

Committee on Ways and Means—(a standing committee to be composed of members at large in Michigan).

Committee on Pirces — Nellie Thompson, Tillie Howey, Mrs. Murphy, to report at local convention on Jan. 13, 1910.

Motion made to adjourn to 1.30 p. m. for dinner.

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SAVE from $50 to $300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22 horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. **Sell your poorest horse and buy a**

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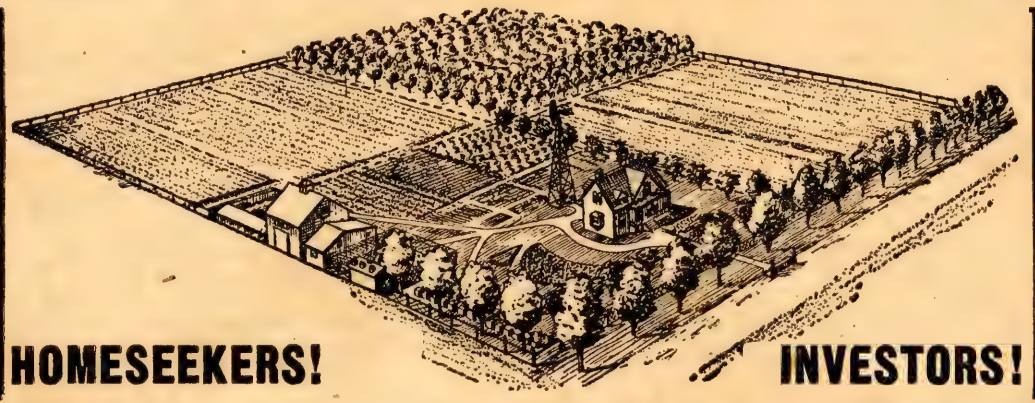
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These Cheap Railroad Lands Offer Unbounded Opportunities

100,000 acres located at Yellow Pine, in Washington County, Alabama, along the Washington & Choctaw Railroad, only 60 miles from the Gulf Coast, in Alabama's most productive area.

A Winter Home

There are two classes of farmers in the North and our proposition appeals to both classes.

One class desires rest in a healthful, mild climate during the winter months, after a strenuous summer.

Another class dislikes to lay-off in the winter, preferring to go right ahead, plant and reap—and make money.

If YOU want rest and comfort, you can find it here, and without much effort you can at the same time plant a fruit orchard, a pecan grove, lay out a vineyard—working when you feel like it and making money while you recuperate. You can pick vegetables out of your own garden in January.

After you have raised one crop in the North, if you want to raise a couple more crops during the winter months, you can do it by maintaining a winter home here. The climate is mild and balmy during the winter months—simply delightful.

Some people can not stand northern winters; to such our proposition should appeal strongly, because there is no more healthful section in the United States. You can not only live here and enjoy health, but make money in the meantime.

Write for our booklet today.

What a Northern Man Says:

Mr. Herman H. Wefel, Jr., who went south and located near the Washington and Choctaw lands, in a letter to this company, says, in part:

This section must become one of the Nation's most productive and valuable properties. — — — I am personally familiar with the tract of land you have just purchased at Yellow Pine, Alabama, and consider it one of the best agricultural propositions in the whole Southeast Gulf Coast. — — — Resources are practically boundless and opportunities to make money in farming and investment unsurpassed.

You are now offered an exceedingly inviting opportunity to procure at a very low price, and on easy terms, a home for yourself in the most productive country in the world, where ten acres will yield an income of $3,000 to $5,000 a year—where not one crop, but two, three and even four crops may be grown each year on the same ground, where climate, natural rainfall and soil unite in creating bountiful harvests.

Lands Adapted to General Farming, Truck and Fruit Growing, or Poultry, Live Stock, Bees and Dairying.

No Swamps; No Stones; No Irrigation; Sweet Pure Water; the Summers are Cool and Pleasant; Winters Mild and Balmy.

We will sell a portion of our 100,000 acres of $25 and $50 lands for

$17.50 PER ACRE—ON EASY PAYMENTS

Any size tracts from 10 acres up. Terms as low as $1.00 per month.

AN INVESTMENT THAT IS BOUND TO YIELD BIG PROFITS

These lands offer a safe place to put your money. Watch the man you see investing in lands. If his investments be in cheap, good lands, he'll be rich in a few years. Whether your capital is $5.00 or as many thousands, we urge you to investigate our offer. In a generation Illinois farm lands have increased from $1.25 to $250 per acre—and that is only one-crop-a-year land. Our lands will best them many ways in less years because the climate is better; the seasons are longer; the land is more controllable; markets are better now; shipping conditions are improved and population is increasing several times more rapidly. Many intelligent, thinking people will buy this land. Some will move upon it, and grow rich tilling the soil; others will buy as an investment and soon treble their money. Only a few who act quickly can be accommodated, because there is but comparatively little land. WILL YOU BE ONE OF THEM?

Read What These Buyers and Experts Say.

Charles H. Stockwell, Evansville, Ind., after visiting our Alabama lands:

"Your literature in regard to the land and its products has not been exaggerated. I was simply delighted with the climate. My purchase of 280 acres of your land is simply convincing evidence that I am pleased with the country and its future prospects.

Dr. S. T. Glasford, Danvers, Ill.

"Myself and my father-in-law want some of your land. My friend, Mr. Anderson, of this place, is just back from a trip to your land. I asked him if all was true as advertised and he said 'Yes, and a blame sight more.'"

George Rayburn, Greenview, Ill.

"You may refer to me as a satisfied customer. I was down to your lands last week and "saw the goods."

Frederick D. Tucker, formerly Principal School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota:

"I have examined a great deal of land throughout the South and never have I been so completely satisfied with any tract of land as with the large area you are now selling. If Horace Greeley were living today, he would say "Young Man Go South."

Our Special Offer

We are establishing two townsites along the Washington & Choctaw Railroad and have a limited number of 10-acre tracts near these townsites which we will sell to a few lucky people, with houses erected on the sites ready for occupancy.

Ten acres of this land with a four-room house will be sold for $250 down and $250 on long time.

Ten acres of land and a seven-room house will be sold for $400 down and $400 on long time.

Where can you get a real bargain, Mr. Homeseeker, to compare with this?

These near-townsite tracts will naturally increase rapidly in value—soon be worth several times the present low price which we are making simply to encourage and build up population in this delightful, rich agricultural country.

From an investment standpoint alone you cannot afford to miss this opportunity-even if you can spend but three months a year in your winter home, developing the property so that it will yield an income.

This opportunity is only open to a few who ACT AT ONCE. If you are farsighted you will reserve your tract TODAY.

What a Southern Man Says:

Hon. L. C. Irvine, of Mobile, says in a letter to us, in part:

My study and experience with this country extend over 19 years. — — In that time I have beheld successive demonstrations of the production and controllable character of our souls. — — — Their value is proven for fruits, nuts, vegetables, and especially corn, cotton, grain and grasses of the highest value. — — — I know absolutely that modern machinery (very seldom seen here) — — — will make any man independently rich on ten acres in ten years."

Four Crops a Year a Common Thing in This Section

A farmer near these lands this season planted Irish potatoes in February, harvesting a big crop in May; then he planted corn on the same ground, harvesting in early autumn, following with provender and a crop of vegetables for the winter market. Pecan nuts and peanuts afford a considerable source of income. There is no limit to the possibilities of fruits, nuts, vegetables, etc., in this section. The largest peach orchard in the south is near these lands, and it yields a great crop this season. Vineyards thrive here and are most profitable.

This District Has National Fame as a Health Resort

With an altitude of three hundred feet above sea level and only sixty miles from the Gulf Coast, The United States Marine Hospital Commission reports this section as the only part of the country absolutely free from local diseases.

The Simple Life Advocated

A recent magazine article states: "We need to educate toward the simple life, for in this kind of life is found the greatest amount of happiness. With the increase of intelligence is coming a return of the old simplicity. Small houses are having their day both north and south. A house just big enough for the family and no larger makes the burden light on the house owner. In seeking for a locality in which to lead the simple life, it is not surprising if many seek it in a land of sun where not much money and not much effort will have to be expended in fighting the cold of winter." One of our $500 Alabama farms, (with small house) solves the problem.

Low Building Expense

In this mild climate, with cheap lumber, a good modern dwelling only costs from $500 to $1,200, according to size. You can afford to own an extra farm here for your winter months, instead of being an added expense to you, it will, with a little work, maintain itself and yield a profit.

MARKETS

Excellent markets. Sixty miles from the coast; 21 hours from St. Louis; 29 hours from Chicago. One railroad through the tract; one on the west and one on the east. Half the land within 1 1-2 miles of a railroad.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE BOOKLET

It Tells Interesting Facts About This Southern Paradise Now Open to the Public

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A pass over the Washington and Choctaw Railroad will be cheerfully given to prospective settlers and investors who wish to visit this reservation in person and verify our statements. To settlers we are offering Free Transportation of families and effects, over W. & C. Railroad, when they move upon our lands.

This Coupon Opens the Door to Prosperity.

6193

Washington & Choctaw Land Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Send me full information about your $17.50 per acre lands, with terms; I am interested from the standpoint of

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Send me full information about your near-townsite tracts of land, with houses erected on them. I am interested in

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BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

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AGENTS—Handy Hame Fastener. Every horse owner buys at sight. 200 per cent. profit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wool Fat is your harvest. The great hoof softener for horses' feet and sores of all kinds. Exclusive territory; sample and terms free. E. J. Worst, Ashland, O.

PERMANENT—profitable employment for salesmen and farmers, handling consignments of Seeds, Feed, Silos and specialties. Lake Erie Seed Co., Lackawanna, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED—Reliable men that can furnish team and wagon to travel in the country and sell old established line of medicines, flavorings, spices, soaps, toilets, condition powders, etc. Permanent work. Pay big. Write today for free copy of "Opportunity." It tells how. Seminole Indian Medicine Company, Boone, Iowa.

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Farm Lands For Sale

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FOR SALE—Southeast Mo. Mississippi Co., rich re-claimed, drained lands will produce fine wheat, corn, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, stock or field peas, all kinds of vegetables, fruit, a good stock country; water 20 to 25 feet deep. When looking for a location why not investigate our lands? Located just south of Illinois; mild winters and good healthful climate. For particulars and prices write for descriptive folder; it is yours for asking; we can please you. Address M. W. Mayes, Charleston, Mo.

IOWA FARMS FOR SALE—120 acres, 3 miles from a good town. Has a good 5-room house, one of the best barns in the neighborhood, good double crib, good machine shed, 2 good wells and windmill, 25 acres fenced hog tight. Price $130 per acre. 160 acres, 3 miles from good town. Good house, good barn, new double crib, large orchard and vineyard, and all good farm land. Price only $130 per acre. S. C. Carl's Real Estate Agency, Lone Tree (Johnson Co.), Iowa.

LEARN THE FACTS about the balmy, delightful Gulf Coast Country and its opportunities in business, farming, dairying, tobacco, truck, etc., by sending 25 cents to the Onlooker, Foley, Baldwin County, Ala., for three months' trial subscription. It tells what's actually going on. Sample free.

MONTANA FARMS—In the famous Judith Basin. Write to The Farmers' Land Co., Lewistown, Mont. A company of farmers that save thousands of dollars each year to buyers. Wheat yields 50 bushels per acre. Fine climate. Cheap land.

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I WANT TO BUY a reasonable priced farm or business from owner. Give description and price, address Box 958, Cherry Valley, Ill.

WANTED—Farms and businesses. Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fencing and Posts

FENCE POSTS—made to last a lifetime; any kind of wood; cost little; circulars free. John Gustin, Beaverton, Ore.

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL—You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Ferrets

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. De Kleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Help Wanted—Male

HELP WANTED—MALE—Young men to learn automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chaffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big; work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

"PATENTS THAT PAY"—Protect your idea! 2 books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent," and 61-page Guide. Free report as to patentability. E. E. Vrooman, 838 F St., Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Pets

FOY'S BIG BOOK—Money in poultry and squabs. Tells how to start in small and grow big. Describes largest pure-bred Poultry Farm in the world and gives a great mass of useful information about poultry. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators and brooders. Mailed for 4c. F. Foy, Box 45, Des Moines, Iowa.

WRITE SWONGER—for prices on Duroc hogs, Scotch Collie dogs, White P. Rocks, Buff Leghorn chicks. Z. E. Swonger, De Graff, Ohio, No. 1, Box K.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 344 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Write for prices. Established 1875.

Raw Furs Wanted

WRITE for prices to C. L. Kenny, Enon Valley, Pa., buyer and exporter of Raw Furs. Honest assortment; highest prices; prompt returns.

Sheet Music

50c SHEET MUSIC 10c—Rosary, Palms, Calvary, Anchored, Jerusalem, Lost Chord, and 1,400 other regular 50c numbers postpaid 10c each. Write for catalogue. National Music Emporium, Farmer Desk, Albany, N. Y.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED, honest, sober and industrious farm hand wants position anywhere to take charge and act as foreman in general farming. C. B. Woodlin, Dias Creek, N. Y.

Tobacco Cures

NI-KO FOR TOBACCO HABIT—Send your name only. Safe, sure, permanent. King Ni-Ko U., Wichita, Kansas.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m., after assisting the men in the opening exercises of their meeting.

Letters received by president were on the table. Letter read from Mrs. Culbertson, of Three Rivers, Mich., containing words of greatest praise to the workers in this movement and promised her loyal support and membership. Letters from C. A. Mastin, John P. Stelle, Mrs. Gilman Minn., and others but time was short and all were not read. Rising vote of thanks was tendered to all those who remembered our convention day.

An excellent paper was read by Miss Elsie Mathews on Educational Work in our Society. Request made that this paper be printed.

Address by President Howey on progressive work in our Society, showing much progress in past year.

Committee announced reports ready. Committee reporting in order named, each giving ideas and recommending work to be done.

Reports accepted.

Many earnest talks were made by members on the organization work, showing the determined spirit of the members to have our Society advance. Talks were made by Mrs. Kidder, Mrs. Sheperd, Mrs. Howey and Mrs. Murphy. The latter spoke at length and with much vigor on working for Equity. She said that Equity should be our first work and we should be always ready to do our part. Mrs. Murphy won much applause.

The question of a National Union brought out many expressions, all of which conveyed the strong impression that we should keep our Society independent from the men's Society of Equity.

Report on Society buttons, literature and stationery accepted.

Report on Memorial day and funeral form in the society. Accepted.

Memorial resolpution adopted and recorded in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Masten and Mrs. Elisa M. Stelle, both having passed away during the year.

The question of close or open meetings in the society resulted in a vote for open meetings and giving the locals permission for closed meetings when advisable.

The business session was not called, owing to the absence from home of our treasurer. This session will be held at an early date.

Adjourned in form at 6:30 p. m.

SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting was called on Oct. 22. A large number attended, and election of officers and other business transacted.

Officers elected for the year are:

President—Mrs. James Howey.

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. John Schreoder.

Secretary—Mrs. DeEtte Balser.

Treasurer—Mrs. Nellie Thompson.

Directors—Mrs. Frank Kidder, first; Mrs. Mentha Myers, second; Mrs. Sadie Crowell, third; Mrs. Rose Bartholomew, fourth; Mrs. Alice Shepard, fifth.

State Organizers elected:—Mrs. Worth Culbertson, Centerville, Mich.; Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg, Mich.; Mrs. Martha Myers, Evert, Mich.; Miss Elsie Mathews, East Jordan, Mich.

Sections 3 of the resolutions adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That this Society as coworkers with the Farmers Society of Equity, should assist and aid the work of pledging and maintaining a profitable price for potatoes this fall. Adopted.

Section 6 of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, that a vote of sincere thanks be given to all our friends and sisters who have so nobly aided our Society and to friends who have sent greetings to this convention. Also that our thanks are extended to the editors of the Charlevoix County Herald, and of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, for the use of their columns for the past year. Special thanks given to Mr. Reynolds of Bellaire for his kind attention for the comfort of the State convention. Carried by standing vote.

Adjourned.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say farewell for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they cure where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 35 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Big Money for Hides and Furs

Andersch Brothers, Dept. 35, Minneapolis, Minn., created a sensation by announcing their decision to buy Hides and Furs direct from the farmer and trapper, paying them 10 to 50 per cent more money than local buyers. That they have verified their announcement is proven by their 100,000 regular customers, scattered throughout the U. S. and Canada, and who by their continued patronage, testify to their satisfaction. The firm has been in the Hide and Fur business for 25 years.



Most readers will remember the remarkable success of their "$10,000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide," a 450 page book, the acknowledged Encyclopedia of Hunting and Trapping, which with its many illustrations, secrets, interesting articles on Skunk, Fox and Mink Farming, lightening methods of skinning, etc., has revolutionized the trapping world.

FREE BOOK ON CANCER

Every person suffering from Cancer should read the new illustrated book recently written by a noted authority on this disease. Sent free to any one interested. Write today. Address Dr. O. A. Johnson, Suite 874, 1233 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The Third Power

"It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

Should be read by all farmers.
English Edition, 25c postpaid.
German Edition, 50c postpaid.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

—50 Envelopes 30c—

Send 30c for 50 fine white envelopes—full size—with your name and address in corner. Guaranteed best work. Sure to please or money back.

EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, Indiana

$3.00 a month—10 cts a day will buy a Farm in Florida that should yield $5,000 a year profit

The map below shows you how nicely our land is located at BUNNELL—the biggest LITTLE town in the State of Florida. The main line of the Florida East Coast Railroad runs through it. Two towns—BUNNELL and DUPONT—are located on our land. The great MOODY ROAD—60 feet wide—has already been built from St. Johns Park on the west to the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The KING'S ROAD (an automobile road) extending the full length of the state, from Jacksonville to Miami—borders our land on the east. The FLORIDA EAST COAST CANAL, an inside waterway which extends full length of the state, lies just east of us, which gives us water transportation and water freight rates. BUNNELL NOW HAS a Trunk Line Railroad, a Sawmill, a Shingle Mill, a Turpentine Still, a General Store, a Furniture Store, a Drug Store, a Bank, a School, a Church, an Hotel, a Livery Stable, 100 Houses, 400 Inhabitants and 25,000 Acres of Good Farming Land.

N. McQueen, Pres. of Hastings (Fla.) Bank, Says:

"I am familiar with the lands around Bunnell. I have been over nearly every acre of the land owned by the Bunnell Development Co., and I believe their land is equally as good as the land around Hastings, AND IN SOME RESPECTS IT IS BETTER. I can see no reason why those who purchase the Bunnell land should not meet with the same wonderful success as the farmers around Hastings. I know the Directors of the Bunnell Development Co. personally, and I regard them as men of high standing and strict integrity, capable of carrying out any contract they may enter into." [*Signed*] N. McQUEEN,
President Hastings Banking Co., Hastings, Fla.

NOTE.—Hastings is famous for its potato-growing. Buyers come here from all over the U. S. and buy the crop in the field. $750,000 were paid for the 1909 crop. Mr. McQueen's statement, therefore, is of the utmost importance.

Our Iron Clad Guaranty

We, personally, and as the officers of The Bunnell Development Company, hereby guarantee and warrant that the lands sold by The Bunnell Development Company are exactly as represented; that no interest shall be charged; that we will pay the taxes on every farm until warranty deed is delivered to purchaser; we guarantee to deliver warranty deed, free of encumbrance, to every purchaser, upon the completion of his contract; we guarantee to refund the full amount paid us, together with 8% interest, in accordance with our contract, to every purchaser who is dissatisfied; we further guarantee and warrant that every purchaser will make at least 10% profit on his investment the first year.

Attest: I. I. MOODY, Pres.
CLAUDE E. STEWART, Secy. J. F. LAMBERT, Treas.

Read These Endorsements From Other Influential Men

FROM SENATOR ZINN—"Strong, influential men comprise the directorate of the Bunnell Development Co. Mr. I. I. Moody, the President, and Mr. J. F. Lambert, Treasurer, are gentlemen of high standing and sterling worth, and St. Johns County points to them with pride. Their land at Bunnell and Dupont is similar to the Hastings lands. I commend the Bunnell Development Co., their proposition and their lands. A hearty welcome and independence awaits the investor and farmer in St. Johns County."

(Signed) LEWIS W. ZINN,
State Senator 2nd Senatorial District, St. Augustine, Fla.

FROM REPRESENTATIVE MAC WILLIAMS—"Mr. I. I. Moody and Mr. J. F. Lambert, President and Treasurer, respectively, of the Bunnell Development Company, are honorable gentlemen and among the foremost citizens of St. Johns County. They are men of financial strength, strict business integrity and high standing. I endorse them and their enterprise—The Bunnell Development Co."

(Signed) WILLIAM A. MAC WILLIAMS.
Member of the House of Representatives from St. Johns County.

STOP

10% Profit Guaranteed

We are so confident that this land will increase in value right away that we will guarantee you 10% profit the first year. We mean exactly what we say. If you purchase a farm and are unable to sell it the first year for more than 10% profit, or if you consider the land has not enhanced in value more than 10% the first year, we will, upon demand, PAY YOU IN CASH an amount equal to 10% on your investment.

If You EVER Intend to Buy—BUY NOW

We do not believe that ever again will you have such an opportunity as this to buy good land, near a good town, on a good railroad, at such a low price, AND ON THE EASY TERMS OF 10 CENTS A DAY! **If you are ready to move on your farm and work it, BUY NOW, and you can take off your first crop next winter.** If you are NOT ready to move on your farm at once, BUY NOW, while the price is low and the terms VERY EASY. **Even if you never intend to live on your your farm, BUY NOW, and you will probably see your investment double—TRIPLE—QUADRUPLE in value in a very short time.** You are not required to live on your farm unless you want to. YOU MAY SIMPLY HOLD IT AS AN INVESTMENT, or you may rent it to some one else to work on shares. **Hundreds of farmers will move on this land, which will make every acre worth more money.** New roads will be built; new houses will go up, and thousands of dollars will be spent for improvements on this land. We honestly believe that those who purchase NOW will make a handsome profit within the next year.

We will sell 100 five-acre tracts, 100 ten-acre tracts and 100 twenty-acre tracts at $20 an acre, and on terms equivalent to only 10 cents a day.

We can sell only 300 farms on these terms. The rest of our land must bring $25, $30, $35 and $40 an acre.

We offer these 300 farms at this low price and on the easy terms of 10 cts. per day, in order to start the colonization of our land quickly. The lucky 300 people who secure these 300 farms will have an extraordinary bargain, for the land will probably double in price within the year.

The land is good. Land that will yield $200.00 to $1,200.00 an acre profit every year **MUST** be good.

The location is ideal. Not in a wilderness, but right in the heart of a well governed community.

Crops yield abundantly and come on the market in the winter, when prices are the highest.

The temperature is mild and pleasant during the winter months and not excessively hot during the summer.

The natural rainfall is abundant; an average of 49 inches a year is enough for every crop except celery.

We are located in the artesian belt, and every acre of our land is subject to flowing wells.

The transportation is good. We have a good trunk line railroad and water transportation as well.

The price is ridiculously low when you consider that land twelve miles north of us is selling for from eight to twelve times as much as we ask.

The terms are exceedingly liberal—$3.00 a month—10 cents a day—for a 10-acre farm; $6.00 a month for a 20-acre farm, etc.

You will have no taxes to pay until you receive warranty deed to your land.

You will have no interest to pay either on regular payments or deferred payments.

You will have no recording fees or commissions to pay, as we sell direct to actual purchasers only.

We will deliver warranty deed to your land, if you desire, when you complete one-half your payments.

We allow you 13 weeks' grace on each of your monthly payments under certain conditions, if you should desire.

In case of sickness we will allow you 13 weeks of grace to resume payments, if you should require it.

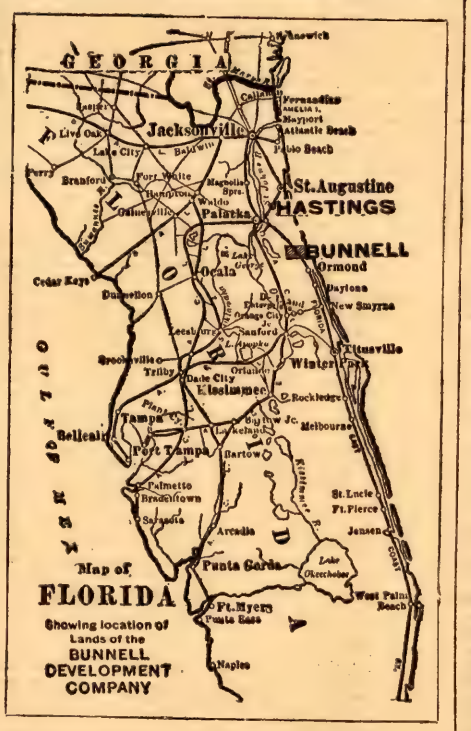
In event of death your heirs will succeed to all your rights, title and interest in your farm.

You have the right to sell or assign your farm at any time by simply giving us notice.

We allow you 90 days to inspect your farm, or to have some friend inspect it, or to secure a report on it from some person in Florida, and after such inspection, if you are not satisfied, we will refund the full amount paid us, and eight per cent interest besides, according to our contract.

We guarantee you 10 per cent profit the first year. Your bank allows you only 3 per cent.

If you have friends who wish to purchase, we will allot them farms next to yours. We are anxious to do all we can to accommodate you.



Study This Map

BUNNELL is where these farms are located, on the East Coast of Florida, and on the Main Line of the Florida East Coast Railroad. The famous Winter Resorts of Florida are all around, while you can plainly see how close Bunnell is to the famous orange orchards, vegetable farms and potato fields which have enriched their owners and made Florida world renowned. It is only 12 miles from HASTINGS, where the farmers made $750,000 on their potatoes last spring.

YOU RUN NO RISK

OUR PLAN PROTECTS YOU

You run no risk when you buy this land without seeing it. Our "Money-Back Plan" protects you. We allow you 90 days (3 months) after you buy to inspect the land, or to have some friend inspect it for you. If you want your money back, FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER, we will cheerfully refund every cent paid us and 8% interest besides.

We are confident that every one of these 300 farms will be snatched up quickly, so if you want to be one of the lucky 300 you will have to act — AND ACT AT ONCE.

So do not delay. Send the coupon below for **Free Books, Maps, etc. Do this today.** Remember, if you are not satisfied, we will refund your money according to our contract.

Can we make a fairer proposition than this ?

Send the coupon today

FOLD HERE, TEAR OFF AND MAIL TODAY FOR FREE BOOK AND MAPS

BUNNELL DEVELOPMENT CO., 719 Hartford Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Gentlemen: — As I want to be one of the lucky 300 to secure a farm on terms of 10 cents a day, I wish you would please send me your FREE BOOK, MAPS, ETC., which further explain about your land at BUNNELL, ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Name .....

Address .....

Send the Coupon Today if you want to be One of the Lucky 300

THE BUNNELL DEVELOPMENT CO., 719 Hartford Building, CHICAGO

We Want 100 People to Examine Our Florida Lands

We Pay the Round Trip Railroad Fare in Advance

Thousands of Northern people are buying land in Florida, and most of them have not made a trip of investigation. It is for this reason that we want 100 responsible people who are interested in the purchase of a valuable farm for themselves or their friends to go and see what is offered by us in the marvelously productive

North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm Tract

$1.00 Per Acre Per Month Buys a 10-Acre Farm

That Will Pay From $3,000 to $5,000 Per Year Planted to Fruits and Vegetables

We are the pioneers of colonization in Florida. We had the pick of the choicest land for a big fruit and truck farm development. Our soil experts rated this tract as over 40 per cent. better soil and better location than eleven other tracts examined. We expended many thousands of dollars in development work, buildings and demonstration farm operations to prove the value of our lands and the marvelous productiveness of the soil. It has paid us to do it and you as well as we will reap the reward. Hilliard and the farms are just 30 miles northwest of Florida's greatest city Jacksonville. The greatest railroad system that enters Florida passes directly through the tract—The Atlantic Coast Line Ry., double track, runs 20 passenger and 30 freight trains through Hilliard daily.

WISE INVESTOR We urge you to go and see the land you buy. Visit our tract—make careful investigation and you will have your confidence doubly assured.

HOME BUYER We urge you to make a visit of investigation and see the wonderful things other northern people are accomplishing on 10 and 20 acres—see the rapid development and be your own judge of the marvelous money-making power of this fruit and truck land at $21.00 per acre.

CONFIDENCE We know of no better way to inspire confidence in our land, its value as an investment and its money-making possibilities to the man who will work, than to offer to pay the round trip railroad expenses of 100 men to investigate for themselves and their friends.

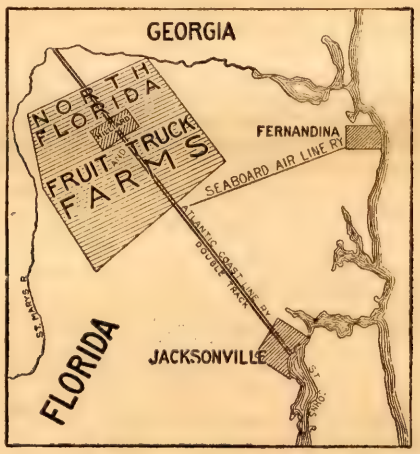
The men who go to Hilliard at our expense are to represent at least 20 of their friends or interested prospective buyers who desire to invest in land. There is no obligation to make the purchase unless our land is found to be as represented.

A CLUB OF 20 You can get up a club of 20 interested buyers. We will help you—they can elect you to make the trip. We will pay your expenses.

We know there is no land in Florida as well located from the standpoint of transportation, healthfulness, pure water, and favorable climatic conditions, both summer and winter, as the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms.

RICHEST LAND IN FLORIDA We know there is no such an uniform body of rich, fertile, highly productive land in Florida as the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms. We urge you to go and see the land—the surroundings—the wonderful resources—the new as well as the rich old fruit and truck farms—the company's demonstration farm. See the winter-grown vegetables now flourishing. See how easy it is to make from $3,000 to $5,000 a year on 10 acres that you can buy now for $210.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW You can make reservation and selection of ten, twenty or forty acres now and get the choicest land nearest the town of Hilliard and the railroad, and just as soon as the club of 20 is formed we will send you the order for the round trip railroad ticket. Price per acre $21.00—$1.00 per acre per month.



THIS IS THE KIND YOU BUY AT $10 PER MONTH Do you know that the great Atlantic Coast cities and cities as far west as Omaha depend absolutely on the Florida Fruit and Truck Farms for early February, March and April strawberries, celery, Irish potatoes, cabbage, lettuce and radishes? With one of these farms you can have an income that can be depended on year after year and you can get it if you save just $10 a month—34 cents a day.

OUR GUARANTEE You can make your application for 10, 20 or 40 acres now and if not exactly as represented by us in our literature when you make your trip of investigation we will refund you what you have paid in accordance with our contract.

OUR ENDORSEMENTS as to our responsibility and business integrity are Chicago Title & Trust Co., Chicago, capital and surplus $7,000,000; Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago; any bank in Jacksonville, Florida; R. D. Stitt, Sec. Board of Trade, Hilliard, Florida, and hundreds of buyers whose names we will gladly give you.

NO INTEREST AND NO TAXES till payments are completed. You don't have to pioneer—these Fruit and Truck Farms are in the heart of civilization—near Jacksonville one to three miles from the Atlantic Coast Line Ry., which has a big 20-car switch track at Hilliard, a city with telegraph, long distance telephone, two schools, churches, three general stores, and these North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms join on to and are a part of this growing town. We sell on easy terms—$1.00 per acre per month.

WHAT TEN ACRES MEANS TO YOU FIRST A money making investment and a home in the finest all year round climate in the world. Northern Florida is warm in winter and there are no extremes of heat in summer.

SECOND—You can make a good living, eat June vegetables and fruits in January and sell your crops for cash, and earn from $3,000 to $5,000 each year.

THIRD—These North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms are all upland, no swamps, rich sand loam and will grow the finest fruit and vegetables surer, better and more to the acre than in any other section of the South. Every acre in every 10-acre farm is tillable land.

FOURTH—You don't have to know farming to make one of these 10-acre farms pay you big money.

FIFTH—You can hold it as an investment and sell at 100 per cent. advance by the end of the first year.

EARLY SELECTION You have the advantage right now, of securing a fine location near the town of Hilliard and the railroad by making application for 10, 20 or 40 acres and when you have had time to read our literature and have satisfied yourself that the land is what you desire you can make further reservations for the club of 20. We take all the risk and gladly do it. Every man who goes to Hilliard and investigates the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms wants more land and buys it if he can. $1.00 per acre per month.

MORE THAN 1,000 HAVE BOUGHT We have already sold to over 1,000 northern men. Hundreds are moving to their farms this winter.

We know there is not another tract of land in America sold as advantageously and as cheaply as this land, nor is there as good land,nor is there a company selling land in America today on such terms, offering to send one hundred men to investigate the land and the possibilities, and paying the expenses of the entire round trip.

We, therefore, urge that you write immediately and get our literature, the plan of selling and every detail. We will not pay the expenses of more than a hundred men.

More than two hundred have gone at their own expense within the last four months, and the purchases and sales they have made on their return warrants us to make this offer to pay the railroad expenses in advance to one hundred men who will present at least 20 prospective purchasers. Write us for our terms. The following is a description of our proposition. Read it carefully and send today for our literature.

HERE IS WHAT OUR COMPANY OFFERS YOU: We will have delivered to you immediately upon receipt of your application for one of these 10, 20 or 40 acre North Florida Fruit and Truck farms a certificate of purchase which is issued by the Chicago Title & Trust Co., capital $5,000,000. The title to the entire tract is held in trust for the benefit of purchasers by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, one of the strongest, safest and best guarantee title and trust companies in the United States.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO IRRIGATE fight crop pests, nor watch the heavens for rain. There is no chance for failure of crop. The rainfall in Northern Florida averages 80 inches and comes every month in the year. It always has rained 80 inches a year as long as any farmer, low living in Florida, can remember.

You owe it to yourself to take advantage of this opportunity. There never was a time when a land company would pay the railroad fare of a prospective purchaser. More than 1,000 farms have been sold in less than six months and the purchasers now hold their land at $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. We will give you full particulars regarding the payment of your railroad fare, how and why we do this. Send coupon today.

Cut Out Coupon. Mail It Today. Be One of the 100.

CORNWALL FARM LAND CO.,
1542 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SIRS:—Please send FREE your literature and the plat of your North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms, also proposition on your paid in advance trip to Florida.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

SEND FOR LITERATURE

We will send you a book of pictures on the farms, the new improvements, the town of Hilliard, and a book about the wonderful development of truck farming in northern Florida.

Our proposition to pay your railroad fare is good until January 1st, 1910. We will arrange so you and your friends each can secure 10, 20 or 40 acres of this land in the heart of the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm District, at $10 a month, and besides we will give you a building lot 25x125 absolutely free in the town of Hilliard, adjoining these farms. Many fruit and truck farms in the Jacksonville district net $250 to $600 per acre every year.

2,000 NEWSPAPERS

We are advertising in over 2,000 newspapers and we may not have an acre for sale in thirty days. Better send your reservation today.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR RESERVATION.

CORNWALL FARM LAND CO.,
1542 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please make reservations of 10, 20, or 40 acres, nearest to Hilliard (draw line through number of acres not desired) without obligation to me until I can look over your literature which please send me free.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

Cornwall Farm Land Company

1542 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

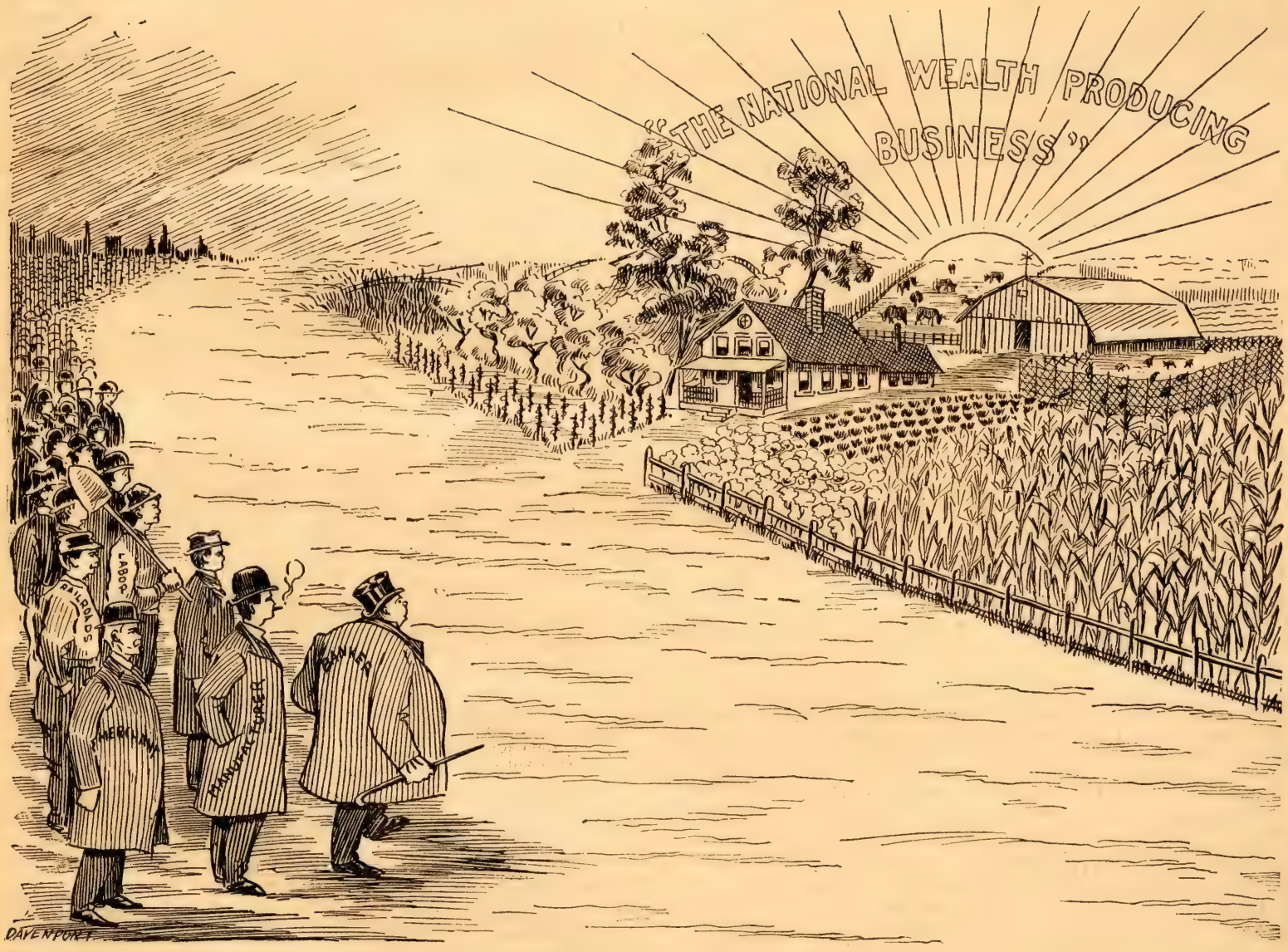
CIRCULATION OF THIS ISSUE IS 100,000 COPIES

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA DECEMBER 1, 1909 | Number 23

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAN FOR EQUITY



The manufacturer figures his factory output upon the agricultural prospects. The wholesale merchant contracts for his merchandise and machinery according to the crop outlook. The retail merchant buys his goods from the wholesale dealer in quantities that correspond with the local conditions of the crops. The railroad company regulates its equipment, repairs and purchase of new engines and cars by the report of the condition of crops through the country it serves. The banker of the agricultural district watches the crops from planting to harvesting, and his crop report to the bankers of the East is the factor which governs the interest rate on time loans, based upon the amount of money that will be needed to move the fall crops.

(See Page Five.)

THERE IS NO OTHER PAPER LIKE THIS IN THE WORLD
It is the paper that gets right prices for farmer's crops. Send 50 cents and get it two full years. Each number is worth more than this price.
400 PAPERS TEACH PRODUCTION; THIS ONE ALONE MARKETING



Every Family That Receives this Paper Will Want Some Beautiful Christmas and New Year Post Cards. Let me Give Them to You FREE!

PROBABLY three-fourths of the farmers will select the papers they will read in 1910, this month. There are papers and papers that they will be solicited to subscribe for, and some of them may be old-time favorites. I would not ask anyone to not subscribe for them, but not one of them can fill the place of this paper.

There are lessons in this paper for farmers that they cannot get elsewhere; lessons of the most vital importance. UP-TO-DATE FARMING alone taught the great lessons on marketing that have nearly revolutionized American agriculture at its distributing end, and is directly or indirectly responsible for farmers receiving hundreds of millions of dollars more as a result.

Other farm papers have taught how to grow crops but not one of them has taught how to market them to get their value. This was left for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Therefore, every farmer should be a subscriber to this paper. **Not one can afford to do without it because it contains what all others lack.**

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS will soon be here. Before that time every family, and nearly every member of every family will want to send a joyful Christmas greeting to each friend and wish all a happy, prosperous New Year. Many presents will be given, but each person has more friends than he can afford to give expensive presents to. Here I can help them and every family should have a lot of my beautiful new CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS post cards. The receiver will usually prize one of these beautiful cards as highly as a present.

My cards are new. They cannot be obtained from any other publisher. I don't sell them but give them to our subscribers. They are printed in many colors and finished with gold and silver and embossed. Their beauty cannot be portrayed in a black and white print or described with words. They must be seen, when all will exclaim: I had no idea they could be so beautiful! Remember, I **guarantee they are the most beautiful souvenir CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS post cards and their superior cannot be gotten elsewhere.**

If your subscription has expired, or if it expires this month, I want you to renew now, in DECEMBER. If your subscription is paid ahead, even almost a year, I want you to extend it NOW another year. In short, I want a renewal NOW from each present subscriber, regardless of when his time expires. I also want each subscriber to help increase our circulation.

Below is my offer. Read it slowly so you will understand it.

See as many of your neighbors as possible, and tell them about UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Get 5 of them to give you 20 CENTS each for a FULL YEARS subscription—$1.00. Send the dollar to me with the names and I will send each of them THE PAPER A FULL YEAR AND 15 OF MY NEW, BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS POST CARDS; or, let them give you 50 CENTS for TWO YEARS and I will send such, 50 OF THE POST CARDS.

AND THIS IS WHAT I WILL GIVE YOU:

On recipt of the club of FIVE I will at once send you 50 of the Christmas and New Years cards and guarantee them to be the most beautiful and richest you ever saw or will return the money. If you can get a larger club than 5 I will send 10 more cards for each additional subscriber. Thus a club of 10 will get you 100 post cards all different.

If you cannot possibly get a club then please extend your own time a year, 25 cents and I will send 15 cards; or two years, 50 cents, and I will send 50 cards.

My sets of 50 are put up with special reference to the needs of a family and this number is about what the average family will need for Christmas and New Year days.

My sole object in making these offers is to increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I hope the reward I offer for a club will be sufficient to induce some member of each family to send a club of neighbors. They may be old or new subscribers, but please state plainly, which.

Please send your club, or own renewal, the day you read this if possible, so you will get your BIG reward.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Changes. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your postoffice give old as well as new.

Important. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

MANURE SPREADERS PAY

We always believed a manure spreader to be one of the most profitable machines used on the farm, both in its time-saving and money-making qualities. We have always advocated their use, feeling certain that a farmer could put his money to no better use than to invest in one of these machines. But we wanted to find out first-hand from our subscribers who had actually used them, just what they thought of their value. So we wrote a letter to several, and among the questions asked were the following:

Is a manure spreader really worth its original cost and the cost of operating it?

Do you use a spreader, and what results have you obtained from its use?

What make do you use, and has it given satisfaction?

Below are a few of the replies we received:

If one has much manure to spread, a spreader is worth all that it costs to keep it up and operate it. I have used a spreader, and am well pleased with the results. I use a Galloway. It is the equal of the best, if not the best made. It is all they claim for it.—Ives L. Brown, Waring, Tex.

I think that a spreader is as profitable a machine for a farmer to have as any of the other implements, being a labor-saver and increasing the yield of crops. Figuring the price of a manure spreader with the labor it saves, and the good it does for the land, and the better work that it does than by spreading with a fork, I think that a spreader will pay for itself as well as many other implements, because it will last a long time with proper care. I have a spreader. It is a Galloway spreader, and I think that I can say something about the Galloway being one of the simplest spreaders I have seen. It is durable in every respect. If I were in need of another spreader, the Galloway would be the kind that I would get. I want to recommend the Galloway spreader, because I am well pleased with the work it does, and the way it is put up. Mr. Galloway is saving the farmers money on spreaders as well as other articles, which he sells.—Chas. O. Anderson, Minden, Neb., R. R. No. 3.

I have a spreader, and it is fully worth its cost and up-keep. I have used it on a crop of corn only, and the results are very good. I have a Galloway Wagon Box spreader, and have used it for about 250 loads. Nothing has broken or even worn, and it has done good spreading. If I was to buy another machine, it would be a Galloway. It will spread all kinds of manure, wet and dry, long and short, heavy and light.—J. H. J. Malm, Gothenburg, Neb.

No stronger evidence is needed of the value of these machines than the above statements of these practical farmers, who have tried the machines, and are competent to give an opinion as to their true worth.

If two head of horses, two or three head of cattle, a few hogs, etc., are kept, a manure spreader is as necessary as a plow. It will quickly pay for itself in allowing the manure to be spread properly and rapidly. Our advice is this: If you do not now own a Manure Spreader, get one, and the quicker you get it, the better.

If you want an organ or piano and can't spare all the money at once you should send to the Cornish Co., Washington, N. J., for their piano and organ book, telling how they allow two years' time for payment of their instruments. The book is free if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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Do Not Understand Our Market Corners

THE British press, and we suppose the British public, do not very well understand the "cornering" of grain and other products on our markets. Referring to last year's Patten "corner" of wheat, the London Spectator says:

> If, as the public assumes, Mr. Patten is acting arbitrarily, then it is quite certain that sooner or later he will suffer for his rashness. In effect, he has made a heavy bet that wheat will be scarcer some months hence. If wheat is not going to be scarcer, he loses his bet, and pays the price. On the other hand, if wheat is really to be scarcer, as Mr. Patten believes, it is very doubtful whether he has not benefited rather than injured the general public by his present speculation. The effect of that speculation is to discount the future rise.

But the success of the deal, the winning of the bet, does not so much depend upon the actual scarcity of the commodity as upon the gambler's ability to control the supply. Before the "corner" is attempted, the speculator seeks to buy up or at least to take an option on so much of the supply as to enable him to control the market, and the only risk he takes is as to whether there is yet enough of the commodity outstanding to break the prices after he has made them. To guarantee the success of the deal, he must arrange for the immediate purchase of all that may be offered below his price, and its prompt withdrawal from the market. In raising the price, therefore, he is but increasing the value of his own property, and since it is a commodity that must be had for daily use, he very soon has the consuming world completely at his mercy.

The wager is not laid on the real scarcity of the commodity, as the Spectator seems to believe, but, as we have already said, upon the ability of the dealer to buy up and hold it. Hence the rise in price is not of much benefit to the growers, because the product is no longer owned by them. The consumer, however, must bear the full weight of the market disturbance, for the increased price of the raw material flows immediately to the finished product, and the consumer must pay it because he cannot be without the article, bread, for instance.

Another element enters into these deals that is not considered by our British friends, nor does it receive sufficient attention in this country. It is, in fact, the real gambling feature of the transaction. In accordance with our system of option dealing, speculators sell large quantities of the commodity, wheat, for instance, of which they may not possess a grain, but the theory of the deal is that they will obtain and deliver it at a future date. The fact of the transaction is, however, that at the future date they will pay or receive the differencce in the actual price at the date of delivery and the contract price at the time the alleged purchase was made. The buyer now has the supply at his control, and it is impossible for the seller to obtain what he contracted to deliver. He must, therefore, pay to the buyer the difference in price; and, since the buyer has control of the supply, he also controls the price, and has the seller at his mercy. It is thus that millions are made and lost in a day on 'Change, and the consumers suffer, but the producers do not benefit by it.

Lesson of the Tobacco Growers

IT must be confessed that the tobacco growers of Kentucky have afforded the world an object lesson. Confessedly in the cruel power of a buyer that had crushed all competition and forced the price of tobacco not merely below the profit line but below the living line; struggling with poverty thus forced upon them, not to enable others merely to do business, but to make millionaires of some, they tried many plans to wrest the power from their oppressors, and restore to them at least a living share of the wealth they were annually creating by their labor. These plans were tried heroically, but they all failed, until the equity plan came. That plan succeeded. The growers organized and pooled not only their crops but their issues. They spoke as with the voice of one man. There were no dissensions. Each man saw what was best for himself and his neighbors, and he did it. The plans of the trust were thwarted; the self-pricing monopoly buyer was defeated, and prices grew to figures that not only paid for producing the tobacco, but brought also a living surplus. The tobacco growers were happy. They had won a signal victory. They had good cause to rejoice, and the world, after all a friend of justice and fair dealing, rejoiced with them.

Then came an unseemly conspiracy at Indianapolis. The tobacco growers were not involved in it more than others, perhaps not so much; but selfish schemes developed, men with evil designs were unmasked, and both harmony and efficiency were destroyed.

Harmony broke at headquarters, though in no sense the fault of the plan or of the originator of the equity plan, it was easy for a lack of harmony to appear elsewhere. The tobacco growers began to quarrel among themselves. Some may have had schemes for personal aggrandizement. We do not know. For the sake of Equity and humanity we hope not. But the growers could not agree. Charges and counter charges characterized almost every proceeding. Many differences were mere quibbles, but they disturbed harmony and prevented unity, so essential to success in such a struggle. Now the differences are in the courts. We do not know how to express our regret. That a people brave enough and wise enough to win the victory over the power of greed that was won by the tobacco growers of Kentucky, should then yield to petty disagreements among themselves, is not only sad but it is humiliating, and it affords the world an object lesson that is not encouraging to agriculture. We hope sincerely all these differences may be speedily adjusted on the broad plan of equity, fairness and honesty, so that a united front may once more be presented to the trust, that the great victory gained after such a gallant fight may be repeated and made permanent. No personal scheme or individual preference should be allowed to get in the way.

Monopolizing National Resources

DR. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard College, and much in the public eye of late, is now head of the national conservation association of America, and, as such, has issued an appeal to the Congress and the people, to take immediate action to prevent the monopolistic control of the water powers and coal lands of the Northwest. Without mentioning names or making direct charges, Dr. Eliot's appeal is in line with the Pinchot charges made at the conservation congress. He declares the danger of such control is eminent; that more than 900 entries have already been made, and that the law is impotent to prevent the gobbling up of these great national resources.

The coal fields of Alaska are estimated to contain not less than fifteen billion tons of coal. These now belong to the government, the whole people, but Dr. Eliot declares they are being taken by private concerns at not more than $10 an acre, which the directors of the United States geographical survey assert is not one tenth of the actual value of the lands. This is what was asserted some months ago, and much of the responsibility for it was laid at the door of Secretary Ballinger.

But Mr. Ballinger is still "doing business at the old stand." His excuse is that the law and not himself is responsible not only for the monopolistic absorption of the Alaskan coal lands, but the water power sites also. But the law was made by that very class of people, or at their dictation, and of course it was so worded as to give them what they want. We are very much in favor of government by law, but when interested parties secure laws for their own benefit, laws that enable a favored few to rob the masses of the people, we rather like the Roosvelt policy that immediately says, "Thou shalt not," and considers the "accidental" weakness of the law afterwards. Where the purpose and intent of the law is clear, it is very poor policy to allow anybody to hide behind a technicality and rob the people.

Think what those Northwestern coal lands mean. They cannot be developed nor made very available for many years, and those who are now taking the ownership from the government, cannot realize greatly from them. But a few years hence, when the demand for coal has greatly increased, and the mines of the States have became measurably exhausted, then the owners of the Alaskan coal lands will have a power to tax far greater than the government itself. When that time comes, the government, and not corporate monopolies, should own those lands.

OLD CUSTOMS HARD TO BREAK OFF

BRADSTREET'S is the business and financial authority of the country. Replying to the allegation that farmers are wasteful in their methods, Bradstreet's for October 23, says:

> The American farmer has not been wasteful, extravagant and shiftless entirely from choice. His early environment lent itself to lack of care, and the prices paid for his products often led to robbing the soil to make both ends meet. If the present high level of prices lasts this latter policy will not be necessary, because there will be profit in the farmer or his successors doing things right instead of as in the past doing them rapidly.

Nothing truer could be said. The farmer has been fed on fulsome praise during campaigns, but when real benefits have been to bestow, they have gone to those who could make greater returns in controling votes. Bradstreet's is of this opinion also, and expresses it in the following unmistakable words:

> This country has for years unduly assisted manufacture, commerce and the activities that center in the cities, shutting its eyes to the fact that the farm is the basis of all industry, and that a prosperous agricultural industry is to a nation what good digestion is to a man. The result is a decline in agriculture, neglect, and, in many sections, decay.

We are glad such things are being thought of and so well expressed by others, and by those who are accustomed to being heard. The farmer is not wholly free from blame. He has found it hard to break off from old customs. As his father did so does he. He fails to note the difference in environment, and, therefore, does not adapt his efforts and methods to present requirements. But he is learning; and ere long his system of marketing will be such as to give him a profit that will enable him to do for his land what he has known ought to be done, but what he has felt himself unable to do.

THE TARIFF AND THE PEOPLE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is always careful to leave the discussion of party questions to the politicians, as matters no more our business than that of any other citizen. But once in awhile things crop out that prove beyond disputing that the voters of this country must hold the law makers to a strict accounting. It is now stated as a truth that previous to the going into effect of the new tariff law, enough of a certain article was rushed into this country to save the importers $300,000. The tariff was increased on that article to the extent that the difference between the old duty and the new on the quantity hurried into port, was the sum named.

What benefit was that saving to the buyers and users of that commodity? Not a cent. All that came in after the law went into effect had to pay the increased duty, and the selling price on this side had to be made enough higher to cover it. The price of that which got in in time to escape the effect of the new law was put to the price of that which came after, and the importers pocketed the $300,000 besides the normal profits, and the users of the article had to pay it. The users, therefore, of that one article in the quantity rushed in ahead of the law, had to pay $300,000 more than they would have been required to pay had the tariff not been "revised." That's the way it often works.

Trade Gambling Condemned

IN view of the fact that we have so persistently opposed that form of speculation known as option dealing, dealing in futures, or gambling on the boards of trade, it is gratifying to find such an article as the following in so able and prominent a publication as the Northwestern Miller. Calling attention to the fact that no such deals as our all too frequent grain corners in Chicago never occur in England, the Northwestern Miller says: says:

It would logically follow that if similar laws or similar conditions ruled the exchanges of America, such undoubtedly disastrous performances would be impossible, and the world would be left to regulate the price of bread by its supply of and demand for wheat, without the mischievous intervention of the daring speculator who takes advantage of the situation for his own selfish profit. The result would be a gradual raising or lowering of prices to which the world would adjust itself without stress or suffering.

The contention that such manipulations as those of Patten beneficently stimulate wheat production is not sound. If they should temporarily induce larger wheat acreage, the reaction due to over-production would naturally again sink it below the normal. Feverish activity, high prices due to speculation and corners, are not conducive to a healthy increase of wheat production. A normal, legitimate, reasonable advance, giving promise of being maintained steadily, encourages the grain grower to industry and extension of effort. The average crop is the thing to be considered and conserved, not the temporary inflation due to stimulated prices, bound in due course to react.

It is mere sophistry to attempt to cover the operations of a Leiter or a Patten with the mantle of philanthropy, intentional or incidental. They are simply ruthless, purely selfish and mercenary operations designed solely to put money in the purse of the speculator and for no other purpose. That they do so, if at all, at the expense of the poor and hungry of the world, is a fact too obvious to be denied. In the long run no good whatever results from them but an immense amount of evil, not only to legitimate business interests but to the consumers of bread. To prevent their recurrence is clearly within the power and the duty of the world's law-makers.

That others high up in the trade and business world, are thus following UP-TO-DATE FARMING to the front on this great question does not reduce our responsibility in the least. We are in this great struggle of the right against the wrong, and we shall continue the fight with the same earnestness we felt when we were the only one to express such sentiments. We are glad, however, to welcome every new recruit.

Farmers Being Educated

SOME of our agricultural contemporaries seem to ignore the effect of education upon farmers. One of them recently admitted that "many farmers are holding their wheat;" but would not accept any of the reasons given by others why they were doing so. The reason the paper itself gave was: "If farmers need money and have wheat to sell they sell it; if they do not need money, they hold the wheat." That is lucid certainly. Do farmers never sell anything until they need money? Then they are in worse straits than we thought them. We had the impression that many farmers have money in bank, and whenever they get satisfactory prices for their stuff they sell it, and put more money in the bank. The independent farmer sells when he pleases; the dependent one sells when he has to. We suppose our contemporary believes them all dependent on the will and whims of speculation.

But this paper, like one we mentioned sometime ago, contends that any farmer who refuses to accept the first offer made him, and holds his products for a more satisfactory price is himself a speculator. He is no such thing. A speculator is one who buys something to sell again, and depends for profits upon selling at a higher price than he pays. This cannot be made to apply to a farmer who holds what he has himself produced until he is offered a price he is willing to take. The harmful speculator, and the only kind we oppose, is one who has it in his power to compel the acceptance of a low price made by himself, and then to compel the payment of a high price also made by himself.

The reason "many farmers are holding their wheat" is because they understand the market better than they used it. They have learned that if any product is rushed onto the market all at once, the market becomes glutted, and there is an inevitable fall in price. This doctrine UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taught forcibly and persistently for many years. The average farmer may be a little slow to learn and to act; but farmers will learn, and it is because **they have learned** that they are holding their wheat and other products, and marketing different from what they used to.

Calling Them Down

THE needless expenditures of the national congress, amounting to inexcusable extravagance, is becoming a subject of every day discussion all over te country. In an address delivered not long ago by a well known financier of national reputation, after referring to federal scrutiny of railroad and other similar expenditures, the speaker said:

Under existing laws and regulations each item of expense of interstate railroads is subjected to closest inspection by the Federal authorities through the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the same business methods were applied to the Government cutting off useless and constantly increasing expenses, this Government could be run as cheaply as it was at the commencement of the Spanish-American war, since which time the annual operating expenses of the Government have increased $300,000,000. The public treasury is being drained until the Government is now issuing bonds to pay expenses and devising new methods of taxation.

I believe in fair and equitable taxation, be it inheritance, income or otherwise, but I believe in keeping our tax money at home for good roads and State purposes rather than sending it to Washington to add to the extravagance fund of the Federal Government, the demand for which is increasing with alarming rapidity.

* * * *

Increasing Governmental expenses and military extravagance are leading us to the condition of foreign Nations. Every farmer is interested in correcting this, and if every farmer would write to his Representative in Congress to encourage development and discourage extravagance, no more effective or better work could be accomplished.

Statistics show that in 1900 there were 5,500,000 farm owners and people engaged in farming pursuits, an increase in twenty years of only 33 per cent. Figuring on a proportionate increase from 100 to date, we now have about 6,500,000 farmers an increase of 50 per cent. in the last thirty years. There are now 465,000 government employes, an increase in thirty years of 200 per cent.; or, in other words, the number of government employes is increasing more than four times as rapidly as the number of farmers. If the same ratio of increase continues, it will be but a few generations until we have as many government employes as farmers.

We believe the hand writing is on the congressional wall. If there be no Daniel there to read it, it will be read at the polls and the verdict of the people will be put into the boxes.

CROPS ROTTING; NO CARS

THAT is the heading of an article which went the rounds of the press some weeks ago, and it was alleged that shippers in New Mexico and also in Michigan, were unable to get fruit cars, and their apples were, therefore, rotting in the orchards.

Now, whose fault was that? There are cars enough, no doubt, to do the year's business, but not enough to handle a year's supply of commodities in a few weeks. Fruit cars are costly things, and transportation companies can ill afford to provide enough to do the year's hauling in so short a time, to rust in idleness the remainder of the year. Apples can be stored in Michigan or New Mexico as safely as they can be in St. Louis, Chicago, or New York; and if so stored there would be plenty of cars to move them to meet the consumption demand. They could be hauled cheaper that way than when required to be all hauled at once, and then the growers would get the legitimate profits.

It does seem that farmers learn too slowly, or provision would already be made for holding such products until the demand for actual use called them out. The way is simple and can easily be worked out.

ONE CONGRESSMAN SEES IT

AS a remedy for the national deficit, UP-TO-DATE FARMING has urged the cutting down of expenses rather than the increase of taxation. Senator Beveridge of Indiana is on record in favor of the same remedy. Representative Tawney of Minnesota has recently expressed the same view. Mr. Tawney is reported to have said there is plenty of room to cut down expense. The increase in appropriations for the army for the last eight years exceeds $473,000,000, as compared with the eight years preceding the Spanish war, a sum $150,000,000 greater than the entire cost of the Panama canal. During the same period, continues Mr. Tawney, the increase of appropriations for the navy amounts to nearly $600,000,000, a sum greatly in excess of the total appropriations for the support of the whole government for any fiscal year prior to that of 1898. The combined excess for the army and navy for the eight year period named, amounts to more than a billion dollars, a sum more than a hundred and fifty million dollars greater than the total interest-bearing debt of the United States.

There is certainly room for reduction; but will expenses be reduced? Do the people rule? If not, why not?

THINKING ABOUT IT IN NEW ENGLAND

WE clip the following from the New England Homestead:

"A. B. Copeland of Massachusetts urged that the Patrons' Co-operative Association of Massachusetts State grange initiate a system of buying potatoes and apples of farmers, paying them in advance a certain percentage, with which taxes and other fall expenses can be met. Then, the organization can store the product and secure better prices than the farmers could if loaded onto the market at the rush harvest season."

It mut be admitted that the ideas of our New England friends are a little vague, but the central thought is there that better prices can be obtained for farm products if not "loaded onto the market at the rush harvest season." The practice of the dumper is getting unpopular everywhere, and we feel sure that the day will come, and indeed is not far distant, when farmers will dispose of their products in the same business way that others sell what belongs to them. They will supply the demand at equitable prices, but they will not voluntarily glut their own markets and thus destroy the prices that are their only source of income.

This of course involves preparation for storage, warehouses adapted to the preservation of the products stored in them, but these warehouses can be in the farming districts as well as in the consuming districts or adjacent to the city markets. We are glad the subject is being discussed by New England people. The proposition is so plainly necessary to profitable farming that thought and discussion can lead to but one result.

HAS THIS PAPER MADE YOU MONEY?

In the November 1st number we offered $20.00 in amounts ranging from $10.00 down to 50 cents for the best letters about **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** and its share in helping farmers to secure profitable prices for their crops and in making them free and independent business men. We have received many replies. The awards will be announced in the December 15th number and the prizes paid in time to be considered Christmas presents from **UP-TO-DATE FARMING.**

The questions asked were as follows:

1. How long have you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING?

2. Has it benefitted you?

3. State briefly in your own words the benefit you got from reading this paper.

4. Have you adopted the plan of asking your price for your crops over taking the price offered by others?

5. If so, has it been of financial benefit to you? How much? (Estimate in any one year, any one or more crops, or over a series of years).

6. How many other farm papers have you read regularly during this time?

Following is a specimen reply:

1. Have been a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING since May 1904, when it was 8x12 inches in size. Have preserved every number and have them bound in 6 vols. When I am done with them I will present them to the Public Libray, for the benefit of every person. I have the Third Power book also and loan it to my neighbors.

2. Very much.

3. Not only financially, but have gotten new and enlarged ideas in regard to selling all kinds of farm products. The reading matter is elevating and instructive. It can be read with profit by all the members of the family.

4. Have asked my own price for farm products, as far as it was possible, as there is no union of the Farmers Society of Equity here.

5. As I did not keep a strict account, I am not able to give the exact amount, but saved and made many dollars by following its teachings.

6. I subscribe for three other Farm Journals, but UP-TO-DATE is worth more than all the rest.

O. T. EVERHART, Hanover, Pa.

The contest closed with letters mailed December 1st, but we will be very glad to hear from many more subscribers who did not enter the contest. If you have ben benefitted by reading this paper the editors will be very glad to know it. Your letters will cheer us and spur us to make the paper even more helpful.

Address, **Editors UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Room R, Indianapolis, Ind.**

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAN FOR EQUITY

(Continued From Page 1.)

We have often quoted in these columns from Mr. James J. Hill, the great railroad man of the Northwest. We are now glad to make similar quotations from Mr. B. F. Yoacum, the railroad magnate of the Southwest. In an address recently delivered by Mr. Yoacum in Dallas, Texas, we find the following, which sounds to us very much like the language of prophecy:

An organized system upon business principles that will promote the interest of the farmer is inevitable. If those who are now giving the subject attention, do not find a way, others will. Such a movement is not impossible nor impracticable, and the progressive element of the farming interest of this country will take hold of it in a way to accomplish good and substantial results. No man or set of men can prevent it, for the principle is a correct one and will prevail.

Had Mr. Youkum used those words ten, or even five years ago, he would have been ridiculed for expressing such a sentiment, as was Mr. Everitt when he began to proclaim the very same doctrine in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and his "Third Power" book. It is very diffeent now. The world has been compelled to "sit up and take notice."

Mr. Yoakum gives the reason for his certainty of the final result, with some excellent advice as to how to bring it about, as follows:

The best business men come from the rural districts. They are as capable, can express their views as freely, as plainly and as concretely as men engaged in other lines of business. If the representative men of the farmers' organizations would come more in contact with men in other lines of business, getting the views and suggestions of others, and giving others the benefit of their own views, the intercommunication would have the effect of bringing about closer co-operative relations and a better understanding.

Again we say; had Mr. Yoacum used these words a few years ago he would have been ridiculed for expressing such sentiment, as Mr. Everitt was when he began to teach that farmers and other business men had interests in common and should co-operate to work them out. It is seldom farmers hear such words from eminent business men who have been so successful as to control immense interests and make their power felt and acknowledged all over the world. About the only good words they hear of themselves is the fulsome praise they receive from the politicians during election campaigns,—praise as hypocritical as it is shortlived, being forgotten as soon as the votes are polled.

But Mr. Yoacum is a teacher as well as a prophet. We quote from him the following sound instruction:

The farmers have not given the question of business methods in the conduct of their farming operations the careful consideration that so important a subject demands. The question is a big one, not only to the producers, but to the entire country. The welfare of every merchant, every banker, every manufacturer and every laborer is dependent upon the success of those engaged in farming, and the business of all is increased or decreased in proportion to the yield of agricultural products.

The manufacturer figures his factory output upon the agricultural prospects. The wholesale merchant contracts for his merchandise and machinery according to the crop outlook. The retail merchant buys his goods from the wholesale dealer in quantities that correspond with the local conditions of the crops. The railroad company regulates its equipment, repairs and purchase of new engines and cars by the report of the condition of crops through the country it serves. The banker of the agricultural district watches the crops from planting to harvesting, and his crop report to the bankers of the East is the factor which governs the interest rate on time loans, based upon the amount of money that will be needed to move the fall crops. Therefore every individual, regardless of occupation, has an interest in this National, wealth-producing business, and every-one is interested in doing all he can to accomplish two things—to increase the yield per acre and to advise business methods which will bring to the producer the right prices.

Yes, it all depends upon whether the farmer works or not, whether he succeeds or not, whether he makes good crops or not. Others have admitted that much, but it is seldom indeed that others have advised "business methods which will bring to the producer the best prices." Price cuts no figure in the usual address to farmers on farming. The general purpose of such addresses is to urge the production of the goods to fill the channels of trade to keep the distributors busy and the traders employed, with little concern as to the price the farmers themselves receive.

Speaking to the Southern farmer, Mr. Yoacum expressed the opinion that the farmers and the railroads should co-operate together, and work to each other's interst. "If," he declared, "through the co-operation of the railroads with the farmers of Texas, one cent a pound could be added or saved on the price of cotton, it would bring to the farmers, on a three million bale crop, an additional $15,000,000 annually." "It is better," continued the speaker, "for the farmers and the railroads to work together as I have outlined, the railroads aiding them in every way that is fair in building up their business and marketing their products."

If fifteen million dollars could thus be added to the income of the cotton planters of Texas, what might not be added, through like co-operation, to the income of the farmers of the whole country? And Mr. Yoacum makes this promise:

If the farmers organizations will co-operate, we will place a man in each state to help work out plans of co-operation with the agricultural interests, whose duty it will be to atend meetings in every county or district and help in every way to advance the intersets of both railroads and farmers.

We are glad to lay these things before the farmers of America. That our ideas are being accepted, and our plans adopted by the successful business men of the country, like the National League of Commission Merchants, and by such railroad magnates as B. F. Yoacum and James J. Hill, shows that progress is being made even beyond our reasonable hope or expectation. The remainder rests largely upon the farmers themselves. So far as education is concerned, "school will still keep." UP-TO-DATE FARMING will not relax a single effort. Selfish and designing men may put obstructions in our way, and sometimes discourage faint hearted farmers, but "we know our duty and will do it."

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



ALL that general business appears to need to maintain the present high degree of prosperity is seasonable weather.

Seasonable weather for December is cold weather, and retailers, jobbers and manufacturers are hoping for it. But the farmers business is less affected by the weather at this season. People and domestic animals must eat, if the weather is warm or cold, or wet or dry. True, there is a greater demand for clothing in cold weather than in warm, consequently a greater consumption of the farmers' wool and cotton. But these commodities will not go begging for a market no matter what the weather this winter. All that has been produced will be needed and are indispensible. From *Bradstreets* we learn that the cotton export values in October wer the largest ever recorded. From *The Financier* we quote as follows: "The 1098 American crop of cotton was a record one —14,753,000 bales—and spinners are at present well supplied with raw material. The 1909 crop, however, is a poor one estimated about 11,000,000 bales. While the visible supply will suffice for the first quarter of the year, a shortage of raw cotton is to be feared before the next crop."

From the most reliable estimates of the 1909 crops it appears that wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco and buckwheat made larger yields this year than last, while cotton, hay, barley, rye, flaxseed and apples yielded less than last year. The larger aggregate yields with almost a certainty of higher average prices foreshadow greater financial return to the farmers. The only conspicuous example of low price is in potatoes, but even these we predict will advance to a fair, profitable level of prices.

In grain it is worthy of remark that the visible supply of wheat increased less in two weeks now reported than in similar periods for some time. We believe the top visible will soon be reached and we predict that marketing will be controlled so as to maintain a price around $1.25 at Chicago. There is still a wide margin between cash and future wheat and some speculators are so foolhardy as to sell wheat for next July delivery at 97 5-8c. They evidently think the dumpers will not all be converted by that time.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on Nov. 13 was 37,869,000 bu. which was 2,382,000 bu. more than two weeks before, 16,422,000 bu. less than a year before and 10,005,000 bushels less than two years before.

The visible suply of corn on the same date was 4,466,000 bu. which was 442,000 bushels less than two weeks before, 1,220,000 bu. more than a year before and 1,118,000 bu. less than two years before.

The visible supply of oats on the same date was 20,161,000 bu. which was 1,385,000 bu. more than two weeks before, 3,854,000 bu. more than a year before and 6,525,000 bu. more than two years before.

The visible supply of barley on the same date was 6,909,000 bu. which was 839,000 bu. more than two weeks before, 2,432,000 bu. less than a year before and 1,032,000 bu. less than two years before.

The visible supply of cotton was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 12	Nov 5, 1909	Nov. 13, 1908
American ..3,680,151	3,512,651	3,289,159
Other kinds 622,000	447,006	553,000
Total 4,302,151	3,959,657	3,842,159

The closing prices of cash grain on November 22 were as follows:

CHICAGO—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.19½@1.23; two weeks before, $1.17@1.18. Corn, 63@64c; two weeks before, 63@63½c. Oats, 39½@41½c; two weeks before, 39@40½c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.23@1.25; two weeks before, $1.16@1.20. Corn, 59½@62½c; two weeks before, 61@62c. Oats, 39½@42c; two weeks before, 39½c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.20@1.24; two weeks before, $1.12@1.16. Corn, 59½c; two weeks before, 57½@60c. Oats, 39@42c; two weeks beforefi 40@42c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, No. 2, $1.23@1.26; two weeks before, $1.18@1.20. Corn, 58½@59c; two weeks before, 63½@64c. Oats, 42@43½c; two weeks before, 40½@41c.

NEW YORK—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.23@1.25. Corn, 72½@73c. Oats, 44½@46c.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat, No. 1 hard spring, $1.06½@1.06¾; two weeks before, $1.06⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.06@1.06¼; two weeks before, $1.06⅝.

Chicago futures for grain closed November 22, as follows:

WHEAT—Dec. $1.09½; May, $1.06⅛; July, 97⅝.

CORN—Dec. 60c; May, 61⅝; July, 60¾c.

OATS—Dec., 38⅞c; May, 41¾c; July, 39½c.

COTTON—New York cash price Nov. 22: Middling upland, 14.85c; two weeks before, 14.20c. Middling gulf, 15.10c; two weeks before, 14.45c.

POTATOES—Chicago, Nov. 19: Market displayed a better feeling for choice to fancy stock but prices have not shown any improvement. There is a large supply of poor stock on track and for this grade price remains weak. Supplies are being reduced slowly and the outlook is for better prices. Present receipts light,

Arrivals by cars with comparisons for the five days ending Nov. 18, follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	67	73	100
Tuesday	25	45	65
Wednesday	23	35	35
Thursday	32	35	55
Friday	33	33	40
Total, 5 days	180	221	295

Prices: Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan—Good, 40c; choice 42@43c; poor, 30@33c; very poor down to 15c; extra fancy, 46@48c.

HAY—Chicago, Nov. 19: Choice timotry, $14.50@15.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.50 $13.00. The price is the same as two weeks before.

BEANS—Chicago, Nov. 19: Choice handpicked Pea beans, $2.04@$2.08; mediums, same as Pea beans; Red Kidney, $2.35@2.70. The price is about the same as two weeks before.

APPLES—Chicago, Nov. 19: The feeling in the market was rather easy. Holders are adhering to former prices. Demand tame.

Prices: Ben Davis, No. 1, $2.25@2.50, fancy, $2.75@3.25; Jonathan, No. 1, $3.50@4.00, fancy, $4.50@5.00; Kings, No. 1, $2.75@3.00, fancy, $3.75@4.00; Spies, No. 1, $3.00@3.25; fancy, $4.00; Baldwins, No. 1, $2.50@2.75, fancy, $3.00@3.25; Greenings, No. 1, $2.50@2.75, fancy, $3.25@3.50.

EGGS—Chicago, Nov. 19: A steady feeling exists. Business centres principally on fresh laid eggs and the small offerings are quickly taken at good prices. Storage eggs are quiet.

The receipts of eggs at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	4,117	4,489	2,904
Tuesday	6,659	5,563	3,144
Wednesday	5,104	4,352	2,468
Thursday	4,793	3,820	3,624
Friday	4,017	4,701	3,910
Total 24,990		22,9252	16,350

Broom corn is selling in Chicago at $200 to $240 per ton.

Good, sound, dry corn, we believe, will sell in the Chicago market at 70 cents a bushel. Don't sacrifice your corn at husking time, but at the same tiem you can afford to take less from the field than from the crib.

Keep in mind the minimum prices printon this page.

Each year the "visibles" of grain are becoming more invisible because they exist on the farms.

The oats visible supply is getting too large. Market slower and keep the minimum price, 50 cents in your mind.

The population of this country is greater at the end of each year than at the beginning. Thus there are more people to feed and each person consumes and wastes more now than ever before in the history of the nation.

A crying necessity; greater acre yields and moderate prices for greater production. If the farms don't hump themselves to produce more there will be distress among the poor people who must be fed.

Some comparisons:

	Nov. 1906	Nov. 1909
Average price of hogs	$6.00	$8.10
Average choice steers	6.70	8.45
No. 2 red wheat	.73	1.19
No. 2 hard wheat	.73	1.08

49,000,000 acres sown to wheat in 1901—46,000,000 acres in 1909. Did we not tell you seven years ago that profitable prices would not lead to overproduction, but that profitable prices for all crops would cure the habit of jumping from one crop to anothers?

Because of sane, controlled marketing of farm crops, as this paper taught, better prices are being secured than ever before. As a result the 841,433,716 acres of farm land (1900 census) has increased at least $20 an acre average, or $16,828,674,320.00.

A hint to the bear speculator: what farmers get for one crop they expect for the next, and the're mighty apt to get it.

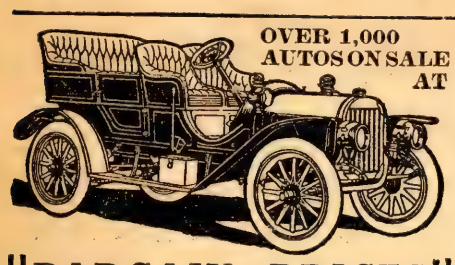
The average acre yields of our crops ought to be increased 5 per cent. annually to keep up with the increasing demand.

The world's visible supply of wheat is now 176,000,000 bushels; the record highest was in December 1906, 220,000,000 bushels.

(Continued on Page 22.)



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—New York Herald



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THE FARMER AND TAXATION

Taxation, like the poor, is always with us. Government must be supported, and public enterprises must be paid for. To do these things the money must be drawn from the people. The national revenues are raised by indirect taxation—duties on imports (tariff) and various internal taxes, known as internal revenue. State, county, municipal, town and district and most school revenues are raised by direct taxation, the assessment of a certain percentage of the value of the property owned by the citizens. In this species of taxation it has long been conceded that farmers are at a disadvantage. Their property is all open. Their capital is invested in real estate, which is valued for taxation without reference to the owner, or whether it has any owner or not, and if no owner pays the taxes the land itself is sold to pay them. The business of the assessor is only to determine the value of the lands. The personal property, even, the furnishings of the homes, is equally in the open, and finds its way to the tax books with equal certainty. But there are forms of property not so easily discovered, and that not infrequently escapes its share of the public burdens.

But the thought that prompted this article is that farm improvements increase taxation. The better the home, the more productive the farm, the better the stock, the higher it is all valued, and the greater the taxation. This cannot be regarded as much less than a premium on slothful farming. At all events, it operates as a discouragement to farm improvement. A writer in one of our exchanges puts it rather strongly, thus:

"If a man remodels his out buildings, puts a veranda or a balcony to his house, gives it a couple of coats of paint, lays out a lawn, sets out a nice evergreen hedge and ornamental trees, makes a driveway, puts up new fences and gates, what is the result? Along comes the assessor and raises the assessment on the house $500 or $1,000 and the land $500 more, although it is the same old farm with a new dress bought with the proceeds of the farm by manual labor. Why then should a farmer or any other man be taxed for such improvements?

Yes, "or any other man," for improvement of the home or property in town has a like effect on taxation. One would think it the province of government to encourage improvements rather than to discourage them, and that would certainly be good public policy. But we must leave the solution of the problem to those who make the laws, always remembering that the voters appoint the law makers.

SELECTING SEED CORN

It is admitted now, though the idea was scoffed at some years ago, that plants may be improved by selection and breeding as well as animals. Great improvements have been thus made in the staple crops, and it is up to the growers of those crops to keep up the improvements. It is not best to wait to select the seed corn from the crib at planting time. One may then choose what seems to be the best ears, but there are facts regarding them that ought to be known, but which cannot be learned from a study of the ear.

The seed should be selected while the corn is still in the field, and the most perfect ears should be taken from the most vigorous and most typical stalks. This may not be the tallest or the largest stalk, but it should be the stalk that has made the strongest and most robust growth, a stalk the grower would prefer the whole field should be like. Such a stalk will most likely transmit its qualities to the ear, giving the grains strong vitality and typical excellence. This will not always be the largest ear; in fact it will seldom be, but it ought to be the most perfect ear. Hence, after the stalk has been selected the ear itself must be considered. It should not be below the standard size for the variety nor much above it. The rows should be straight and without false grains, the grains compact on the cob, with very little space between the rows. The grains should be full and plump, and of ideal shape for the variety. Both stem end and tip should be well filled with grains as nearly perfect as may be expected in such positions.

Such ears thus selected in the field, and safely cared for until planting time can scarcely fail to make good seed, and show a marked influence for good throughout the entire field of the resulting crop. We prefer to discard a few of both stem end and nose grains.

BREAD COMBINE

We are now told that there is to be a bread combine. Western capitalists are said to be forming it, and it is to have a financial basis of $10,000,000. "The idea is to have factories deliver bread in their own districts instead of having representatives of several bakeries calling at the same place." In other words, there is to be no competition. The country is to be divided out among a few, and whatever price is asked goes, for nobody dares underbid. Thus is every industry and every need being placed under definite control, with power to tax the public at will.

GETTING RID OF WEEDS

The problem of weed eradication is one of the most serious which confronts the farmers of Iowa and adjoining states. During the last few years a method of killing weeds has been discovered which promises greatly to lighten the annual toll which the farmer pays to these pests This new method consists in spraying the weeds with certain destructive materials, known as herbicides. Some of these herbicides, of which iron sulphate is the most promising, will kill nearly all kinds of common weeds without injuring the oats, wheat or other crop in which they happen to be growing. In fact, in several cases the sprayed grain was thriftier and yielded more than that which did not receive the treatment. This method is especially valuable for destroying mustard in grain fields and dandelions and other weeds on lawns.

Bulletin No 105 of the Iowa Experiment Station, on "Notes on Eradication of Weeds," gives the results of experiments carried on by Professor Pammel and his assistants along this line. The bulletin also contains a chapter on the selection of machinery for spraying weeds, by Professor Davidson, of the agricultural engineering department. Methods of exterminating quack grass and other troublesome weeds that cannot be killed by spraying are also taken up. Full notes on the habits of growth of the common weeds are given. This bulletin should be in the hands of every farmer who is having trouble with the weed problem. It can be obtained without cost by applying to C. F. Curtiss, director for the Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

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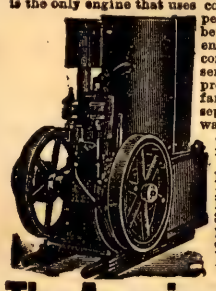
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You better not miss this extraordinary offer.

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Editor Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

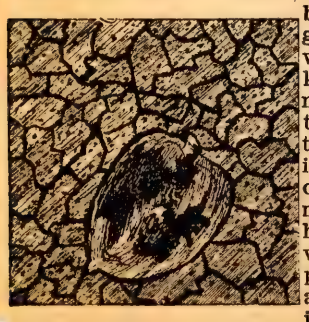
WHAT ARE YOUR SEEDING CONDITIONS?

Have you any peculiar seeding conditions confronting you? Are there any particular seeds that you want to plant? Here is a chance for our readers to get, free of all cost, any special information they may desire.

The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Indiana, manufacturers of the Hoosier Grain Drill, will be pleased to furnish any special information along this line to any farmer who will write and ask for it. If it is a matter of sowing fertilizers, or grain, or style of furrow opener best adapted to your needs, they will tell you frankly and honestly what they have found out by years of practical experience. This information places you under no obligations whatever. The Hoosier Drill is manufactured in many different styles and sizes, and the farmer can get a Hoosier Drill that will do his work as it should be done. Write them and ask for a free copy of their Hoosier Drill catalogue, then go to your local dealer, and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill. Every Hoosier Drill carries with it a guarantee that is of vital and protecting importance to the purchaser. Therefore no farmer takes chances on buying the Hoosier, because it must and will do all that any reasonable man could ask. This is fair and honest and absolutely protects the purchaser.

SOIL DRAINED AND UNDRAINED.

Wet soils are cold. The scientific reason for that is that when the ground is too wet to perform its proper function, the production of plants for the maintenance of animal life, Nature exerts her power to free it from the excess of water. The easiest method is tried first. If possible, gravity pulls the water down and out through drains. If there are no drains, heat reduces the water to a substance lighter than air, and then it is pushed up and out. This is a slow process, and the heat to evaporate the water must be drawn from the air above the water and from the earth particles in and around it—heat that has been absorbed from the sun and stored away for future use in the growth of plants. This withdrawal of heat leaves the ground cold. It is wonderful how many barrels of water an acre of wet ground may hold, and the amount of heat required to evaporate it is almost inconceivable. Note how much fire is needed to boil away a gallon of water in a kettle. It is no wonder that soil thus losing its heat is cold, and none but the hardiest weed seeds, peculiarly adapted to it, can germinate in it.



The attached cut from a Cornell Bulletin, shows a grain of corn a few days after planting in such soil. It could do nothing but absorb the cold water and rot. There was no warmth to give it energy and life. Had it been wheat, or oats, or barley, or almost any other farm crop seed, the result would have been the same.

In the next cut, from the same source, the conditions are reversed. Here we have a grain of corn the same length of time after planting, but it was planted in soil that had been well pulverized and was only moist, and the heat it had absorbed had not been drawn away from it. It possessed ideal conditions for awakening plant life. The grain absorbed the warm moisture, and the germ expanded, sending the shoot upward to find the sunlight and the root downward in search of food, warm and in exact condition for it to feed upon.



This is the philosophy of drainage. Give the excess of water a chance to get down and out without waiting to go up and out. Under drainage is best, for water is always seeking a lower level. In a surface of open drain it must find a lateral way to it and the help of gravity is weakened in proportion to its nearness to a level. But the open drain is valuable in draining from the surface before the water has time to sink into the earth.

The under drain, however, draws the water from quite a distance, and makes all the soil tributary to it, porous, warm, and ideal for plant growth.

VALUE OF FARM MANURES

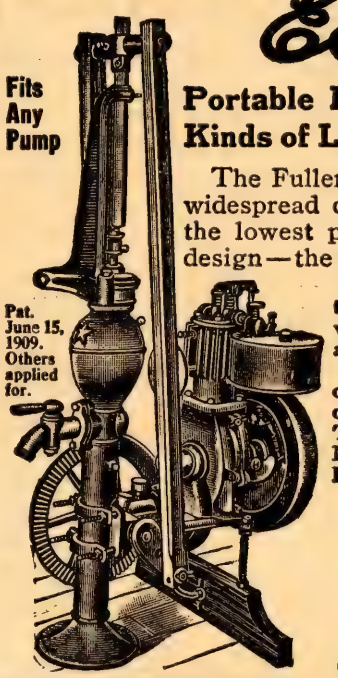
Farm manures are not only a by-product but they are usually a waste product. We have known farmers to buy high-priced commercial fertilizers while tons of manure was in the way in their barns and lots. Habit somehow makes people act as though things not specially worked for cannot be of much value, hence they allow the barnyard manure go to waste where it is dropped. The department of agriculture has done such farmers a service by issuing a bulletin that gives the actual cash value of farm-made manure. We quote the following table:

	Value per Ton.
Droppings from cows	$2.02
Droppings from calves	2.18
Droppings from horses	2.21
Droppings from pigs	3.20
Droppings from sheep	3.30
Droppings from hens	7.07

A LITTLE DIFFICULT

The teacher did not allow her pupils to chew gum in school nor to sit with their feet out from under their desks. One day she saw Josie doing both, and called out indignantly, "Josie, take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in immediately!"

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Depth to Water or actual Lift of Water	Diameter of Pump Cylinder	Water Pumped or Delivered Per Hour
600 feet	2 inch	280 gallons
525 feet	2¼ inch	380 gallons
450 feet	2½ inch	440 gallons
300 feet	3 inch	640 gallons
225 feet	3½ inch	870 gallons
175 feet	4 inch	1140 gallons

By using one of the shorter strokes you can pump a deeper well, or raise the water a greater distance, with a given size cylinder, than that in table above.

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UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

CREAMERY PROMOTERS

We believe in creameries. They stimulate the dairy business in localities, and at the same time exert a healthful influence on various other interests. We also favor co-operative creameries. They enlist the personal efforts of milk producers, have a more direct influence on the community, distribute the profits at home, and, if managed wisely, are most likely to be successful. Such creameries would not often be established did not some one take it upon himself to create an interest in it and work it up. That person is a promoter, but that is not the fellow we wish to speak of in this article.

There are "promoters" who have a creamery outfit to sell, or who are hired to sell such an outfit. Their reward comes from selling the outfit, not from benefiting the community. Their arguments are manufactured for a purpose, and their aim is to win a purchaser. They talk of many good things, enlarge upon the advantages, and easily figure out big profits. They do not stop to inquire whether these things fit the community or not. After all, the success of the creamery depends upon the surroundings. Any machine to be useful must be used—it must work. To work, it must have something to work upon. A creamery is nothing but a junk pile, unless it has milk or cream. To have these there must be cows, with owners that will patronize the creamery. Therefore, the first question to settle is, are there cows in the adjacent county to supply the raw material in sufficient quantity and at such prices that it may be worked up at a profit? Is the locality adapted to dairying, or can it be made so? If these questions have to be answered in the negative, let the promoter go without further worry.

THE BUTCHER SHOP IN THE COUNTRY TOWN

There is a beef trust. There is no doubt about that, and it controls the price of beef cattle, sheep and hogs, and of meats of all kinds, as well as the various by-products.

The country butcher shop is the most effective local instrument to fight it with. A well managed local shop and meat market may practically save the community around it from the harmful effects of the trust. The farmers of the country can furnish the stock at an agreed price, and the demands for fresh meat may be readily met at prices carrying only a remunerative margin. Each community should have such a market, and the people should patronize and encourage it.

DIDN'T COME FROM IRELAND.

He had been saying witty things, and the men who sat near him concluded he was Irish. At last one of them remarked:

"It is easy to see your parents came from Ireland."

"Not on your loife," he replied.

"Didn't come from Ireland?" the friend asked in surprise.

"No, sor; they're there yet," was the cool answer.

ROUGH ON RATS IN OUT BUILDINGS

In setting Rough on Rats in out buildings after mixing it well with any food decided upon, separate into small bits, place on several pieces of boards and put these here and there under the floors. Close up all openings large enough for Dogs, Cats or Chickens to enter, but leave some small openings for Rats to get in and out. One 25c box of Rough on Rats, being all poison, will make enough mixture to clear out in one or two nights setting, hundreds of Rats and Mice. 15c., 25c., 75c., at Druggists.

GRASS NATURE'S BENEDICTION

The Southern people like to speak of cotton as king, while the farmers of the North as joyously crown their own great cerial, corn. But the eloquence of Kansas's great Senator of a few years ago, Hon. John J. Ingalls, puts the diadem on the plant of pasture and meadow, and of almost all else, really including corn itself. As a glowing tribute to one of Nature's commonest plants, and a master piece of eloquence, we quote Mr. Ingalls as follows:

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Exaggerated by tropical heat and vapors to the gigantic cane congested with its saccharine secretion, or dwarfed by polar rigors to the fibrous hair of northern solitudes, embracing between these extremes the maize with its resolute pennons, the rice plant of southern swamps, the wheat, rye, barley, oats, and other cereals, no less than the humble vendure of hillside, pasture and prairie in the temperate zone, grass is the most widely distributed of all vegetable beings and is at once a type of our life and the emblem of our mortality. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Be leaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place, and prevents its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It evades the solitudes of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidden pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobstrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the fields, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

"When I get to be a man, grandpa, how will I keep from marrying the wrong woman?"

"You won't keep from it, my son."



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Thousands of men lose money on horses simply because they don't know the things now made public in our new free book of **Horse Secrets.**

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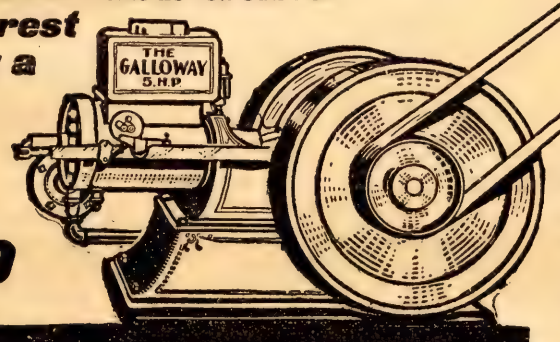
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HORSE THOUGHTS

Few animals on the farm now represent more money than the horse; perhaps none represent more service. A farmer who cannot keep his horse in good condition, winter and summer, ought not to keep a horse at all.

Colic in the horse is most likely produced by indigestion. Generally a horse that has colic has been fed something that does not agree with him. Find out what it is and quit feeding that article. Or it may have been fed too much. Seek the cause, and avoid it in future.

It is a great mistake to overload a team. Better take the time to make two trips than to risk injuring a valuable team by overloading. When we have good roads there will be fewer teams ruined by straining.

Damp, dark, cold stables are not good for horses. Colts especially should never be housed in such places. It is bad for their eyes, and it is liable to induce rheumatism.

Horses become constipated as well as humans, and the effect is just about as bad. Make enough changes in the feed to keep the bowels in good condition. Be sure the horse has plenty of water.

Nobody likes a blind horse. Then why put blinds on one that has good eyes? It is just about as hard to get a sensible affirmative answer to that question as it is to get a good reason for the unnatural and cruel checkrein.

If feed is left in the box, take it out before time for the next feed, and if possible give a different feed. Hardwood ashes and salt put in the feed box once in a while is good for the digestion.

The future of the colt depends largely upon its first winter. Do not keep it on the pasture long after frost. Frost-bitten green clover is not good for horses, and colts should not be allowed to eat it at all. The colts should have warm quaters in bad weather, and feed rich in protein.

Don't make the mistake of giving the horse a heavy feed just before having to perform a severe task. If you wish to know why run a race or walk fast up a hill immediately after eating a hearty dinner. The work team should have its fullest feed at night; then the bodily energies can be devoted to digestion and assimilation, a process that cannot well go on when the animal is hard at work.

How do you like to breathe the air in a closed stable? Ought a high priced horse be required to breathe such air all the time, both night and day, or even during the night only? Can you afford the risk? Keep the stable clean and well venilated, avoiding drafts of course.

And that thought leads to another. It is poor economy to allow the manure to accumulate in the stall or stable. Clean it out for the horses' sake if for no other reason. But fresh manure is the richest manure, especially if it can be promptly turned under, or spread on ground that has been recently worked so that the leachings can sink into the soil.

One more thought about the winter care of colts. If possible keep them separate from the older stock. They are liable to be chased about and made cowardly, and they may be injured. They may also have their feed stolen from them.

A heated horse in winter is in greater danger than one in like condition in summer, because he may cool off too suddenly. A hard drive on the coldest day may heat a horse, but in such case he should never be hitched in the open to become chilled. He should be well blanketed, and if possible put in a warm stall. If he can be thoroughly rubbed down it will be good for him.

New Mother—What's the baby crying for I wander?

New Father—He was trying to swallow my cuff buttons.

N. M.—What did you do?

N. F.—I gave him a cuff.

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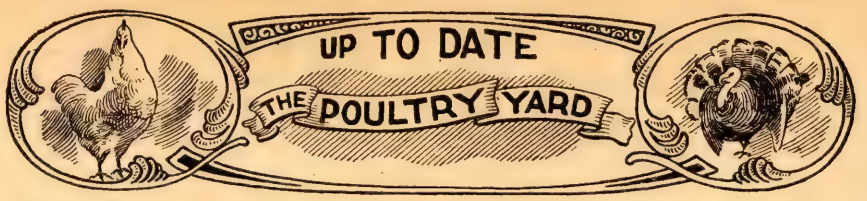


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COMMON-SENSE ANSWER TO A QUESTION EVERY POULTRY MAN ASKS

By P. M. Wickstrum, Lincoln, Nebr.

Taking the practical side of the poultry business, the biggest profit comes to those who raise their chickens in the country—in the villages, suburban towns and on the farms. Nearly all of my incubator and brooder customers live outside the big cities and they raise chickens to sell to the city folks and they make money by doing it.

It has not been so very many years since eggs were selling in the spring throughout the west central states, for 10 cents a dozen and in the extreme eastern and western sections of the United States they were down to 20 and 25 cents. Quite a change in late years, especially so the last two years. I don't know of the market price of eggs at Lincoln being below 20 cents during this time. Chickens have been scarce and the price so high that I could not have enjoyed many chicken dinners had I not made broilers out of some of my chicks hatched for exhibits and in my experiments.

These good prices have come to stay. In every part of the entire country, poultry raising—for eggs and market—can be carried on successfully. It is not much work to raise a profitable bunch of chickens if you have good incubators and brooders. The work, drudgery, and disappointmnt comes from raising in the old way with hens or with cheap, unreliable machines. It is true, some care and patience is needed. There is only one way you can get money without having to do something for it, and that is to have it left you by a rich relative. People who are in the poultry business find the work of hatching and raising chicks, and in gathering the eggs, sending them to market, etc, very pleasant. Lots of people who, on account of their health, can't do hard work, find that the outdoor life that poultry raising affords improves their health, furnishes a great amount of pleasure and yields a nice profit besides.

The only way to raise chickens in large numbers in a short space of time and have them at the right time to get the biggest prices for them is to use incubators and brooders. By use of the hen for hatching and brooding, enough chickens cannot be raised in a season to make it pay. Many of my customers tell me that they would rather take care of 100 chicks in a brooder than to care for one old hen and her brood. You can set as many eggs in a medium sized incubator as you can put under ten setting hens. With the machines, you have absolute control at all times. No lice to fight. No danger of eggs being broken or chilled during incubation. Eggs and chicks perfectly safe at all times. No work at all compared with the work that ten fussy old hens would cause you.

Reader, if you want to raise chickens—show chickens or market chickens—either for pleasure or profit, you will be better satisfied if you use incubators and brooders. During a year's time I get letters from thousands of poultry raisers, who tell me how they raise their chickens and the methods they have found the best. If I didn't know from my own experience that artificial hatching and brooding gives the best satisfaction, the letters I get would soon make me know it.

"Is that well water you are using?"

"I guess not. I don't see how it could be well with as many things in it as the doctors say it has."

SMALL FLOCKS OR LARGE

That depends entirely on the skill and experience of the breeder and the care that can be given them. A flock of 500 hens on a farm may be made very profitable, but it must be provided for and have the care and attention that the farmer himself would give to a like investment in hogs, cattle or sheep, or anything else from which he would expect the income he would look for from that many hens. Such a flock must not be turned over to the women and children, nor be allowed to find their beds in trees, and to take care of themselves, and get their own feed during the day. There must be system in caring for such a flock, and proper facilities must be provided. It must be regarded as a business, and the farmer himself must handle it as such. And then it will pay, better perhaps than a like investment in anything else.

But if the family other than the farm hands must care for the poultry, a small flock is preferable. Two, three, four or five dozen hens, according to the situation, surroundings and help, or even twice that number, if conditions justify, will be more easily and more surely profitable, and more nearly the proper thing, more suited to the circumstances. It is best not to overdo anything.

APPENDICITIS IN THE POULTRY YARD

The newspapers tell us that appendicitis is killing the turkeys in New England—almost wiping them out is the way the papers put it. The disease is also said to be killing off the partridge and quail, and doctors from Harvard Medical school, as well as several state experts, are ivestigating the trouble.

THE MISSOURI HEN

The Missouri mule has won fame in all the states and many of the countries, but he has to go back and sit down in the presence of the unostentatious Missouri hen. The product of the hen beats the wheat crop, the corn crop—in fact all the crops taken singly, and many of them combined. And the mule.

We do not know that the Missouri hen is any more industrious than the hens of other states, but Missouri takes special pride in telling what her hen does.

Lee's Chicken Talk, just issued, is one of the very best and most interesting books in its line we have ever read. It is written by a well-known and experienced poultryman, Geo. H. Lee. Here are a few of the subjects treated: Care of Chicks; House and Yards; Hatching with Incubators; The Brooder House; Poultry Secrets, and many others. If you are raising poultry, get it at once, for its free. Just address Geo. H. Lee, Dept. U, Omaha, Nebr. A postal will do.

A TURKEY BOOK

The Reliable Poultry Journal, of Quincy, Illinois, has recently published a valuable and splendidly illustrated poultry book—Turkeys; Their Care and Management for Exhibition or for Market. We have examined this work with a great deal of pleasure as well as profit, and cheerfully commend it to all turkey raisers.

LAUGH AND GROW

She awoke and found a burglar in the house. "Leave me and this house!" she cried excitedly. "Of course I will; I had no thought of taking either you or the house," was the cool reply.

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HOW TO GET THEM

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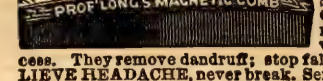
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BLACK ORPINGTONS

Black Orpingtons are one of the comparatively new candidates for favor in the poultry world. Mr. D. N. Foster, in the Reliable Poultry Journal, tells us that when the Barred Plymouth Rocks were first imported into England, black sports would occasionally happen in the most careful breeding. It was noticed that these sports began laying earlier than those of the standard color, and that they laid from 35 to 45 more eggs during the year. This induced the trying of experiments with them. Some of these pullets were mated with Black Minorca roosters. The Minorcas themselves are good layers of large eggs of superior table qualities. The pullets resulting from this mating were mated with Black Langshan males, and the blending of these three breeds was the origin of the Black Orpingtons.

The new fowls, it is claimed, matured a month earlier than their ancestors, and the pullets laid a month or six weeks earlier. The characteristics of the breed have been fixed by years of careful selection, which was necessary to get rid of the feather legs of the Langshans, and other peculiarities from the other breeds that it was thought desirable to eliminate from the Orpingtons.



The Black Orpingtons are of an intense black with a beautiful greenish gloss. Their faces and combs are a rich red. They have dark eyes, the darker the better. The cocks weigh ten, to twelve pounds, and the hens from eight to ten pounds. The plumage should fit close, giving them a tidy appearance; the skin thin and of fine texture, and the flesh firm and much relished on the table.



Among the excellent qualities of the Black Orpingtons, says the Mr. Foster, are their quick maturity, hardiness, excellence of their flesh and the quantity of white meat, the number, size, quality and color of their eggs, their beautiful plumage, their quiet disposition, and the certainty with which they breed to standard requirements.

The pullets begin laying when about five months old, and the cockerels, when well cared for, weigh a pound for every month of their age up to nine or ten months. They are wonderfully vigorous and healthy. They are quick and peaceful, do not fly, and bear confinement well. They rival the Leghorns as layers, are good setters, though easily broken up when broody, and make excellent mothers.

The Orpingtons are rapidly gaining in popularity, both in this country and in England.

Did you ever read "Farmer Jones'" talk on wire fencing? It is an interesting booklet, and gives one some new ideas in fence buying. Anyone contemplating buying wire fencing this season, should have this "talk" by "Farmer Jones." Its free. Just write to Farmer Jones, Fence Man, care of Bond Steel Post Co., 31 E. Maunee St., Adrian, Mich. A postal brings

That Was All

Hunter—"What is the proper season for rabbits about here?"

Farmer—"Oh, just a little pepper and salt."

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It has been the history with lands like this in California to advance quickly to $100 or several hundred dollars per acre. This will not be an exception. Our lands now sell for an average of $50 per acre, depending on the distance from the town of Avondale, and will in a few months double in price. In two or three years the price will undoubtedly be $300 or more. It will only be history repeating itself.



A field of potatoes at Avondale Colony. These were not irrigated. You do not need expensive irrigating.

PRODUCTS AND PROFITS

Avondale Colony offers to the man of modest means the best opportunity now present to obtain a home where he can actually "sit under his own vine and fig tree" the year 'round. Grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, prunes, peaches, olives, apricots—all succeed wonderfully and are very profitable. A thousand dollars an acre profit in a year is not so extraordinary on these lands and has been made on adjoining farms. Wheat is a profitable crop. Poultry and Dairying make large profits.

Good crops in the Sacramento Valley do not depend upon irrigation.

Avondale is ideal for fruit growing, trucking, intensive farming, etc. Good markets at hand.

Thoroughbred Jerseys on farm adjoining Avondale Colony. Stock does exceedingly well, maturing a year earlier than in the East.



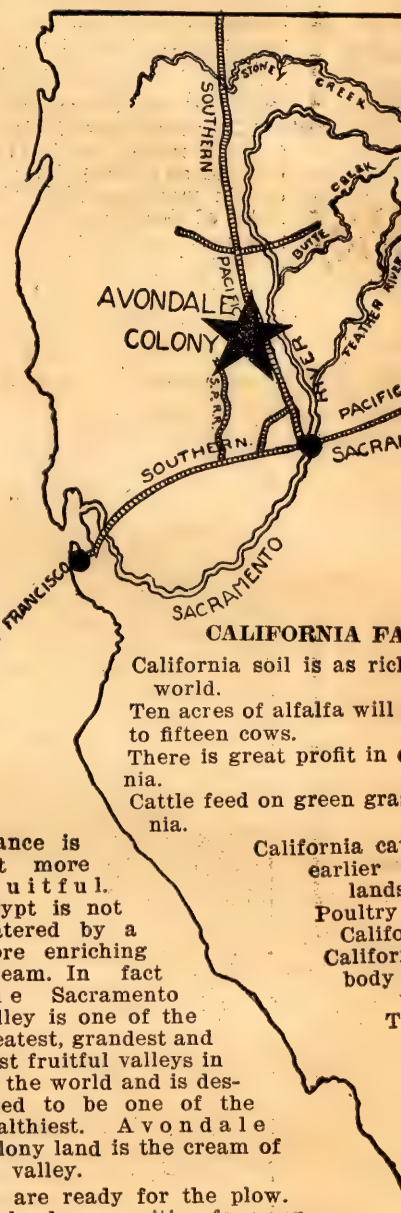
NEIGHBORS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In going to Avondale Colony, California, you are not mo civilization. The Sacramento Valley is teeming with prosp munities already. California people will gladly welcome are mainly easterners of the progressive sort. You will They are the kind of people you want for neighbors. schools are of the best. Besides present schools, we suitable lands for churches and schools.

THE IDEAL CLIMATE

California climate scarcely needs comment, except to say that no where in California is the climate more nearly ideal than at Avondale in the Sacramento Valley. Summer temperature averages 70 degrees. Winter temperature averages 55 degrees It is perpetual spring and the climate puts Spring's vim and Spring's activities in the people. Growing crops ten months in the year. Work out of doors every day. Cattle graze the year around and alfalfa yields four heavy crops a year.

The climate and country are practically a duplicate of southern Italy and existence here is counted perpetual pleasure. France is not more fruitful. Egypt is not watered by a more enriching stream. In fact the Sacramento Valley is one of the greatest, grandest and most fruitful valleys in all the world and is destined to be one of the wealthiest. Avondale Colony land is the cream of the valley.



CALIFORNIA FA

California soil is as rich world.

Ten acres of alfalfa will to fifteen cows.

There is great profit in nia.

Cattle feed on green gra nia.

California ca earlier lands

Poultry Califo Califor body

T

Avondale Colony lands are ready for the plow. No clearing to do. Its rich lands are waiting for your magic touch when they will blossom forth in bounteous harvests.

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

Avondale Colony lands are at present within the reach of all. The man of moderate means or of small income can purchase 20, 40, 60 or 80 acres on our easy payment plan. Secure a farm now and it will pay for itself before you pay for it. Re member 20 acres in Avondale is about all any one man will wa to care for. Twenty acres here will produce more than a large f in the Eastern, Central, Northern or Southern states. The ma buys more now to cultivate is ambitious, indeed, or buys to sure advance in value. Make your home on 20 acres or more can reap almost continuous harvests.

REMEMBER-

We invite you to come to our great state and especially fruitful Sacramento Valley. You will love your home here a

Do not think this advertisement is for someone else. I

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Haven't you often wanted to go to C alifornia? Write to the expense of the trip. Even if you do not buy we can hel at little cost and contribute to your enjoyment. Write to read this. See your neighbors and get them interested in A them to write to us.

The McManus-Ames Land

ightful California

Farm in California. Don't Go South or Southwest When You Can Go to California

EVERY FARMER SHOULD READ THESE FACTS

Figures from the Last United States Census Report

Massachusetts spends yearly over $4,400,000 for fertilizers. It costs Georgia 5.5 per cent. of the total value of a crop to pay for fertilizers. In California it is less than 1 per cent. (.7 per cent.)

In Iowa the average value of hay per acre is $6.59. Compare this with California oranges that pay as high as $500 to $1000 per acre; or California English walnuts that frequently bring $1,000 per acre.

In California vegetables average $86.42 per acre. In Ohio $56.64. In Iowa, $35.67.

The average value of potatoes per acre in the United States is $33.48. In California, $62.65.

California excels all other states in production of asparagus, peas, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, olives, figs, almonds, English walnuts.

California produes 21.5 per cent of all fruits.

All crops that can be grown anywhere in the United States can be successfully cultivated in California.

Land values increase more rapidly in the Sacramento Valley than anywhere else. Avondale Colony offers the choicest farming and fruit-growing land at low prices now. It is sure to double in price in a short time.

California is economically an empire by itself where farmers get far bigger prices for their crops, where an acre yields larger volume of crops and where farming is conducted with less expense, less work and less risk.

DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE

Have you ever asked yourself why all southern and southwestern land (Florida, Alabama and Texas) is advertised and spoken of as "just as good as California?" Get the genuine. At our prices any man can have his home in the wonderful Sacramento Valley.

Do It Now

Now Is the Time To Go

WE WANT The Fullest Investigation Write for Complete Information



This photograph taken adjoining Avondale Colony shows what an Eastern homeseeker (homemaker) can do in less than three years. Money crops from the start. His land has doubled in value not counting improvements.

STUDY THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The photographs on this page give some idea of the land we offer you. No clearing to do. many advertisers of land neglect to tell you that their ground is covered with timber not worth cutting—an expense oftentimes more than the original cost.

PRICE AND TERMS

Average price of the land $50 per acre—not $100—not $200—not $300 yet. But in one, two or three years it will bring such prices.

Only a moderate first payment is required. Balance easy terms or a liberal discount for cash. if you don't need time. Write for full particulars and tell us how much land you want to buy, if you buy at all.

No investment can offer you greater increase than Avondale land. Nothing is safer than land. And California values always increase, as everybody knows. If you buy a few acres of this land now it will make you independent and keep you so.

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER

This is the first opportunity ever offered to secure any of this land since it passed from close control of the old owners. We believe it is going to be grabbed quickly by people wide awake to the great possibilities. We want to dispose of all the land in the shortest space of time and we will benefit through other interests we have in the colony and town. To this end we now offer a discount of twenty-five (25) per cent off the regular price to the first one hundred (100) purchasers.

Send for our map and make your selection. Every farm is worth the price asked, but the first 100 select farms will be the cream. Remember these can now be acquired at 25 per cent (one fourth) under value. As soon as one hundred farms are sold, these and all the balance will be worth 50 to 100 per cent more.

HINTS OF WHAT CAN BE DONE IN AVONDALE

W. C. Roberts, Colusa, sold $235 worth of white Adriatic Figs from one acre.

G. W. Strickland, Colusa, sold from 10 acres without irrigation, fruit and vegetables to the amount of $1915.25 last year.

J. H. White, College City, without irrigation, netted $163 per acre from 38 acres of vineyard.

Eggs are now bringing the farmers of California about forty cents per dozen.

Horses, mules goats sheep and cattle in Colusa County gain the admiration of every visitor, because of their good appearance, ever fat and healthy.

Prunes, Pears, Peaches and Apricots are unsurpassed anywhere. Colusa oranges received the first prize at the midwinter fair, among competition from all over the state.

J. T. Harrington, Colusa, gathers 373 boxes of oranges from his older trees per acre.

L. B. Spencer, formerly of Princeton, Iowa, is making $100 an acre from alfalfa and hogs.

F. Delpapa has sold from one acre near Colusa $1000 worth of vegetables and berries.

G. E. Stafford, Colusa, sold $400 worth of blackberries from 1¼ acres, one year old.

Avondale Colony lands nearly surround this orchard and vineyard. This is a sample of the results of a few short years. Picture shows the men you will deal with.



THIS IS CALIFORNIA

If it is not convenient to go to California now, trust us to make a selection for you with the privilege of changing it later. Our years of experience are at your disposal in selecting, whether you come personally or not. But don't delay if you want the choicest land.

Send your name for our booklet, "What Shall I do When I Get to Avondale Colony" and other books, maps, etc.

Again we ask you to write us if you are dissatisfied with your present location and want to better your condition and make more money. Avondale Colony in the Sacramento Valley, California, is the place for you.

Company, Arbuckle, Colusa County, California

CUT OUT AND MAIL

Send This Coupon For Free Information

THE McMANUS-AMES LAND CO.,
Arbuckle, California.

GENTLEMEN:—

Without further obligation on my part you may send me full free particulars about the Avondale Colony in Colusa Co., California.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

THERE are fortunes in farming the right kind of land.

But why farm on land worth $100 to $150 an acre, producing but one crop a year, when you can get land of inexhaustible fertility in the San Antonio country at from $25 to $50 an acre, producing two or three crops every year? Land that costs a third as much —and crops three times as big.

Why burn up your profits in fuel, in heavy clothing and winter feed for stock, expensive houses and barns, when you can live here in a land of sunshine and comfort all the year and save that money?

Why farm in a land of snow and ice that forces you to be idle nearly half the year, when you can farm in this ideal climate and have something to sell every week of every month in the year?

In the San Antonio country you have the very best of transportation, good neighborhoods, schools and churches, soil deep and rich, health and happiness, prosperity, and perfect climate.

Write for "Farm Facts" (free), a book of facts for farmers interested in Texas lands. It is the best "land book" published. Address,

John B. Carrington,
Industrial Commissioner.
11 Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio, Tex.

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:



Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily bring $170,000,000.00 in cash. Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emption of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway accommodation, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtainable.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (5)

W. H. Rogers, 3rd floor, Terminal Traction Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Mchts. Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

The Nation's Garden Spot—

THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION—

along the

Atlantic Coast Line RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR McCOY,
Agricultural and Immigration Agent,
Atlantic Coast Line, - - Jacksonville, Fla.

17c. A DAY
Frees YOU Forever!

Frees you from the tyranny of the Boss and a hopeless slavery for others. 17c. a day lays the foundation for wealth and brings immediate happiness and independence. If you are in the least ambitious to obtain health, wealth and happiness for yourself and family, write at once for our FREE book,

"Beautiful Florida Garden Lands."

It contains many pictures from actual photographs, letters from farmers and facts that are not only interesting, but of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE to those who want to become the masters of their own fortunes in a country and climate that is as near like paradise as anything on this earth can be. Address

FLORIDA GARDEN LANDS ASSOCIATION,
Colonization Department,
Suite 200 (C), 233 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA.

WRITE THE ADVERTISERS

Whose announcements you find in Up-to-Date Farming. You will profit thereby and it helps both the Advertiser and the Publisher.

GARDEN and ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

Let the parsnips in the ground over winter. They will be better if dug up early in the spring than if wintered in a pit or root cellar.

I recently saw a farmer pay five cents for a fine perfect Hood-River apple at a fruit stand. He has a four acre orchard, too. He never has sprayed it, and his fruit show it and sell accordingly. This was the highest tribute I ever saw given to scientific farming.

Did you run against any obstacle in your garden or orchard work the past season? If so, send it in, and let me solve it for you, and let all our readers have the benefit of it.

Are you a "Union gardener?" Have you adopted the union label and tags of the Farmer's Society of Equity, and are you putting them on all packges containing the products of the garden and orchard, in order that the largest class of consumers—the organized labor—will ask for them? If not, why not?

It should be kept in mind that the farmer is amenable to the pure food laws of the U. S., and of the various states, as well as manufacturers of food products. All manufactured food products sold to others to be re-sold must be labeled with the exact contents, and must be pure in fact, as well as in name; Cider and apple butter made from rotten, wormy apples is not a pure-food product, and when so made are not allowed to be sold unless plainly marked as to their contents. Better prepare to spray.

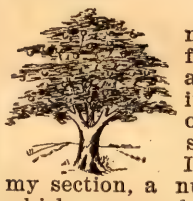
The gardener and orchardist cannot get along without the birds, as they need them to keep certain insect enemies in check. But, on the other hand, there is no duobt but that the spread of the various scale and funguous diseases is helped by the birds, especially the common English sparrow. The only thing to do is to is to harbor the birds for the good they do, and keep on spraying with SCALECIDE to kill the scale and fungoids.

The farmer who has an orchard and does not keep bees, is not getting the best fruit out of his opportunity. Unless there is a large apiary within half a mile, there should be a well kept hive of bees (at least) to every acre orchard in order that they may assist in fertilizing the blossoms and thus help to produce good crops. Bee-fertilized fruit is far ahead of wind-fertilized, and more certain.

Did you practice thinning the apples on the trees during the past season? In a well-cultured orchard, there are generally twice as many fruit set as should be allowed to ripen for the best results, and prices. Allowing the trees to over-produce a crop of small, inferior fruit, means a crop of such every other year, but, if thinned out to half the number set, in two thinnings, the result will be fine large fruit, which will take the market if well packed, and a crop every year. In Holland the experts thin out one third of the twigs in the winter, and thin out one half of the fruit set in early summer, but we have not yet reached that state of expert orchardizing.

The growing of winter blooming bulbs in the farm homes is not as common as it should be, and it is not too late to pot them for Easter blooming. The farmer and his family have to depend almost entirely on their own efforts for winter flowers, and that is as it should be, for the finest ones are those which are properly grown in the home. The florist who forces bulbs by the thousands cannot hope to attain the fine results reached by the skilled amateur who gives her whole attention to but a dozen or two. Get your bulbs from a reliable seedsman, and pot them in rich porous soil, in which is mixed a handful of bone-meal to a six inch pot. Hyacinths are more harmonious in single four-inch pots, but the various families of narcissi look better in masses. Five can be put in a six inch pot, ten in an eight inch, and fifteen in a twelve inch pan. Set them away in a moderately cool dark place for six weeks to root, after that they can be brought into the light for blooming, keeping them in a temperature not over sixty degrees. A room with a southern exposure, adjoining one in which there is heat will generally be about right, excepting in extreme cold weather. Remember that coal-gas is fatal to all plants and flowers, and they should have regular ventilation. The soil in the pots should never be allowed to become dry.

In continuation of my talk on the orchard in the last issue, let me impress on you the necessity of taking a look at the fruit trees which, on the average farm are not grown in the orchard. These are the pear, cherry, plum, quince and sometimes the peach, which are, as a rule, planted along the fences, or at the home-lot. These are all liable to disease or the attack of insects, and should have the same careful attention as is given to the regular orchard. The one disease most common to these trees, is what is known as "blight," but which, in the apple, is generally called "twig-blight." It is not practical to cut out the blighted twigs during the season of foliage, but they can be distinguished at a glance, once the leaves are all off the trees, and every one should be cut off and burned. There has as yet been no remedy discovered for this disease, after it is once started in the twig, as the pores conceal themselves in the crevices of the bark. But a well sprayed tree rarely ever gets this disease. Go over all the cherry, plum, quince, and pear trees on the farm and when the affected twigs have been removed, give a good spraying with SCALECIDE, and arrange for another spraying in the spring as soon as the buds begin to burst, and you will rarely be troubled with this most troublesome disease. As for the apple trees, of course when going over the orchard, in the fall, you will cut out the affected twigs, and the regular spraying with SCALECIDE which good fruit-men give periodically, will keep the disease in check.



There has been much discussion in the fruit journals as to the advisability of mulching of the orchard. As ordinarily done I consider it a detriment. I noticed last winter in my section, a number of orchards in which manure had been piled around the trees for the double purpose of a mulch and a fertilizer. In the first place I doubt whether a mulch such as this would give is the best thing for the trees. They are a hardy tree, and for the best results require a moderate amount of freezing, and I think they ought to have it, but a tight cover of warm manure is unnatural, and will make the trees tender and is liable to start premature budding in the early spring.

In addition to this it is a harboring place for mice and rats, and numerous species of noxious insects, and brings weed seeds into the orchard. As to the fertilizing motive, I think that if it be put on from two to three feet from the trunk of the tree, early, and worked in lightly it would be beneficial, but the large orchardists use mostly chemical fertilizers, of a compounding to suit the necessities of the soil and the trees. In the northern part of Pennsylvania there is a fruit district in which, I am told, the practice is in vogue of mulching the fuit trees with

HOMESEEKERS

SUNNY FLORIDA



FLORIDA WANTS HOMESEEKERS AND HAS GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO OFFER.

In the Land of Manatee (west coast) you can grow bigger crops at less expense than elsewhere. Fruits and vegetables grow like magic in the rich soil. A ten acre farm can be bought very reasonably, and will net more than a hundred acres in any Northern State. Fruit Crops net $500 to $2,500 per acre. Vegetables $1,000.

Write for our booklet, written by a western man, containing full information and homeseeker's rates.

J. W. WHITE, Gen'l Industrial Agent,
Seaboard Air Line, NORFOLK, VA.



HONEST! Have you conquered the SAN JOSE SCALE?

B. G. PRATT COMPANY, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y., will guarantee that it can be done with

"SCALECIDE"

for less money, with less labor and more effectively than with Lime-Sulphur or anything else.

Prices: In barrels and half-barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gal. cans, $6.00; 5 gal. cans, $3.25; 1 gal. cans, $1.00. If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of ANYTHING ELSE. Send today for free Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

Tested Field Seeds

In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test

Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.

We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.

Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

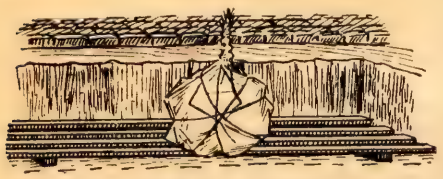
AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

50c pays for this paper 2 YEARS and 50 Christmas and New Years post cards---Page 2

snow. These orchards are heavily fertilized every three years, and then given a heavy stand of grass. When the first heavy snow fall comes, the fruit-men go into the orchards and shovel the snow from beneath the rows to that portion under the trees, avoiding contact with the trunk. This looks liks a good thing to me, and I would like some of our fruit men to try it and report results. I understand it was brought from Holland where it is said to be a common way of mulching fruit trees for winter protection.

Those fruit growers who have one or two-year-old orchards coming on, which have not yet been "handled" should do it during the early winter. It has been a mooted question whether the best way of growing apple trees, the "open head" or the "central leader," system, is the better. It has been investigated both ways, and there are many articles scattered through the farm papers, as well as a number of monographs on the subject, some of which advocate one way, and others the other.

My own observation, and a correlation of the facts as gathered by other writers tells me, that it is not a question of method so much as locality. For those sections of the country, which are subject to high winds, and where occasional tornadoes and hurricanes are to be feared, the central leader plan is indicated, as tending to better preserve the trees from the effects thereof, but for the section in which such natural enemies of the trees as those given above are not a factor, as in western New York, and Pennsylvnia, the open head is by far the best. In fact the open head is always the best for the best fruit, but is not always expedient. The reports of those who investigated the orchards in Iowa and some portions of Michigan show that the central leader system is best for those localities, while in the state of Missouri, both systems are in use among equally expert growers.



Many persons have trouble in keeping the family supply of cabbage in good condition during the winter, in some cases owing to heating plants making their cellars too warm, and in others not having the room to spare. I learned from the Pennsylvania Dutch farmers of eastern Pennsylvania how to do it and never had any trouble.

I would leave the cabbage out on the stalk as long as possible to freeze well. By the first of December I would have a trench dug in a garden bed, along a walk (so as to be easily accessible) a foot deep, and as wide as would receive the cabbage heads. Every four feet apart I would lay cross-pieces made of one by two inch strips, and on these lay lengthwise the same size of strips, keeping them up high enough so that there would be a space of two inches underneath them. The heads of cabbage were wrapped in old newspapers, and laid head down on the strips. When all were in the soil was covered over them closely to prevent the admittance of water, and the roots allowed to stick out in the air. Over the top put a layer of an inch of straw and you can keep the cabbage until spring, but, if any is desired, you can take out a head at a time, any time, during the winter, being sure to keep the end closed after taking out a head. Celery can be kept over the same way.

Do not be in a hurry to put the protection on the roses and shrubs. There is plenty of time. It should not be done until the ground is well frozen, and then it should be of such a nature as to protect more from the snow and ice than the cold. The cold, south of Canada, will not kill any genuine hardy perpetual roses, but ice and snow, coating them, especially in the late spring, will kill them back, as far south as Philadelphia. The best protection is a frame-work of strips, set as close as convenient to the rose, or other bush, on which is tacked what is called "water-proof" building paper, which should not quite touch the ground, and should be open slightly at the top for purposes of ventilation. In past years when I had a large rose-garden $ experimented with many kinds of protection, but I had more or less loss with all kinds other than that given above. The worst possible protection for roses and shrubs is the apeing of the English practice of close wrapping with straw. That practice may be demanded by the English climate, but it is not in ours. It tends to mildew, and makes the bark soft and liable to disease. It must be understood that a bush or shrub is a living, and breathing, entity, in winter as well as in summer, and should be treated accordingly.

It may be well to mention right here that it is not yet time to do the pruning to the roses and shrubs which is done in the fall of the year. Not many of the shrubs should be pruned in the fall. The hydrangea paniculata, if grown in beds or borders for mass effects, should be cut back severely—at least two third this season's growth, when the ground is frozen hard, and then a light mulching of straw given—no manure at this time. The clematis paniculata and the large flowering clematis, if grown to porches should be cut back to the edge of the porch floor, and also given a light mulching of straw or leaves—no manure before spring. It were best to allow the other shrubs to go until spring, when one-half the current season's growth may be removed, but always cut away all the rotten, and dead wood. Spring-blooming shrubs should be cut back just after blooming and at no other time.

Now that the slack days on the farm and the garden are here, and there is time to plan for next season, I want to call the attention of my Garden Family to a plan of handling garden truck which has been evolved by the progressive farmers on Long Island, and which can be successfully worked by any one who is within a hundred miles of a large town or city.

These farmers used to ship their garden vegetables to commission men, peddle them around the nearest town, or sell them to the green-grocers, but they are fast developing what is called a "hamper" trade, and making more money at less expense. They write, or call personally, upon pesons of means in the cities near them, and show samples of their best fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, and any other commodities they have for sale, and agree to send all that may be needed by the family, as many times a week as may be desired—generally twice—and guarantee that only perfect supplies will be sent. For this class of produce they get on an average twenty-five per cent. above regular market price. It puts them on their mettle. They must grow the best varieties, by the best methods, and the packing must be as perfect as the produce. All root crops, such as potatoes, radishes and beets are well scrubbed and dried. Apples and tomatoes, and all bright-skinned fruits are washed, and, when dry, polished to a glisten, and great care is taken to make the hamper, when packed, as attractive as if it were being sent to a state fair. This plan could be worked in many sections as there are large numbers of people of means who will pay the additional price for only the most perfect fruits and vegetables. It is worth trying. Do so and report results.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON,
Garden Editor.

CELLARING VS. BURYING

"The good apples we used to raise" is the expression we often hear from older people, when the fact of the case were they were buried instead of cellared.

Cellars are a convenience, a necessity, and we must have them, but we often store in them that which should be buried, I am quite certain.

There are certain varieties of apples that are but little better than rubber balls when wintered in a cellar, yet the same apples will come out in first class condition, and be very palatable when buried.

Turnips are much better buried, also beets. Potatoes are much better to use and for seed when buried, but it is so handy to store these in the cellar.

A very good way is to put enough in the cellar for use in cold weather, and in warmer spells or toward spring use from the pit. Young people of the present day know little about burying apples and the like, but older people tell us to use only sound fruit or vegetables, select a high, well-drained spot in the garden or nearby, place straw to the depth of a foot and place what you are to bury on this in a cone shaped pile, cover 6 or 8 inches with straw, cut a trench around and out from the straw one or more feet, bank the dirt taken from the trench on the straw beginning at the bottom first and building upward, bank 6 inches deep then to insure safety put a layer of leaves on the earth about 3 inches thick and on this 3 or 4 more inches of earth.

It is a good idea to cover the pit with boards or otherwise that it may keep dry. When you want a mess out of the hole, dig through near the bottom and pull out as much as wanted, stuff an old coat, or straw, or something of that nature, in the hole then finish with some dirt.

Mice often dig in and play havoc, so one must keep an eye on the welfare of the apple hole, or potato hole, as the case may be.

Do you own a farm of your own, or are you a rent payer? If the latter you are on the wrong track. You can buy a fine farm these days for far less than you now pay as rent. S. S. Thorpe, Room 2, McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich has a most attractive proposition in Michigan lands. Look into it.

$400 to $500
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THOUGHTS THAT COME

AS A GIRL IN THE OLD HOME

Every wife and mother in the home on the farm was once "a girl in the old home" somewhere. Most likely it was an old home on the farm. Things are different in the new home. Let us hope they are better. In fact we are sure they are. Improvements have been made in everything, and it would be odd if they had not been made in the home.

But father and mother were in the old home, and so, most likely, were brothers and sisters. The soul longs for these now, and pleasant days and happy hours are remembered. But there were troubles and trials and vexations. Sometimes you thought home was anything but happy. That was human; and perhaps neither you nor other members of the family were to blame. You have forgotten the unpleasant things now; at least you do not dwell upon them when looking back at the old home. It was human also when you went out from the old home, and began to feel the absence of the dear ones left in it, to dismiss from your thoughts whatever was unpleasant, and think only of the sweets, the happiness, you had enjoyed there. That is the part of our nature that love controls, and it brings us nearer the divine.

Yes, things are better in the new home. There may be no better people in it; no more love, perhaps, and happiness. But we now live in a different time and with different surroundings. The human race has made progress. There are conveniences in the home now that your father and mother never knew. Your children can do things and enjoy things that would have seemed a fairy tale to you in the old home. But you had your dreams there, and they were of a future home to be all your own. No not all. It was to be shared by some one who would help you to make it the brightest, happiest, most faultless home in all the country where it might chance to be. Away down in your heart, where no one looked but you, there was a picture of that home, and of him who would share it with you and help you make it. And so silently that no one could hear it outside of your own beating heart, you discussed the young men you knew, and tried to decide which of all would meet your ideal of a home sharer. Sometimes your thoughts wandered out into the world, and you almost expected a prince to come into your life from the beyond, from the world that reached farther than you had ever seen. At other times you thought you had found your ideal and many little heart plans were laid never to be worked out.

But by and by he came, and the new home began. We need not dwell on the happiness of the following days and weeks and months and years. But there were struggles; and there were trials and disappointments. Tears had been shed in the old home, and tears have been shed in the new. The dreams of childhood were fickle, and those of girlhood were too bright for human reality.

Let us assume that your home has been a happy one as humanity counts happiness; that you have treasured in an honest, loving heart the joys and sweetness of the home you have done so much to make; that him on whom you have leaned has had the nobleness of soul of which you dreamed in youth, and that you have passed by as lightly as possible the trials and disappointments that have come in spite of it all, so that, as the evening shadows fall, there is more behind you of light than of darkness; that in fact, the light is so sweetly bright that it has driven the shadows all away. It is so sweet for the evening sun to set in a sky without a cloud.

But as the changes have come and gone, you have many a time lived over again the life of the girl in the old home. Let no one say you nay. The face should be set to the front, it is true, and we cannot relieve, if we would, the life that is gone; but it is sweet sometimes for the spirit to walk the old paths and mingle with the old scenes. Besides there may be those in your own home dreaming today the dreams you dreamt, planning to-day as you planned, and having the same heart throbs that you had. While you think of the old days, and polish again the jewels of the past, breath a prayer for the divine guidance of those now living, the young life you once lived, as like prayers were no doubt breathed for you.

"O! sweet Memory, how I love thee,
With a love akin to pain,
For you bear me back to childhood,
And the old loved scenes again.

"To the old familiar faces,
Father, Mother, Home and friends;
And these dreams I'll fondly cherish,
Till this weary journey ends."

HAPPINESS IN THE HOME

No matter where the home is located, whether on the farm or in the town or city, its happiness depends upon those who live in it. And if love and happiness be not there it cannot be a home. Did you ever talk with those who were left after the home had been broken up by death or time? The regrets that were so poignant; the memories that were so sweet! Every cross word, every unkind action; how they do loom up after the family is broken and its members scattered abroad—some in the graveyard and some perhaps in other lands. And just as pronounced the sweetness of the words of love, the deeds of kindness the helpfulness, the things done to make the others happy.

Blest indeed is the family, that understands and considers these things before it is too late, before the day of separation comes. Those who live in a happy family do their part to make it so, and in other years, when the glance must be backward to see them, those who went out from such a family will have sweetest memories, and will themselves be happier therefor.

"If all who hate would love us,
And all our loves were true,
The stars that swing above us
Would brighten in the blue.
If cruel words were kisses,
And every scowl a smile,
A better world than this is
Would hardly be worth while."

A Boy I Know

He is quite a little fellow,
But big in many ways;
So earnest when he labors,
Light-hearted when he plays;
His manner's very cheery,
He's always clean and neat,
He's courteous and manly
At home or on the street.

Although he's fond of pleasure,
You'll never see him shirk
The duty set before him—
For play comes after work;
He is at all times willing—
Why, as he chops the wood,
To listen to his whistle
Is bound to do you good.

He never teases sister
Because she's weak and small,
But aids her blowing bubbles,
Or soothes her should she fall;
He loves his mother dearly,
And helps her when he can;
He is a lad worth knowing—
This little gentleman.

—*L. R., in Farm Journal.*

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You better not miss this extraordinary offer.

J. A. EVERITT,
Editor Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE MOTHER IN THE HOME

The most honorable place on earth is that of the mother in the home. Patient, tireless, self-denying, self-sacrificing, she holds in her hands human destiny, the welfare of the country as dependent upon good citizens, and the progress of the future as determined by the spirit of its people, so largely the work and spirit of the preceding mothers. The nobility and sweetness of motherhood is impressively protrayed in the following verses partly borrowed from an unknown author:

Choice of the Spirit Ready for Earth

Ready to go to earth's country,
Away from the place of the blest,
I am asked what I'll choose for my portion,
By the angel that guarded my rest.

Dear angel, I do not want riches,
Nor palaces in which to roam,
Nor honors nor fame, all so fleeting;
Just give me a love-lighted home.

One fair little spot, unmolested
By the world's giddy strife and unrest,
Where, sheltered and happy, my children
May grow in a quiet home-nest.

Not gowns made of silk or of satin,
Nor plaudits to greatness so sweet;
Nor yet songs of praise from the masses,
My earth laden senses to greet.

But give me the place of a MOTHER,
Who sits with her babe at her breast;
For this is my dream, blessed angel,
Of all that's divinest and blest.

HELPFUL HOME HINTS

To remove fruit stains pour boiling water through them in a steady stream for a minute or two.

Wash chocolate stains in cold water and then pour boiling water through them.

Wash tea stains in cold water and then soak in boiling water and wash out.

Our boiling water through coffee stains the same as fruit stains.

To remove iron rust, cover with lemon juice and table salt, and put in sunshine. Or wet the stain with lemon juice and hold over a hot oven.

Wet grass stains with cold water and cover with cream of tartar.

Wet fresh mildew in strong soap suds, cover with a paste of salt and soap, and put in sunshine.

Soak blood stains in cold salt water, and wash in soap suds.

To remove machine oil or axle grease, cover with lard and wash out in soap and water cold; finish with hot water.

To cure a sore throat put a lump of resin about the size of a walnut in a vessel with a spount like a teapot, and that may be closed at the top. Pour in boiling water, close the top, and from the spout let the steam go down the throat.

To cure warts on the hands, rub a little castor oil on them after washing the hands, and again at night. After a few applications the warts will dry up and disappear.

Perhaps the best way to take or administer castor oil, is to put it in orange juice and add a little sugar.

If poison has been swallowed, mix three teaspoonsful of mustard in a teacup of warm water, and swallow as quickly as possible. This is the very best emetic in such a case.

For headache and drowsiness a cupful of tea with the juice of half a lemon in it instead of milk is an excellent remedy.

For burns or scalds nothing is more soothing and healing than coating the wound with the white of an egg.

An immediate cure for heartburn (burning acidity of the stomach) is to drink a few swallows of cold water in which has been dissolved or mixed half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda (baking soda). A few drops of lemon juice or vinegar adds to its efficiency. Drink while effervescing.

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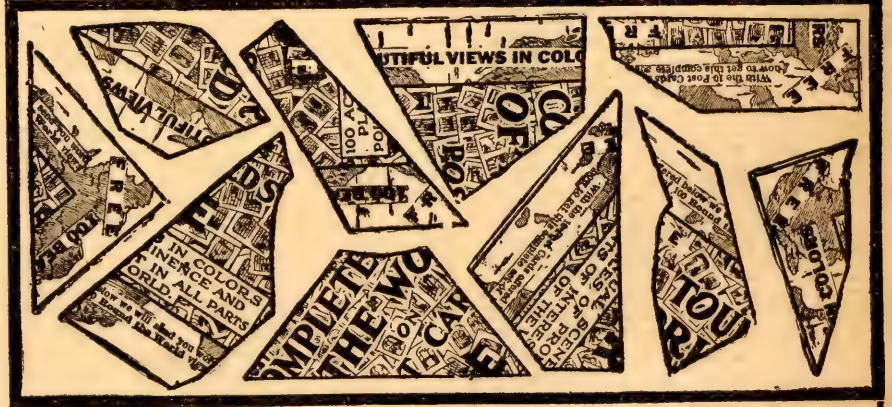
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CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. OHIO CARD CO., B 10 Cadiz, Ohio.

BROOKS' NEW CURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

FOR RUPTURE



C. E. BROOKS, 1681 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

CAMERA & COMPLETE OUTFIT



25c Takes pictures 1½ x 1½. A little gem. Sure to please. Leatherette covered camera and complete outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c. with complete instructions so any boy or girl can take GOOD PICTURES of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c. All sent for only 25c (silver) or 3 for 50c.

ALDEN & CO., Sta. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

BED WETTING

Inability to hold urine during the night or day, in old or young, is not a habit but a dangerous disease. Our HARMLESS Pastilles are guaranteed to cure it.

O. H. ROWAN DRUG CO., Dept 10 London, Ont., Canada. A 25c. Pkge. FREE.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

RAW FURS WANTED

WE pay express charges and guarantee satisfactory and prompt returns. Send us trial shipment. Will hold shipments separate if requested.

Milton Schreiber & Co.
Dept. FF RAW FURS
28-30 East 12th St., NEW YORK CITY.



Our Up-to-Date Young People

CADETS OF EQUITY

NOTE—*This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a Cadet of Equity. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Common, everyday politeness is worth more than it costs, and it is a pity that it is so neglected among young people. The kindly offered little service, the simple 'thank you," the polite, cheerful salutation— none of these things are lost. Indeed, they are the very best passport to preferment in almost any walk of life. Several years ago I was passing through a country district where I met a bright looking boy of perhaps twelve years. He was on his way to school, and as I approached, he doffed his hat, and with the politeness of a Chesterfield, pronounced the customary "Good morning, sir," and with a tone which showed his whole heart was in it. I had occasion to ask some questions about the roads, every one of which was answered with a promptness and a courtesy that proved to me there was a good heart, a bright mind, and the making of a noble man in the little body that filled a seat in that country school he attended. I wish parents and teachers would be more careful to teach these simple but important lessons to their children and pupils.

Our first letter this time is from a Missouri girl who sends us some more verses about the city boy in the country.

Dear Editor:
In *Up-to-Date* for November 1, I find a poem telling "What the city boy thinks he'll do in the country.'" It reminds me of one I used to recite in school, and I send you so much of it as I can recall. I do not know the author's name, and I would be glad if you could tell me, and also supply me with the stanzas I have forgotten. This is the poem as I remember it:

A CITY BOY'S IDEA OF THE COUNTRY

I would flee from the city's rule and law,
From its fashion and form cut loose,
And go where the strawberry grows on its straw,
And the gooseberry grows on the goose;

Where the catnip tree is climbed by the cat,
As she crouches for her prey,
The gullilus, unsuspectng rat
On the ratan bush at play.

New gathered mush from the mushroom vine,
And milk from the milkweed sweet,
And luscious pineapples from the pines,—
Such food as the gods might eat.

And then to the white-washed dairy I'll turn,
Where the milkmaid hastening hies
Her ruddy and golden haired butter to churn
From the milk of her butterflies.

I would rise at morn with the early bird,
To the fragrant farm yard pass,
Where the farmer turns his beautiful herd
Of grasshoppers out to grass.

I have not long been a reader of *Up-to-Date Farming*, but I think it a nice paper, and I wish it success.

EDNA WALTERS, Lemar, Mo.

We remember the verses quoted above in one of the old school readers, but we cannot now name the author, nor can we give the remainder of the piece. We shall be glad to have other letters from Miss Edna recalling other incidents of her school days, or of her farm life.

"Those twins!" Twins are great institutions in a family. A school teacher sends us a bit of his experience in a family where there were twins, together with some amusing dialect verses concerning another pair of twins:

Dear Cadets:
I may be a little too old for you, but the verses I enclose remind me of an incident in my own life, which I thought might amuse you. I was teaching a country school, and boarded with an excellent farmer family the most interesting part of which, to me, was a pair of twins, girls almost grown. During the entire six months I lived in the family, I never did get so I could know the girls apart. I was constantly getting into funny scrapes by not knowing one from the other. If I promised a book, or candy, or anything to one, I was sure to give it to the other; or if one told me any of her girlish secrets, I was sure to mention them later to the other. It was not quite so bad as the puzzled Dutchman in the verses, but it was pretty near it. I wish the Cadets all a good time this winter.

ALFRED BENTON, Adair Co., Mo.

THE PUZZLED DUTCHMAN

I'm a broken hearted dutchman,
Vots filled mit crief and shame,
I dells you vot der trouble ish—
I doesn't know my name.

You dinks it verry funny, eh?
Ven you der story hear,
You will not wonder den so mooch
It was so strange and queer.

Mein mudder had dwo liddle dwins—
Dew vos me und mein brudder;
Ve lookt so very mooch alike
No von knew vich from toder.

Von of der poy's was Yawcup,
Und Hans der oder's name;
But den it made no difference—
Ve both got called der same.

Vell von of us got dead—
Yaw, mein Herr, dat's so;
But vedder Hans or Yawcup,
Mein mudder she don't know.

Und, so I am in droubles;
I gan't git droo mein hed
Vedder I am Hans vots living,
Or Yawcup vot is dead.

I am glad to welcome a Cadet from Michigan

Dear Cadets:
I want to become a Cadet of Equity. I am a Michigan girl, and will soon be fourteen years old. *Up-to-Date* has been our family paper for several years, and my papa belongs to the Farmers Society of Equity. The farmers here raise a great many potatoes, that being one of their leading money crops. But the way the market is controlled there is not much certainty as to what they will bring. The farmers often meet to talk it over and they make some very good speeches. I would like to see a letter from Texas. We sometimes talk of moving to that state. My grandmother was a southern girl, but her folks moved north during the war.



SILVER SPRINGS, FLA.

JOSIE HILLMAN.

You write a very good letter, Josie, and we shall be glad to have you write again. Texas is a great state, and should you move there you will find it very different from Michigan. When you get there if you go, you must write and tell us all about it.

Our next letter is from the South, but it is not from Texas.

Dear Cadets:
I live not far from Silver Springs in Florida. Such springs would be a wonder

CURE FOR INDIGESTION

Read What We Will Do for All Sufferers of Indigestion, Sick Headache and All Forms of Stomach Trouble

Send 10c to cover cost of mailing, etc., and we will send WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE a $1.00 ABSORPTION TREATMENT. Sponga—a plaster that will cure—works like magic on the solar plexus, which is the center of the sympathetic nerve system that controls the digestive organs. Write us NOW and we will save you days and weeks of misery! Address Ohio Remedy Co., Box 55, Sta. F, Toledo, Ohio.

SPEED WITH THE WIND ON A MOTORCYCLE

A good Motorcycle is an ideal Farmers machine. It affords enjoyment and returns a profit from its usefulness.

A trip to town or a distant neighbors is a matter of a few pleasant minutes if you ride an N. S. U. where it is now a matter of hours. Figure what this means to you oftentimes. Then there are Sunday visits or a trip of say fifty miles. It is nothing at all if you ride an N. S. U. Long runs can be made in an evening after work and before dark.

As for roads: Of course the Motorcyclist likes good ones—but the N. S. U. Motorcycle laughs at sand, mud or hills. These things never stop an N. S. U. rider.

Cost of operation is very little—hardly anything in fact. And the machine is so simple that the novice is an expert after reading our book of instructions. We want to explain these things in detail. Every young man should own a Motorcycle. Write for an agency proposition. You can earn your Motorcycle by selling others. Ask for free catalog No. 1 and information.

N. S. U. MOTOR COMPANY
206 W. 76th St. New York City

An Ounce Of Testimony Is Worth A Ton Of Argument

Send to-day—**now**—for our big free trappers' and buyers' guide, fur price list and market report. We will send them at once and we will also send you **letters from shippers in every State in the Union, proving that we pay most for furs and hides.** Don't be fooled by sharpers in cities and swindlers in country towns. We are the pioneers in buying furs by mail—the others are imitations, and like all imitations, they are brass. We pay from **10 to 30 per cent. more for furs and hides than any other firm** in any other town and 50 per cent. more than home buyers. If you don't send at once for our big free catalog and price list you are losing a chance to make more $$$. We hold **every** shipment separate whether you so request or not. **Ask your own Bank** in your own town about our reliability and then ask about the reliability of some of the others.

CORRY HIDE & FUR COMPANY
P. O. Box No. 9821 Corry, Penna.

Trapping Secrets Free!



Nearly one hundred pages of money making secrets treasured by sly old fur trappers, now disclosed for the first time in our "Trappers' Guide."

This book is crammed with valuable advice—nothing like it ever written. Sent free to any one sending **today** for our free fur market reports and shipping tags. Traps and baits and everything to make trapping easy, at cost. Write us and learn how we pay from 25% to 40% more than any one else for furs.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO., 149 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,



Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES



10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs, Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags.

$10,000 BOOK **Hunters' and Trappers' Guide**

Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. Leather bound, 450 pages. Price $2.00. To Hide and Fur Shippers, $1.25. Write today.

ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 35 Minneapolis, Minn.

FURS FURS FURS

We want—100,000 Skunk, Opossum, Mink, Raccoon, Fox and Muskrat Skins. Prices are extremly high. We need the furs and will pay outside prices. Write us to day what you have to offer and we will quote you prices.

JASPER POTTS - - - WELLSBURG, W. VA.

1,000,000 RAW FUR SKINS WANTED



for my manufacturing and exporting trade. Skunk, Mink, Muskrat and others. Top prices. *Write for special quotations.*

A. E. BURKHARDT
International Fur Merchant,
CINCINNATI, O.



TRAPPERS MAKE MORE MONEY

Copy of HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER a monthly magazine, 160 or more pages about steel traps, snares, deadfalls, trapping secrets, raw furs, dogs, big game hunting, etc., and a 64 page booklet containing GAME LAWS, Camping Hints, etc., all for 10 cents.

A. R. HARDING PUB. CO., Box 239, COLUMBUS, OHIO

RAW FURS

Highest prices paid; satisfaction guaranteed. Goods held subject to shippers orders. Send for price-list and market reports.

J. Henry Sticht & Co., 19 West 20th St., New York

WANTED Raw Furs Largest Dealers. In business 26 years. Price list and latest Game Laws Free.

BLACK'S HIDE & FUR CO., Durand, Wisconsin

FUR ROBES, Coats and mittens at cost. Ship us your horse, cow and animal skins. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples and circulars free.

Logansport Robe and Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

in the North. The spring basin is about 60 feet deep, and it is so large that a steam boat comes up the river that flows from it, and can turn around in the spring. The water comes up from the bottom in little boiling springs, and it is so clear that one can see these little springs and could count them if there were not so many of them. Large alligators live in the stream that flows from the spring, but they are not so dangerous as people in the North think they are. There are not many Equity people here, but we like to read *Up-to-Date*.

LUCY DEAN.

I am glad to have your letter, Lucy. It reminds me of a trip I once made through the South, and into Florida. I visited the very spring you write about; and standing in the bough of the little stream that comes up to the spring, I dropped a penny into the water just to see how long I could see it. It went down with an undulating motion, and seemed to get bigger as it went, and when it rested on the bottom sixty feet below the surface, I could see it perfectly plain, and it looked as large as a silver half dollar. Ever since then I have felt that I have money deposited in the South. We give here a picture of the spring and the boat lying at the wharf, which was taken in 1891, when I was there. There is a tradition connected with the tall pine tree that stands in the center of the picture, and from which streams the long Spanish moss, that I wish Lucy would tell us in another letter.

But we must close for this issue. Let the letters continue to come. Our young friends do not know how interestingly they can write until they see their letters in print.

ADVICE TO TRAPPERS

I am a trapper and fur buyer. I spend the most of the time in the winter season buying furs and trapping, and I think it is great sport to be out on the trap line. To be successful at trapping you have to study the nature of fur bearing animals. If you use scent use it sparingly. Use the kind that appeals to the appetite, as all other scents are superfluous.

Do not slap a trap at every place where you see a fresh track. Remember that particular varmint may be on the move in the next township. Most depends in knowing the various calls and cries of game. The chatter of the coon, the bark of the fox, the howl of the mink nnd the squeal of the muskrat.

My experience teaches me that just before a storm breaks all nature is astir. Most men would hasten home, but in that case it differs with me. In the gleaming and oncoming gloom you can pick a sign as never before.

J. F. EDDIE.

FOR TANNING FUR SKINS

I will give my method of tanning fur skins. Trim and stretch skin, take three ounces of salt, 3 ounces of alum powdered fine, ½ pint water, 3 drahms sulphuric acid. Mix with flour to the consistency of cream, smear hide well and let dry, then scrape off with a spoon. If any small grease spots should still show, smear them agin. When done, draw over a smooth pole till soft and pliable, then sandpaper with very fine paper and your skin will be like buckskin.

J. B. DOW.



TRAPPERS

Are you getting full value for your furs? If not, why not try me with your next shipment. I have as large a percent of satisfied shippers as any one in the business. And Why? Because I am honest; I am in a small place, and have no expense, I do not have to divide profits; because I do all my own assorting. Send and get my market reports, price lists, etc.

O. L. SLENKER, East Liberty, Ohio

We Buy Raw Furs

and being located in New York since 1861 can pay best prices; references; no commissions. Price list free.

Ship to a Reliable House

L. BRIEFNER & SONS

No. 20 EAST 16TH ST., N. Y.

This Life-Size Doll FREE

Nearly 2 1-2 Feet High



We Are Going to Give Every Child Who Acts Quickly One of These Life-Size Dolls

This life-size doll, nearly two and one-half feet high, is the largest and most beautiful dolly you ever saw and will win the heart and love of any little girl and bring her joy and happiness. Just think of a doll as large as a big fat baby that can wear baby's outgrown clothes; wonderfully pretty with a dimple in her chin, rosy cheeks, pretty red lips, lovely eyes that smile at you and beautiful golden hair. She is a wonderful dolly and will mind perfectly. She will bend her arms and legs, stand up and sit down on a chair and will do any thing you want her to do.

Natural As Life.

Look at her as she stands smiling at you in the picture. Wouldn't you love to own her, to call her your very own, to hug and kiss her and dress her in your out-grown clothes? She will make you love her as soon as you see her. Your little friends will love and admire her as much as you do and you'll love her better than your other dolls because she is the kind that won't break, lose her eyes or snarl her hair. She is unbreakable and no matter how many times you drop her, it won't hurt her.

This dolly is something like the doll your grandmother used to play with, but this one would open grandmother's eyes, for the doll of her day wasn't nearly so big, nor had she golden hair, pretty cheeks, rosy lips, nor dainty stockings with pretty red buckle shoes as this one has. With each doll comes printed directions telling mama how to cut, stuff and sew her up which requires only a few moments of her time.

How To Get This Doll Free.

This doll can not be bought at the store but we want all of our little girl friends to have one and so we have provided a way by which they can get one absolutely free. All you will have to do is to get some one to give you only 25 cents for a year's subscription to Farm News. Tell them about Farm News; that it is the greatest little farm journal in the world; that it has 32 to 48 pages each month, brimful of good things. Contains departmnets and articles of interest to ever member of the family; advocates and teaches practical, money-making farming; the leading exponent of profitable corn culture. Any one will be glad to subscribe for Farm News. It will prove its value and be worth many times its subscription price. So don't lose any time in getting some one to give you 25 cents for a year's subscription to Farm News. They will be pleased and you will get the doll. Send us the name and address together with the 25 cents and the same day we receive your letter we will send you for your services, all charges prepaid, one of these life-size dolls.

Please Act Promptly.

We want all of our little friends to get one of these dolls, we only have 5,000 on hand so you will have to hurry. If we should be out of them when we receive your letter and we can't get any more we will return the money by next mail, but to make sure of getting one, better write today. Remember all you have to do is to ask some one to give you only 25 cents for a year's subscription to Farm News. Don't write a letter; just fill out these two coupons at the bottom of this page and send them in to us. Write plainly giving your complete address.

FARM NEWS, 110 Factory St., Springfield, Ohio

Subscriber's Coupon Date.....
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio
I have subscribed for Farm News for one year and paid your Agent 25 cents. Please send Farm News to the following address.

Subscriber's name.....

Post Office.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Agent's Coupon Date.....
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio
I enclose 25 cents for the attached subscription to Farm News for one year; as a reward for my services send me THE LIFE-SIZE DOLL.

My name.....

Post Office.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Never in the history of the trade has there been such a great demand for raw furs. Fur bearing animals are not decreasing to such a great extent, but the consumption is increasing rapidly. Consequently the prices this year, as an average, are higher than ever before. A few instances of the increase in value of certain kinds of furs may be interesting. Raccoon are 15 per cent. higher; Muskrat, 25 per cent. higher; and Skunk, 15 per cent. higher.

Under these circumstances, every farmer should take advantage of his opportunity and do a little trapping on the side this winter. He can make quite a few dollars that would otherwise go to waste, or into the pockets of some one else.



LOOK HERE!

That Hoosier is still out in Kansas buying more furs than ever before and wants still more. Brother trapper are you getting all your furs are worth? If not, you are sending them to the wrong fellow. Why not give me a trial shipment and see.

I hold all shipments separate and if you are not fully satisfied with my returns I will return your furs express prepaid in as good a condition as received. Did you ever have a fairer offer than this one? Write today for price lists and shipping tags.

JONAS D. EMERY. Glen Elder, Kan.

RAW FURS WANTED

Skunk, Mink, Raccoon, Opossum, Fox, Muskrat and other furs are bringing high prices in New York, the best market for you to ship to. Do you want to know

"How To Get More Money For Your Raw Furs?"

write and ask for my price list—it's free.

F. N. MONJO, The Fur Merchant 16-18 East 12th St., N. Y.

Hard on Him

Wife—"Do you know you talk in your sleep, Henry?"

Hub—"Yes, but do you begrudge me even those few unconscious words?"

We Buy

FURS

Hides and Wool



Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers; established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.

M. Sabel & Sons,

229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

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Farmers have special cause for jubilation in the fact that the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has again reached the **100,000** mark the first time since the conspiracy to destroy it in 1907. Watch it grow in the future and remember a very large circulation for this paper will do more to solve farmers problems than anything else that can be conceived of.

* * *

From the Chicago Produce Reporter of Nov. 19, we take the following:

Merchants advise country shippers to make shipments as quickly as possible to take advantage of the current prices. Prices are high, unusually so, and only created by the temporary scarcity. Therefore, merchants want country dealers to ship at once.

Turkeys, of course, are what merchants are principally interested in. There have been very few received in this market, and but few bought to supply the Thanksgiving Day trade. Some demand exists to fill the outside orders at hand from local interior points, and good prices are being paid for selected Turkeys. These orders must be filled before Nov. 22 in order to repack and reship in time for Thanksgiving Day. After that there will be the home trade to supply. With cold and favorable weather liberal shipments will no doubt be made. Prices will, of course, depend entirely on the quantity received and the demand. As to the demand, that no doubt will be good, as it always is for Thanksgiving Day. The receipts are uncertain. The crop of Turkeys is reported large in the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Iowa, good in Missouri and fair in Kentucky and Texas.

Buyers are getting somewhat anxious on account of the very limited receipts so far, and are bidding up well for selected dry-picked stock—by selected is meant good meaty, good color and well handled stock. Blue, thin and bony stock not wanted.

Best watch the quotations for all Poultry as given on the first page, for the daily changes which are likely to ocur.

DEAFNESS CURED
By New Discovery



"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, DR. GUY CLIFFORD POWELL. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 5646 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free

Can any producer, handler or consumer ask for stronger proof that a better system of marketing is needed than prevails at present?

This was the situation: Thanksgiving day was only a few days off. Farmers all over the country had turkeys but, as the report said, "very few have been received in this market," and as a result "prices are high, unusually so, and only created by the temporary scarcity." The result was that consumers paid around 25 cents a pound for Thanksgiving turkeys.

But what was paid the farmer? The "very few" turkeys on the Chicago market were bought from the farmers before the "temporary scarcity" existed. For a fact the producer was not told about any scarcity and he sold at about the usual prices. It is clear to see that the middlemen got the difference and possibly they were parties to keeping the supply low and making a "temporary scarcity" to make unusually high prices possible.

But that condition would not have been possible in the Chicago market if the system of marketing that this paper teaches had been in force. Then the supply of turkeys would have been known, and exactly where everyone was; and the demand would have been known, i. e., exactly how many the consumers in Chicago wanted at fair prices. Then also the system would have made it possible to have them on sale at the right time.

And the Chicago experience was duplicated in Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, and nearly all other cities. The loss to growers of turkeys in the country, under what they could have had was millions of dollars and the bad system of distribution caused consumers to pay millions of dollars more for their Thanksgiving turkeys than they would have cost if the Equity system were established.

If we can establish the Equity system before next Thanksgiving day it will be cause for more genuine thankfulness than any event in a thousand years.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE OLD SOCIETY

Our old subscribers know that the editor of this paper—Mr. J. A. Everitt—founded the American Society of Equity in 1902 and under his leadership and with the assistance of this paper it became, in five years, a powerful and beneficial institution. In 1907 however a few ambitious, but dishonest and unscrupulous people captured the organization, abandoned its good principles and carried it away from its original plans. Some of the results are briefly referred to in the editorial in this number—"Lessons of the Tobacco Growers."

But since that editorial was written more history has been made. In the editorial we referred to the troubles of the tobacco growers being in the courts. A dispatch from Winchester, Kentucky under date of November 24 is as follows:

Circuit Judge J. M. Benton has appointed Lee S. Baldwin and Rufus Lisle, of Winchester, receivers for the Burley Tobacco Society pools of the 1906-1907 crops.

The action is of far-reaching importance to tobacco growers and possibly involves the future of the company, recently incorporated and capitalized at $2,000,000 and was the result of the suit of J. E. Gaitskill and other tobacco growers, who were members of the 1906-1907 Burley tobacco pool against the company. The growers alleged that $346,000 of the proceeds of the pooling and sale of the combined crops of 1906 and 1907 had been illegally retained by the Burley society, a co-operative association, from which the Burley Tobacco and Insurance Company sprang.

The growers contended that the entire net proceeds from the sale of each crop should be paid over to the growers of that crop alone and could not be used to finance the pooling of any other crop. Judge Benton's decision to appoint a receiver for the money deprives the Burley Tobacco and Insurance Company of the money with which it was expected the company would start the building of a long chain of tobacco warehouses. The case will be appealed by the company which claims the money at stake is its legal asset, the result of "outage" for commissions, etc.

We need not remind our old readers that the original society was incorporated without capital stock. Our contention was that the farmers first owned all the crops, consequently it was not necessary to have a large capital to buy them. The plan was to control the crops, as the property of the producers, until the demand sought them when the price would be paid. As to warehouses these were to be provided by local unions as needed and the national, or department unions were not expected to embark in any great scheme of line elevators, warehouses, etc., as the inevitable result would be dissatisfaction and ultimately disolution.

Also a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., of same date, November 24, gives notice of receivership proceedings for another tobacco faction. It is as follows:

Today at Elkton, Ben S. Street, a warehouse man of that city, applied for an attachment for the funds of and a receiver for the Dark Tobacco Growers' Protective Association of Kentucky and Tennessee. The association used at Elkton today was a south-western Kentucky and Tennessee pool.

This action, and the one against the Burley society are taken to indicate a second revolt and this time of the growers against the officials of the pools.

It will be evident to all that farmers will refuse to support any movement long in which they cannot have complete confidence and which is the subject of attack from people having a real or imaginary grievance, whether within, or without the organization. The simple Equity plan we taught came the nearest to the ideal plan, because it set the price on a crop, which price every member knew, and when that price was paid to him he was satisfied. Also the price being set the buyer knew what he was to pay, thus the chance to graft was reduced to the minimum, if, indeed it was not entirely eliminated.

But notwithstanding the recent experiences of the tobacco growers in getting into court and the older disastrous experience of the million dollar Equity Exchanges — the wild cat scheme promoted by C. O. Drayton, M. Wes Tubbs, M. F. Sharp, J. B. Whiting, Chas. A. Speer and others, beginning 1907—the national convention of the old society that met at Indianapolis recently endorsed a scheme to build and operate terminal elevators for grain, which contemplates that the farmers will put up great sums of money to build, equip and operate them. Also the directors recommended to the convention that the society establish Equity banks over the country, with a great parent bank at Indianapolis.

To say the least the situation is pathetic. A few years ago farmers were headed straight to their industrial freedom when four traitors in the directorate—Drayton, Tubbs, Scott and Sharp—conspired to do unconstitutional, as well as impracticable and imposible things that stopped the growth of the society, has plunged it in hopeless bankruptcy, and they committed it to a maze of schemes never contemplated by the founder that have disrupted it in all its parts.

At the recent convention the old conspirators were re-elected to office; Drayton, president; Sharp, vice-president and Whiting, Speer and Nelson, as directors. The only purpose of these people is to keep a few farmers deceived and where possible, to get them to put money in their wildcat schemes.

They know that they cannot organize the farmers and they are doing everything in their power to keep others from doing it.

Their publications and personal representations about the society are false as only by concealing the truth can they hope to be supported a little longer. Since 1907 they have increased the fees or dues at each convention for the reason that the fewer members there are the more each must pay to support the officers. Notwithstanding this plan to raise money, each year, sees the society plunged deeper in debt, their statements to the contrary notwithsmtanding. The last convention appealed to members to each pay 50 cents to liquidate the debts. If they would respond it would not be adequate but few will respond as they have had such appeals too often in the past. We will not go into any further details of the condition of the society than to say that in 1907 the headquarters and all the subordinate unions were well supported, financially and all obligations promptly met with the nominal fee and dues provided. This because of the growth of the society in membership. Now, however, the headquarters receipts have not been sufficient, very recently to pay the employees. The reader can form his own conclusions.

But no farmer should be discouraged. The Equity system is sound and the plan is practical, and we are going to see that it is established. The event recorded by this number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, that of reaching the 100,000 subscription mark again, is an important one. We believe, and we state this without boasting or without egotism, that permanent organization of farmers, on a plan that will give them all they are entitled to, socially and industrially, depends largely on this paper.

M. O. Hall of North Dakota, a delegate to the 1907 convention and one who was made to see things as they did not exist, said to the writer: "Mr. Everitt it will never do to continue UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper of the A. S. of E. during the life of the corporation. If the society grows as we hope the paper would wield an influence greater than any paper before and would shape national affairs." We asked him, if its power and influence is always for good could it possibly have too great a circulation? But Mr. Hall did not understand.

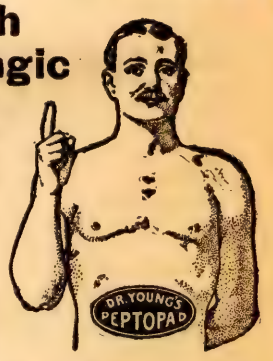


BACK TO THE FARM!

J. J. Hill's Idea of the Salvation of Our Country

Stomach Troubles
Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell** for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, **Indigestion**, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, **Catarrh of the Stomach**, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and **Constipation?**

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are **celebrated** because they **cure** where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 35 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Fifty cents pays for this paper TWO YEARS and fifty Christmas and New Years post cards---Page ?

I'll Make You a Price of Only

$42.30

If You Want It F. O. B. Waterloo Without Mud-Lugs or Force Feed



Wm. Galloway, The Farmer's Manufacturer

Galloway's New Clincher Proposition for 1910

Manure-Spreader Prices Now Based on 30,000 a Year Capacity

Spend 1 Cent and Make 50 Dollars

Here is $5.00 to Start on.

William Galloway
509 Galloway Sta.
Waterloo, Iowa

I BAFFLE all competition combined to equal my new 1910 Proposition. Get it today. I will crack the whip to the full extent of the law on infringers and imitators. They haven't got the spreader nor the patents, and they know it. I have 11 patents on the Galloway and will protect them. Nobody can get around them.

Get $5.00 Cash Off the Price at Once, Freight Prepaid (E. of Rockies) to You Anywhere Direct from Factory ON 90 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Money Back at 6% Interest After 360 Days, If My Spreader Does Not Prove a Paying Proposition to You. Quick, Prompt Delivery Now.

That is my selling plan. Nobody can beat it. Nobody can touch it. It has them all on the run. Galloway is a whole race-track ahead of all competition in spreader proposition and price. Remember, I pay freight. When I added to my factories the Kemp Manure Spreader Factory, conceded to be the largest in the world, formerly owned by the International Harvester Company, now owned and equipped by me with the very latest automatic machinery throughout, I did this: I called in my factory superintendent and I said to him—"How many Galloway Manure Spreaders can we make a day now?" He said: "We can make 100 a day—30,000 a year." I said, "All right—get out your pencil. The first thing you do, figure how much we can save farmers on price, based on 30.000 capacity." He figured it out mighty quick. He says to me: "If you can sell them, we can make them. We can save $5.00 apiece in cash to the farmers if you can sell 30,000." I said, "That is the idea. That's the stuff. We will do it. They will buy them. They know me and they know my spreader."

I'LL SAVE THE FARMERS $150,000 THIS YEAR IN CASH MONEY. Are you one of them? Try me. Get my new Clincher 1910 Proposition and my Catalog today.

–But, remember, you need both, and nobody else can supply you with my Endless Apron Force Feed, worth $25 alone in labor saved.

Rush your special 30-day, prepaid-freight proposition to me with your big Galloway free spreader catalog. This coupon is good for $5.00 on any one of your spreaders for 30 days, at catalog price.

Name.....

Address.....

City or Town.....

County..... State.....

FREE BOOK and My Special Proposition Coupon

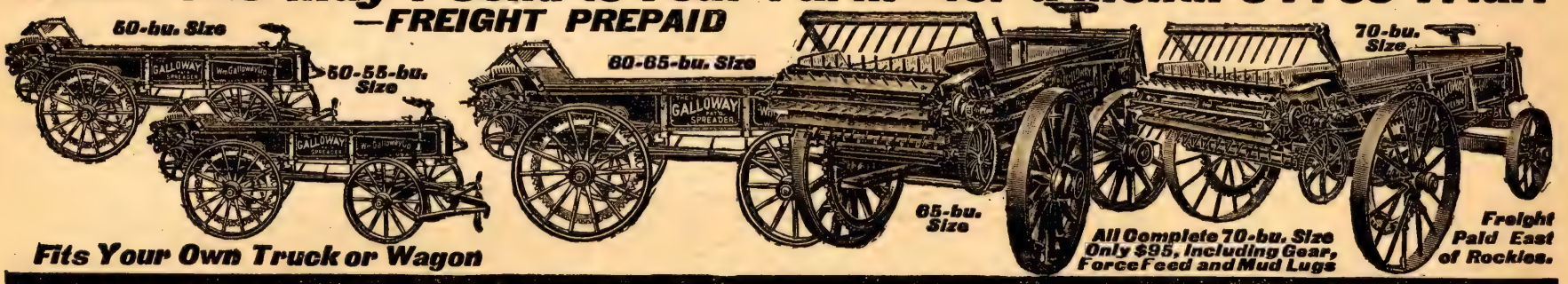
Wm. Galloway, President
THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.
509 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

The Great Galloway Line of Spreaders

Five Sizes 50 to 70-bu.

Which One May I Send to Your Farm—for a Month's Free Trial?

—FREIGHT PREPAID



Fits Your Own Truck or Wagon

All Complete 70-bu. Size Only $95, Including Gear, Force Feed and Mud Lugs

Freight Paid East of Rockies.

A MORNING PRAYER

THE DAY RETURNS AND BRINGS US THE PETTY ROUND OF IRRITATING CONCERNS AND DUTIES. HELP US TO PLAY THE MAN, HELP US TO REFORM THEM WITH LAUGHTER AND KIND FACES, LET CHEERFULNESS ABOUND WITH INDUSTRY. GIVE US TO GO BLITHELY ON OUR BUSINESS ALL THIS DAY, BRING US TO OUR RESTING BEDS WEARY AND CONTENT AND UNDISHONORED, AND GRANT US IN THE END THE GIFT OF SLEEP. AMEN.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

TEACHING FARMERS TO GAMBLE

Certain brokerage houses having membership connections with Chicago and other western boards of trade are allowing their eagerness for business to blind them to the fitness of things in soliciting speculative trades .Recently some of them have undertaken to persuade the farmer that his safety lies in the direction of dabbling in speculation. The argument put before him is shallow and unconvincing, but it is cleverly enough worded to prove successful whenever it gains the momentary attention of a farmer with more money than sense.

Following is a sample extract from literature circulated with a view to adding to the harvest of lambs:

"Sooner or later the large grower of grain will find it necessary, if he has 600 acres of wheat and the prices are abnormally high, as they are today, to form an estimate of his yield of wheat and instruct his broker, either direct or through his banker, to sell approximately that amount of wheat, in which case, as you will see from the following illustration and the manner in which it works out, he is insured against the manipulation that in the past has frequently made wheat very cheap at about the time it was ready for delivery.

For instance, he estimates his 600 acres will yield 6,000 bushels of wheat. In order to be on the safe side, he will instruct his broker to sell 5,000 bushels for delivery at the September option price of about $1.10 per bushel, or whatever other option price appears to him to be the most favorable.

When his wheat has been harvested and threshed and is ready for delivery, he takes it to his usual buyer and the price will of course be based on the Chicago market at the date of delivery and he will then have sold his actual wheat, which we will say (if his estimate is correct) is 6,000 bushels.

In this case only the difference between his estimate and the amount of wheat he has sold for future delivery is subjected to the manipulators of the market and on the 5,000 bushels the results will be equivalent to his actually selling the wheat at the date he places his order for future delivery, less, of course, the freight, elevator and other usual charges to Chicago which in all cases would apply."

Of course, the grain grower can gain no advantage whatever from entering into such a transaction as the one so plausibly described. Where he will gain in one year he will lose in another, and his unfamiliarity with market methods may safely be depended upon to cause him losses overcoming his gains. The farmer who goes to the well of speculation will sooner or later return home with a badly broken pitcher.

For this, however, the broker cares nothing. What he wants is volume of business and the resultant commissions and the means to the end are of little or no moment to him. Furthermore, in engaging an increasing number of lambs in the wheat gamble, he adds to the value of the appeal of the game as a whole. Lambs not only increase the activity of the market but they are a big asset in being the ninth-hour faction, which is always depended upon by the big operators to support a movement once they have it well under way, leaving them free to get out and get in, or reverse themselves entirly, according as their knowledge of the game counsels them.

This journal has repeatedly expressed its conviction that the public is not favorably impressed with present styles in the pit game and that another "big market" or two will surely bring about much needed reformation in the entire system. For the past two years or more a white light has shone upon the pit's methods, and the public has come to see much that it had not seen before, and this knowledge will ultimately lead to regulation by either federal or numerous state laws.

Keeping this situation in mind, it would appear that a reasonable regard for self-interest would cause exchange members and their country representatives to exercise care in undertaking campaigns to inveigle the grain grower into the game. As a matter of course, the farmer lamb will be "stung" and, being sore, he will gleefully join hands with the reformers and vote and talk mightily to the final undoing of the speculative system of grain trading. Already there are western legislatures which would take exceeding great joy in passing a bill aimed at the game. Wisdom dictates to the exchange member whose business is in "options" that he choose his customers from among the initiated, leaving the farmer to plow and plant and garner, selling his harvest only when he has it to sell.

While plowing and planting and garnering, when the speculator's circulars come to him, the farmer should remember that,

"He who sells what isn't his'n
Must furnish the goods or go to pris'n."
—North Western Miller.

LEARN HOW TO SELL

Alone the farmer has no more chance with market combine than a rabbit has with a hungry bulldog. Collectively he may hold his own and get a fair price for his products. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of $1 to $1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound, means a gain of $5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton.

Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tide Water County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth.

What others have done, the potato growers of Michigan could do, and bring to the farm homes millions of dollars. Controlled marketing as taught by *Up-to-Date Farming* and organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for the farmers to learn to use it.

JAMES HOWEY, V. P. Mich. State Union of F. S. E. E. Jordan, Mich.

HE HAD NOT SEEN IT

"What are you going to give your wife for Christmas this year?"

"I don't know. She locked it up before I got to see it."



Can You Solve This Puzzle

Cut-out Puzzles are a great fad these days. They are interesting, educational and a wonderful training for the eye. Can you cut this one out and put it together as it belongs? If you put them together just right, they will fit perfectly. It looks rather hard at first glance, but you should be able to do it with a little study. Anyway we want you to **try it** and our **free reward** offered below will pay you well for your trouble.

A Beautiful Colored Picture for You

We want to see how many persons can put this picture together, getting each piece in its right place. There are **4 pieces** in all and we want you to cut them out, trim them neatly and paste them on a piece of paper. Then write your name and address on it and send to us with **4 cents in stamps.** To pay you for your trouble we will send you **free** the picture shown in the puzzle—**beautifully colored and 10x15 inches** in size. We will also tell you how to make a lot of money during your spare time working for us. Send solution and **4 cts postage today** to

THE PUZZLE MAN, **20A** *Worthington St.*, Springfield, Mass.

50c pays for this paper 2 YEARS and 50 Christmas and New Years post cards---Page 2

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—Handy Hame Fastener. Every horse owner buys at sight. 200 per cent. profit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

PERMANENT—profitable employment for salesmen and farmers, handling consignments of Seeds, Feed, Silos and specialties. Lake Erie Seed Co., Lackawanna, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED—Reliable men that can furnish team and wagon to travel in the country and sell old established line of medicines, flavorings, spices, soaps, toilets, condition powders, etc. Permanent work. Pay big. Write today for free copy of "Opportunity." It tells how. Seminole Indian Medicine Company, Boone, Iowa.

Correspondence Schools

MAKE $250 to $500 PER MONTH—I will teach you the real estate business by mail and appoint you my special representative. I handle real estate on the co-operative plan and need you, no matter where you are located or what business you are in. A splendid opportunity for men without capital to become independent. Let me send you my free book. Address Herbert Hurd, President Gray Realty Co., 411 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MASTER BOOKKEEPING and secure a better position. I teach you by mail and guarantee results. My "Successful Bookkeeping Course" is thorough, practical and moderately priced. Write for particulars. Cordrey, Box 426, Malden, Mo.

Farm Lands For Sale

BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA—40-acre farm, 3 miles from court house and railroad, on good country road. Ten Dollars per acre. Title perfect. D. R. Peteet, Bay Minette, Ala.

FOR SALE—Southeast Mo. Mississippi Co., rich re-claimed, drained lands will produce fine wheat, corn, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, stock or field peas, all kinds of vegetables, fruit, a good stock country; water 20 to 25 feet deep. When looking for a location why not investigate our lands? Located just south of Illinois; mild winters and good healthful climate. For particulars and prices write for descriptive folder; it is yours for asking; we can please you. Address M. W. Mayes, Charleston, Mo.

MICHIGAN FARMS, all descriptions; postal brings catalog. Kouw & Co., Holland, Mich.

TEXAS SCHOOL LANDS—Over 1,000,000 acres for sale by the State. You can buy 640 acres at $2 an acre, pay $32 cash and balance after 40 years, fine farming and fruit land and healthy climate. For further information send 6 cents postage. Investors Pub. Co., Dept. 22, San Antonio, Tex.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruitgrowing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A 66, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

WHY BE A SLAVE—Buy a farm in southern Illinois. Improved lands $50 to $75 per acre, any size farm. Easy terms. An acre of cucumbers, melons, all kinds of berries and potatoes will earn $200 to $500 net. Corn, oats, wheat and all kinds of vegetables easily grown. For particulars, write SOUTHERN ILLINOIS REALTY Co., Dongola, Ill.

Farms Wanted

WANTED—Farms and businesses. Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Particulars of strictly first class farm that owner will sell direct to purchaser, give details, conveniences and general information, lowest price and best terms. Address Lock Box 156, Youngstown, Ohio.

WE CAN SELL your property. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

Fencing and Posts

FENCE POSTS—made to last a lifetime; any kind of wood; cost little; circulars free. John Gustin, Beaverton, Ore.

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL—You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Ferrets

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. De Kleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Patent Attorneys

ADVICE and book relative to patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte specialist. Winner at Illinois State Fair, St. Louis, Mo., and Illinois State Show, 1909. Eggs $1.00 to $10.00 per 15; $5.00 per 100. Stock, $2.00 to $25 each. Catalogue free.

FOY'S BIG BOOK—Money in poultry and squabs. Tells how to start in small and grow big. Describes largest pure-bred Poultry Farm in the world and gives a great mass of useful information about poultry. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators and brooders. Mailed for 4c. F. Foy, Box 45, Des Moines, Iowa.

ROUP CURED FREE, 50c bottle sent for postage, 10c. Sample for 2c stamp. Rogers Poultry Doctor, Palmyra, Mo.

TURKEYS, Narragansett, Bourbon Red, White Holland, Mammoth Bronze. Write S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, O.

WRITE SWONGER—for prices on Duroc hogs, Scotch Collie dogs, White P. Rocks, Buff Leghorn chicks. Z. E. Swonger, De Graff, Ohio, No. 1, Box K.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 344 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Write for prices. Established 1875.

Raw Furs Wanted

WRITE for prices to C. L. Kenny, Enon Valley, Pa., buyer and exporter of Raw Furs. Honest assortment; highest prices; prompt returns.

Sheet Music

50c SHEET MUSIC 10c—Rosary, Palms, Calvary, Anchored, Jerusalem, Lost Chord, and 1,400 other regular 50c numbers postpaid 10c each. Write for catalogue. National Music Emporium, Farmer Desk, Albany, N. Y.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED, honest, sober and industrious farm hand wants position anywhere to take charge and act as foreman in general farming. C. B. Woodlin, Dias Creek, N. Y.

Tobacco Cures

BROTHER accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. George Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

NI-KO FOR TOBACCO HABIT—Send your name only. Safe, sure, permanent. King Ni-Ko U., Wichita, Kansas.

Miscellaneous

HAYNES BROS., of Haynes, New Mexico, have Navajo Ponies and Blankets. Will consider trade for registered Percheron mares and yearling or two year old stallion. Also two shorthorn cows and yearling bull.

OUR ADVERTISERS

The small classified advertisements in the Business Exchange have a value for those who take advantage of the department, out of all proportion to their size. These "liners" are small and inexpensive. Yet thousands of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING look here to supply various wants.—A farm for sale.—Improved live stock wanted.—A dozen heads or more in the Business Exchange.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

(Continued from page 5)

Economists may as well conclude that high prices of foods will be permanent until the prices of other commodoties are first reduced. The farmers will not be the first to put their prices down.

The International Harvester Company is erecting manufacturing plants at Lille, France and Neuss, Germany. This company has had a factory in operation in Sweden for three years and it now employs 250 men at that place.

The International Harvester Co., has announced its binder twine prices for 1910 as follows:

Sisal	7¾
Standard	7¾
Manila (600 foot)	8½
Pure manila	9¼

F. O. B. Chicago. Carload lots, ¼ cent less;; five-ton lots, ⅛ cent less.

The supply of turkeys for Thanksgiving was light and prices as high as 25 cents a pound in many markets.

As an example of the possibilities in fruit-growing we quote the following from *The Produce News*:

"Fruita, Colo., Nov. 17.—H. S. Groves & Sons, of the High Point Orchards, are setting a rate for production. Many of their Rome Beauty trees produce at a rate of 20 boxes per tree. The Jonathans produce 15 boxes and their winesaps 13 boxes. This makes an average for these three heavy producers and high-priced sellers of 16 boxes per tree. The average price at picking time is $1.50 per box or $24 per tree"

Good rains have fallen over Texas ending the long drought.

Herbert K. Howard of Missouri advertised to ship apples anywhere at $2.50 per barrel. Apparently every body wanted apples at that price and money flowed to Howard. He had no appeals to fill his orders with and he was arrested by federal officers.

A movement has been started by farmers at Waterport, N. Y., for a 75,000 barrel modern cold storage plant for fruit. This is in the center of the great western New York apple belt. The rate charged in public warehouses has been about 50 cents a barrel and the plants pay 20 per cent on the investment.

This paper disputed the heavy estimates of loss to the potato crop by drought and early frosts and urged potato growers to organize so a heavy crop could be marketed at profitable prices. They did not organize. Prices are now the lowest in years and gluts are common in many markets. In New York, recently many carloads were on track when a cold wave struck them and caused heavy loss by freezing. The latest government estimate of the crop is 367,473,000 bushels against 332,830,000 bushels the next largest crop in 1904.

The following named bulletins and publications have been received since our last pubilcation. Usually they can be obtained free on application. We recommend our readers to send for all that they think will interest and benefit them.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washing. D. C. "Monthly List of Publication," October. Circulars: No. 680, "Irrigation of Alfalfa;" No. 683, "A Beetle That Destroys Pine Logs;" No. 682, "The Care of Food in the Home;" No. 682, "The Pipe Calabash;" No. 1228, "Secondary Education in Agriculture in the United States." Bulletins: No. 1197, "Irrigation of Alfalfa;" No. 380, "The Loco-Weed Disease."

California Experiment Station, Berkley—Bulletin No. 203, "Report of the Plant Pathologist."

Following are announcements of important meetings in the interest of Agriculture.

Annual Convention of Illinois State Horticultural Society, Champaign, December 7 to 17. There will be three sessions daily. There will be adresses, lectures, discussions, practical demonstrations and laboratory exercises. Anyone interested in horticulture in any way is invited to attend. All will be free. W. B. Lloyd, Sec. Kinmudy, Ill.

The Annual Short Course for farmers and home makers will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 10,-15, 1910. In connection with the Short Course, the Indiana Corn Growers Association, will hold its annual meeting, Jan. 12; the Indiana Diary Association, Jan. 13 and 14; and the Indiana State Corn Show, Jan. 10 to 15. All farmers of the state with their wives and sons and daughters are invited. Program can be had by addressing G. T. Christie, Supt., Lafayette, Ind.

The 19th Annual Convention of the American Ass'n of Fairs and Expositions will be held at the Aulitorium Annex Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 2, '09. The sesion will begin 6 P. M., with the annual dinner. Chas. Downing of Indianapolis, Secretary.

The South Bend (Indiana) Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n will hold its annual show, Dec. 28 to Jan. 1, 1910 inclusive. A cordial invitation is extended to all fanciers to attend. Excursion rates on all roads entering South Bend. Paul A. Heiermann, Sec., South Bend.

A Special Dairy Course will be given by the Dairy Dep't of Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 1-10. For further information address "Dairy Dep't, School of Agriculture, Lafayette, Ind.

International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov, 27 to Dec. 10.

The American Breeders Ass'n will meet in 3 days session at Omaha, Dec. 8, 9, and 10. This will be during the National Corn Exposition in the scame city. W. M. Hayes, Sec., Washington, D. C.

We have received catalogue and premium list of the Colorado National Apple Exposition to be held at Denver, Colo., Jan. 3 to 8, 1910. A copy and much valuable information can be secured by addressing Clinton Lawrence Oliver, Denver.

SENDS FREE REMEDIES FOR THESE DISEASES

Free Treatment for Kidney Trouble, Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism Sent Free to the Sufferer's Home—Legions Say They Cured Themselves With It.

It seems possible now to obtain what thousands claim is a sure home treatment for such painful and dangerous uric acid diseases as kidney trouble, bladder trouble or any form of rheumatism; and so that



The doctor sends his great illustrated Medical Book describing these diseases as well as a full Letter of Medical Advice to all who write him.

those who suffer in ths way may learn for themselves that the cure will prove effective in their own case, a free home treatment can be obtained by sending your name and address to the fortunate doctor who has the remedies.

Not a cent of money is asked of you, and where it says free it means free. The purity of the remedies is vouched for to the Government, and you are putting yourself under no obligations in any way.

Wonderful is it in stopping the torturing backaches of kidney trouble, in quieting the inflamed bladder and conquering the wrenching grinding rheumatism. I am prepared to show letters from hundreds of people that it has done this. Some had been "old chronics" for years. The first relief they ever had was with the treatment I sent them free, just as I am now willing to send you or any other afflicted person a free home treatment.

So there can be no doubt about it I will give some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatism diseases:

1. Pain in the back.
2. Too frequent desire to urinate.
3. Burning or obtsruction of urine.
4. Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5. Prostatic trouble.
6. Gas or pain in the stomach.
7. General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8. Consipation or liver trouble.
9. Pain and soreness under right ribs.
10. Swelling in any part of the body.
11. Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12. Pain in the hip joints.
13. Pain in the neck or head.
14. Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15. Pain or swelling of the joints.
16. Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17. Pain and soreness in nerves.
18. Acute or chronic rheumatism.

You can write me a letter describing your case in your own words, or simpler still, fill out the coupon and send it to me. You have only to put down the numbers of the symptoms that afflict you and sign your name and address clearly. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 2919 Occidental Building, Chicago, Ill.

Let no victim of these diseases pass this offer by. It involves no money, and surely when a doctor is willing to go to the time and expense to send you a free treatment you should at least be willing to give it a trial. Do this, even though you, like thousands of others, are tired of past failures with other methods.

Write today.

Dr. T. Frank Lynott,
2919 Occidental Bldg., Chicago.

I notice symptoms number .....

.....
(Here put down the numbers)
I will be obliged to you for a free treatment and any instructions and advice you think necessary for the cure of my case. My age is .....
Kindly address me

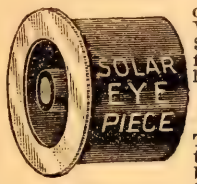
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(Please write your address plainly; or write your address on a separate piece of paper and pin the coupon on.

GREAT SIXTY-DAY OFFER

We have made an appropriation of **12,000** of our **New Excelsior Telescopes** for Special Advertising, to be sold for **$1.00** (if mail 10c extra for postage.) These will not last long. This is a great offer—the most liberal ever made. Of course you will tell your friends—it will advertise our business. Satisfaction guaranteed. Remember, this is the **New Excelsior Telescope** with **Solar Eye Piece** that has never before been supplied on telescopes selling for less than $8.00.



Telescopes heretofore provided with a Solar Eye Piece or dark lens for sun observation have cost from $8.00 up. We have reproduced a Large Solar Telescope, which for $1.00 will enable people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light, or sunbeams.

Study the Sun

The great central body of the Solar System; the great attractive force, which holds all other planets in their orbits; the great embodiment of light, which is larger by 900 times than all the planets combined, and which supplies all the planets with enerby by its radiance. Our $1.00 Excelsior Telescope will help you in this study, notwithstanding the fact that the Sun is 93,000,000 miles away. Through the Solar Eye Piece you can see the sun as you never saw it before. Not only is the sun magnified through this Telescope, but the Dark Lens and the Solar Eye Piece robs it of its dazzling effect on you, and you can see the sun properly.

This is a long, powerful Telescope, for terrestrial and celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye Piece for sun observations. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the sun in *eclipses*, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots.

Never before was a Telescope with Solar Eye Piece sold for less than $8.00 or $10.00. This Eye Piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire Telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the Solar Eye Piece Lens and you have a good, practical Telescope for land observations, etc.

POSITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet, in 5 sections. They are brass-bound, brass safety cup on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Over 3½ feet long, circumference 5¾ inches. Price only $1. Postage 10 cents extra. If insurance is desired, 10 cents more. This is a grand offer, and you should not miss it. We *warrant* each Telescope to give satisfaction or money refunded.



Watching an Eclipse with Excelsior Solar Telescope



A Kansas Farmer Counting Stock Twenty Miles Away

Count Cattle 20 Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the Excelsior Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country, one mile south of the junction of the Walnut and Arkansas Rivers. From our place we can see with the aid of the Telescope over into the Kansas Indian Reservation nearly 20 miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that cannot be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count windows with the Telescope. Again thanking you all for a square deal, I remain, Yours truly,

Arkansas City, Kans. F. G. PATTON.

Let the keynote of this advertisement be implicit confidence in us, and we will make good or money refunded

A Telescope brings new brain cells into play; it opens new avenues of thought and broadens one's resources.

Interesting booklet entitled **"Telescope Talk" FREE** with each order. This booklet tells all about the care of telescopes, eclipses of sun and moon, etc.

THE GREAT $1.00 WONDER

The Pleasure and profit derived from this Telescope is like money invested at compound interest—the longer you have it the more you get out of it.

PRICE $1.00—By mail, prepaid, delivered in perfect condition, insured, $1.20. By mail, not insured, $1.10

How can you invest $1 better? Think of the Steps it will save, the entertainment it will bring you.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.—We guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded! 80,000 sold last year!

This issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes into about 100,000 homes. In every home there should be an Excelsior Telescope. Over 1,000 UP-TO-DATE FARMING READERS have one already.

The Twentieth Century Idea is to put absolute confidence in the vendor and for the vendor to guarantee the purchaser perfect satisfaction or money back. That is what we do in this special offer. There is no better way. **Send your order at once—while it is on your mind.**

People's Wholesale Store





SUPERIOR TO A $15 GLASS

Fred Walsh, of Howe Island, Ont., Canada, says:

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your telescope and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost $15.00 some years ago. Just a few sights I have seen with it are more than double what it cost me.

BRANDY, VA.

GENTLEMEN—Please send another Telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money. R. C. ALLEN.

An old hunter tells us that he never goes into the woods without a strong lens to kindle fires with. Take one of the lenses from the eye piece and a fire can be quickly kindled any time the sun shines.

Buy the Boy a Telescope

Interest him in the study of the planets. *Let him experiment* with lenses and reflectors. *Some genius will harness the sun* some day and with his warm rays heat our dwellings and generate the steam that runs our factories. *It may be your boy,* if he is given a few ideas now to think about.

With the new year will come many new and interesting changes in the Planets, Eclipses, etc. *You will need a Telescope to study them.*



Using the Eye Piece of an Excelsior Telescope as a Microscope

MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE

I have fairly tested the Excelsior Solar Telescope to my entire satisfaction, both as a telescope and as a microscope. It is more than worth the money I paid for it.

F. S. TAYLOR.

Box 376, Davenport, Iowa.

SUN SPOTS

They are dark patches from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be hollow cavities in the photospheric, depressed several hundred miles below the genera l level Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain. At intervals they are very abundant; then there are periods when they almost vanish. Scientists claim that there is a connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the numbers and the violence of our electric storms and auroras. How interesting to watch these changes and learn to foretell their effects upon the weather!



The mysterious spots on the Sun. Get our Solar Telescope and see them.

History of the Telescope

The telescope seems to have originated in Holland early in the Seventeenth Century. It is quite certain that prior to 1600 telescopes were unknown. From 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of telescopes were made over two feet in diameter. The largest of these was "The Lick," of the Lick Observatory, California, which was 36 inches in diameter and 57 feet long.

Our own Excelsior Telescope was first brought out in 1886, but the Excelsior Telescope of today, with its Solar Eye Piece, with over a score of years of work, study and improvement, is a far superior instrument to any of our previous models.

Mr. C. M. Medley, of Duluth, Minn., who purchased one of these Telescopes, says they are superior to anything he expected; that with it he could discern boats on the Great Lakes at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and in clear weather he could read the names of steamers and other craft at a distance of one-half mile away.



Could Discern Boats from Five to Ten Miles Away



Using an Excelsior Telescope Lens to Light a Cigar

Good Things Others Say

Worth $5 to me.—Edwin J. Gower, West Suffield, Conn.

Very satisfactory.—Eugene J. Halle, Booneville, Mo.

Wonderful at the price.—Alfred L. Edwards, Athol, N. Y.

Satisfactory in every way.—H. J. O'Sullivan, Schenectady, N. Y.

Much better than expected.—O. R. Oakley, Bridgeport, Conn.

Just as you represented.—T. W. Wakeman, Waterlick, Va.

Objects seven to nine miles away clearly seen through it.—F. L. Bode, Addison, Ill.

Satisfactory beyond expectation.—J. D. Reed, Bay City, Mich.

Would not take $5 for it.—Thomas L. King, Luffman, S. D.

If I could not get another, would not sell it for $10—J. T. Hunter, Falls, N. C.

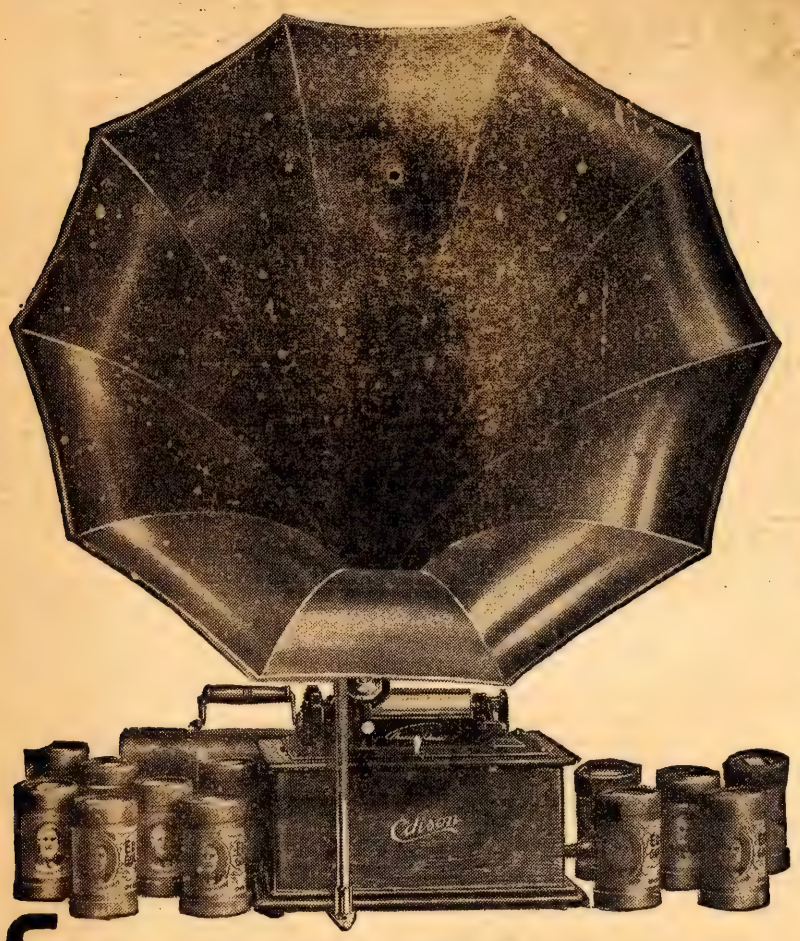
Could read signs on Oakland Pier, three miles away.—E. Salanave, San Francisco, Cal.

Send two more; well pleased with first one. —J. W. Seifert, Prattville, Ala.

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS JUST AS GOOD, but no room ti print.

You need not take our word for it, but write any one of the customers we quote. *Ask them* if the telescope is all right. *The only question* for you to consider is: *Do you want a telescope?* Do you want to see things at a distance? Do you want to study the Planets? *THEN TRUST IN US IMPLICITLY,* and send us the money, and *we will guarantee you perfect satisfaction or money refunded.*

Indianapolis - Indiana



The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our New Outfit No. 10—this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer:

I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C. O. D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.



MR. EDISON Says: "I Want to see a Phonograph in every American Home."

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. **Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph** of our outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. **We want to convince you;** we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 10. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only **$2.00 a month**—$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. **Perhaps you, yourself, would want a Phonograph,** and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for $2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is **absolutely free** from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete list of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. **SIGN THE COUPON TODAY. Do it right now.**



Write *Today* for this interesting catalog FREE

Just sign and mail the coupon at the left, and get this FREE catalog. Write TODAY

CUT OUT AND USE THIS COUPON

FREDERICK BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributers, DEPT. 3659, EDISON BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.
Canadian Office: 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.

Without obligations on me, please send me your Great Edison Catalog, and also full explanations of your Free Loan Offer on the Edison Phonograph.

Name.....

Address.....

No letter necessary; just sign and mail this free coupon right NOW. TODAY.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phon. Distributers, Dept. 3659, EDISON BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.
CANADIAN OFFICE: 355 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Can.

CIRCULATION OF THIS ISSUE IS 110,000 COPIES

Up-To-Date FARMING

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XII INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA DECEMBER 15, 1909 Number 24



Farmers feed the world, but it is only the Dumper who feeds it at unfairly low prices
Readers of this paper are not Dumpers

THERE IS NO OTHER PAPER LIKE THIS IN THE WORLD

It is the paper that gets right prices for farmer's crops. Send 50 cents and get it two full years. Each number is worth more than this price.

400 PAPERS TEACH PRODUCTION; THIS ONE ALONE MARKETING



(Photograph taken October 29th of a delegation of 41 Wisconsin farmers who came to visit William Galloway and inspect his Big Factories and Investigate his methods of Co-operating with farmers, at Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa. Galloway stands in the center of the front line above cross-mark.)

"We Have Found a Big Brother"

That's What 41 Wisconsin Farmers Said To Galloway At His Factories October 29

THESE 41 practical Wisconsin farmers came to Waterloo on William Galloway's invitation and at the expense of the William Galloway Company of America, to inspect Galloway's manufacturing methods and selling methods for themselves, October 29th. That is what is happening almost every day in the year at Galloway's factories.

He has for five years extended the invitation to farmers, everywhere, to visit his factories. He is glad to have any and all farmer delegates visit Waterloo.

He is glad to do this, so as to give farmers everywhere in America all of the real inside facts about his manufacturing methods—his materials—the kind of labor and machinery he employs—the kind of factories he has—and to let every visiting farmer go over his office records and see, county by county and state by state, the inside facts of the satisfaction that tens of thousands of farmers all over America are having, everywhere, with Galloway machines.

He shows you their letters, maps, sales records—freight receipts—every day's orders—costs—pay-roll expenses—and every detail of this great business of his manufacturing and selling direct to the farmer at the cost of raw materials bought in great quantities—cost of labor—and with only one small profit added, by selling this way direct to the user.

Galloway has always considered himself the "Trustee of the Farmer" in this great manufacturing business of his.

These Wisconsin farmers, after they had spent all day and all evening going over Galloway's factories, office methods and plans, said to him, when they were bidding him good bye that night—

"We're glad we came. We know there was such a man as Galloway—we supposed you had some kind of a factory—but we had no idea in the world that we would find anything so splendid, so big, and so well conducted in the interests of farmers as we have found today. We feel as if we had found a Big Brother—and we tell you right here that if the farmers of America could only have the experience that we have had today in seeing what you have got and what you offer, you would get orders from a million of them tomorrow and there would not be factories enough in the State of Iowa or the central west to take care of your business."

In thanking these FARMERS, William Galloway said: "There is nothing I enjoy so much as to have the farmers come here, as you have, today, and see what we've got and what we are doing. You have found that our manufacturing methods are right—our selling methods are right—that we are the trustees of the farmer in this business—that I am simply here working for you—selling direct to you on this big co-operation plan of ours—you keep all dealers'—supply houses'—catalog houses'—brokers'—and other unnecessary profits of the outsider in your own pocket.

"When I sell you a Galloway Spreader and save you $50 or more on the price, that is what I call 'patronizing home industries.'

"You put that $50 right down in your own pants pocket.

"That is as near home as you can get, isn't it?"

No salesman or jobber in the big cities gets any of that to spend—no supply house, catalog house or dealer gets any of it. You keep it all. I haven't anything against the dealer, understand. He is a good fellow. He is not to blame. I have lots of good friends among the dealers myself. But I do not see any reason why some broker sitting in his big, leather chair, somewhere in the city, wearing a diamond as big as a hickory nut in his shirt front, should get any of your money. Do you?

I call patronizing home industries keeping the money in your own pocket and just paying for raw materials and labor and getting the best quality that brain and brawn and ingenuity can deliver to you in practical products, delivering direct to your farm from my factories. And I can see that you agree with me.

There are over one hundred thousand farmers in this country today who also agree with me on this proposition.

Here's Galloway's Invitation to the readers of Up-to-Date Farming

Write Me Today

—Get My Big, Free Spreader Book.

—Get this $5.00 Cash Money Saving on My Price Direct-to-You.

—The Lowest Ever Made on a First-class Manure Spreader—Imitators Prosecuted for Damages to the Fullest Extent of the Law.

I am the Manure Spreader man. I sell Galloway Manure Spreaders direct from my factories to the railway stations of any farmer in this country at a cash saving to you of from $25 to $50 on price.

I am making 30,000 Galloway Manure Spreaders this year and my price is based on that capacity—based on the actual cost of the enormous quantity of materials I buy—on the cost of labor shown by my regular Tuesday pay-roll with only one small manufacturing profit added to the price.

Every Galloway machine is made of the highest quality.

Galloway Spreaders have four features, alone, which are worth from $25 to $50 extra for the work and service that you get in Galloway Spreaders—

1. Is Detachable Force Feed. 2. Is Roller Feed. 3. Lightest Draft Spreader Made. 4. Adjustability to any kind of wagon gear—to be had on no other make of spreaders. Do not overlook these 4 points. Besides, also, Galloway's 11 patents, which he proposes to protect against all infringers for damages. A quarter of a million dollars backs this up, or more, if necessary to protect them.

I send you any Galloway Manure Spreader—made in 5 sizes, from 50-bushel to 70-bushel, including a complete steel-truck spreader—any machine you want, freight prepaid (east of Rockies) on 90 days' free trial instead of 30 days' if you say so, and be the judge and keep my machine if it proves satisfactory in every way.

Money back at 6% interest after 360 days if any Galloway Spreader does not prove a paying proposition to you. Any Galloway machine sent right away, prompt delivery from my factories substations in every leading trade center from New England to California. Here's how I will sell you a Galloway for only $42.30 if you say so.

If you send the $5.00 cash free coupon in the corner of this ad and want to buy and pay freight from Waterloo, Ia., I will sell you my Galloway Wagon-Box Spreader without mud lugs or force feed for only $42.30 (but you absolutely need them on any spreader).



"Send Me Your Name —I'll Treat You Square"

The William Galloway Company of America

The Farmers' Manufacturer

Wm. Galloway
President

Galloway Spreaders

Get $5.00 Cash off the price at once. Freight Prepaid (east of Rockies) or north of Tenn., direct from factory on 90 Days' Free Trial. Money back at 6 per cent interest after 360 days, if my spreader does not prove a paying proposition to you. Quick, Prompt Delivery Now

That is my selling plan. Nobody can beat it. Nobody can touch it. It has them all on the run. All my prices are in right proportion to the size of the spreaders that I make.

Do not get fooled or misled by the other fellow's prices. They haven't got the exclusive, practical, patented features found on all Galloway machines. They haven't got my force feed, and they can't get it, or other patents of mine. They charge you extras in freight. Watch out and see for sure what you are doing before you buy. I have told you just above here how I will sell you a Galloway for $42.30 without mud lugs or force feed if you pay the freight from Waterloo. But if you want to buy my whole outfit complete, which sells regularly for $59.50, including freight prepaid east of the Rockies (average estimate of $5.60 for freight), force feed $5.00, mug lugs $1.60, then send me the $5.00 Cash Coupon in the corner of this ad and $54.50 and I will send you the complete Galloway Spreader outfit, freight paid. Or, I will send you the Spreader, less the Force Feed and mud lugs, and you pay the freight—from Waterloo—for $42.30 and the $5.00 Cash Coupon. My Force Feed is the greatest invention in manure spreader history—the only endless apron force feed in the world, easily worth $25.00 alone in labor saved. Nobody else has it or can get it for you.

Nobody can beat these prices—made to show you that we can Knock the Dollar Spots off Competition from Everybody and all of them Combined FOR YOU and you get all the savings.

Remember—No Obligation—Write For Book

Just send your name for my big, free, color-illustrated Galloway Manure Spreader book and this offer by writing me, and then decide on your good judgment how quickly you will let me send you, promptly, safe delivery guaranteed freight prepaid east of the Rockies. or north of Tenn.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., The William Galloway Co., of America, 509 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

Authorized Capital $3,500,000

Free Coupon Proposal Worth $5 In Cash

William Galloway
President
The William Galloway Co. of America
509 Galloway Station Waterloo, Ia.

Here's my name. Write me personally—send your big, free Galloway Manure Spreader Catalog and latest $5.00 cash reduction on price, direct to my Farm on your 30,000-capacity proposition on 90 Days' Free Trial instead of 30 days, if you say so. No obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

Town..... State.....

My New Roller Feed is Worth $50 Extra and Costs You Nothing Extra on this Galloway



The Only Spreader with Malleable and Steel for All Parts that Break and Wear Out in Other Spreaders

Only $54.50
and Upward—Without Trucks.
—Regular price, $59.50
And Upward—Direct—90 Days' Free Trial—$25,000 Guarantee—5 Sizes, 50 to 70-bu.—Remember, this Price is All complete and—

FREIGHT PREPAID
East of Rockies, and north of Tenn.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Sugar Trust Bribery and Fraud

Government and Law Enforcement

WE know the daily press reports are not conclusive. Unfortunately in the hurry to get news, not unfrequently statements are made one day that must be recalled the next day. For that reason UP-TO-DATE FARMING is wary of what the newspapers say. And yet the press is the public's principal avenue of information.

Charges against the so-called Sugar Trust are not new. For many years they have been much in the press and before the public; yet the public has not known whether these charges have been more than press statements, since there have been no serious prosecutions under any of the laws supposed to make crimes of the actions charged, and to provide penalties therefor.

These charges, however, are now more than allegations, and the public have more than a passing interest in them. A former employe of the custom house in New York declares that while he was a custom house officer it was the practice to surreptitiously substitute samples of low grade sugars for samples of high grade sugars, thus permitting the importation of high grade sugars at the tariff rate of low grade. He alleges that representatives of the Trust slipped money in the pockets of the government employes, of whom he was one, as bribes to allow the substitution of samples. He says he reported this action to Secretary Shaw of the treasury department in 1902, the only reward he received being the loss of his job.

But the question has now assumed such proportions that it has been before the Cabinet, engaging, it is said, the attention of that august body in a way that such questions have seldom done. Attorney General Wickersham, the press declares, made a report on the situation to the effect that the American Sugar Refining Company (the Trust) has crushed all opposition or competition by sheer weight of money; that it has corrupted government inspectors without limit; that it has bribed leading employes of opposition companies to detail the business of their companies to the trust; that it has contributed to the campaign funds of both political parties so as to place national chairmen and committees under obligations, and that it has apportioned the sugar trade of the country among its own people so there can be no competition with it.

Why has not this great concern been prosecuted for the violation of law? That is the first question that arises in the mind of the citizen, but we presume it will not soon be answered. The alleged facts now forcing themselves before the public, may be briefly summarized as follows:

In 1894 Elisha J. Edwards published charges against the sugar trust, alleging it had interfered with congress, and had secured favors at the hands of the leaders. This was followed by a Senate investigation, resulting in the prosecution of the president of the trust and five others for what was called contumacy. And that ended the prosecutions. But the stink continued to smell.

In 1894, the same year of the other proceeding, complaint was filed by shippers at the port of New York that the sugar trust was benefitting in an incomprehensible manner by the importations of sugar. The complaint was investigated, it is said, by an appointee of President Cleveland, but no result is on record.

In 1895 government weighers charged that weight of cargoes unloaded at the Williamsburg docks of the sugar trust were eight to nine per cent. less than the bills of lading called for. Vessel owners claimed that they were being cheated out of freights, but acknowldgd themselves powerless to prevent it because of the government certificates.

In 1896 a presidential candidate declared the sugar trust was the heaviest contributor to the opposition campaign fund, but the charge was ignored. Late in the same year the independent sugar operators attempted to prove the short weighing, but the collector of the port of New York, it is said, refused to permit an examination of the books without the consent of Mr. Havemeyer, then president of the trust, and Mr. Havemeyer refused to consent to it.

During the next four years it is claimed that the trust bought out or "froze," out the independent companies, and practically eliminated competiton.

In 1900 the appraiser of the port of New York notified the Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage that, in his opinion, the sugar trust was robbing the government. The reply the appraiser got, it is said by the appraiser himself, was for him to "tell H. O. (Havermeyer president of the trust) to quit his fooling!" It is but fair to say that Mr. Gage denies this, but Mr. Wakeman, the appraiser, declares it is so; and the short weighing went on.

In 1904 another presidential candidate declared that an enormous trust fund had been raised to elect his opponent, and that the sugar trust was the heaviest contributor thereto.

In 1905 treasury agents charged that scales at Williamsburg were so fixed that the weigher could manipulate them by pressing with his foot on a certain board. This was denied, but the alleged doctored scales were taken out and new ones were put in. Not much less than a confession.

In 1906 the few remaining independent shippers demanded of the collector of the port to see the government records of imports. This was again refused unless Mr. Havermeyer would join in the request. This year by the means of a loan of $1,250,000, as charged by George H. Earle, Jr., the trust closed the Pennsylvania Refining company, said to be the finest in the world.

In 1907 allegations of fraud and short weighing were again taken to Washington, and Mr. Earle claims to have written Attoney-General Bonaparte: "The sugar trust is strengthening its monopoly not merely by rebating, but by mysterious customs frauds." Mr. Earle asked for a personal interview, but claims he was refused. Earle and his associates brought suit against the trust for the alleged stealing of the Pennsylvania plant. This suit was settled last June by the trust agreeing to pay $2,000,000, besides releasing the Pennsylvania establishment and several millions of securities.

In 1907 also the trust was arraigned as a smuggler. It confessed, and paid a fine of $135,000, and more than two million dollars as restitution. The celebrated "seventeen holes" case came up also. Weighers on seventeen of the scales of the Williamsburg refinery were caught manipulating the weights by means of a steel rod run through small holes. As a result of this discovery there are now under indictment for defrauding the government several officials of the trust, but they have not yet been brought to trial.

During this year, 1909, a number of prominent persons connected with the trust have been indicted for conspiracy in restraint of trade, and it was these cases that brought the question before a meeting of the President and Cabinet. We shall see what it results in. The defendants are beginning to plead the statute of limitations, and if the plea be allowed, that ends it all. But why were not prosecutions begun sooner? No answer, perhaps, will ever be given except the one that will form in the heart of every citizen as he becomes acquainted with the facts.

It will be noted that there is nothing partisan in this statement. The time gone over covers two administrations of Grover Cleveland and the two administrationns of Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, and is now in the administration of Mr. Taft. No attempt is made to connect the Presidents themselves with the crimes and frauds, but if the cases ever come to trial on their merits, and are sifted to the bottom, as such cases ought to be, men high up in the favor and councils of the executives will no doubt be brought into it. The people ought to rule, and crime in the upper story should be punished as certainly and promptly as in the basement.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

THE power and virility of the trusts are easily seen in the fight that has been made against them by several of the States, and even by the government itself. Only very recently the Eighth District United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a unanimous decision that the Standard Oil Company is a corporation in violation of the laws of the United States, and that it must, therefore, be dissolved. This is the severest blow yet struck one of the great combines, but it is not final. The United States Supreme Court is above the Circuit Court of Appeals, and, of course, the case will go before that great tribunal, with what results cannot yet be known. But when we remember the fate of the $29,000,000 fine assessed by one of our high courts against that same trust, we should not be over-confident. At all events the oil monopoly cannot be molested so long as the appeal to the Supreme Court is pending; and should the order of dissolution be confirmed, the Standard company could easily surrender its New Jersey charter and take over some of the subsidiary companies it already owns, and that are officered by the Standard Oil people. It would be only a change of form and name, with no change of management or practices.

The sugar trust, whose flagrant violations of law are becoming more and more apparent, until determined and final prosecution can no longer be delayed, has survived many severe tests. That company has been fined an aggregate of $168,000, and in a compromise confessed to having stolen as much as two million dollars, of which it agreed to make restitution. Anything possessing so much vitality as that is not easily throttled.

But what of the trusts anyway? Simply that they secure a monopoly of certain necessary commodities, prevent anybody else from dealing in them, and thus enable themselves to charge the users of the commodities whatever prices they will for them. They cannot be much more dangerous than the combined boards of trade or exchanges that make both buying and selling prices for the staple crops.

ACCEPT EQUITABLE PRICES.

THE farmers constitute the most conservative class of our citizenship, but having been so long dependent upon others for the prices they shall receive for their products, and, consequently, for the amount of their income, they are apt to become radical when they realize that they have power, and go to an opposite extreme. People have feared that this may be the case when farmers assume their unquestionable right to name the prices at which they will sell their products, and some recent events seem to justify that fear. It is as wrong for farmers to make prices too high as it is for speculators and boodlers to make them too low.

We have always advised the acceptance of equitable prices. Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the distinguished Southern reformer, takes this view of it also. In his emphatic way, he says, in a recent issue of his Jeffersonian:

> Farmer, as long as you can get thirteen cents and fourteen cents for your cotton, sell it!
>
> Don't you listen to that reckless demagogue, who caused the South to lose millions of dollars two years ago.
>
> Sell your cotton, and pay your debts. Get free, and stay free. On fourteen-cent cotton you can do it. Don't you go into a gamble, with Dan Sully or anybody else! When cotton was at seven cents, I wanted Sully to head a bull movement; but now, when we can get thirteen and fourteen cents, I wouldn't put a single dollar into an experiment for higher prices.
>
> Use your common sense. Don't you go and tie up your cotton in warehouses, where storage, insurance and Mr. ——— will be eating it up.
>
> Sell, get out of debt, and be free to take a hand in the biggest fight of the unorganized public against organized capital that this country has ever known.

This is good advice. When offered a fair price, sell. Don't be too eager, though. There are "many men of many minds." Some men may get in a hurry and conclude a price is fair which is not. If you belong to a society that has taken action, stand by it. But remember, farmers have a right to demand equitable prices—prices in proportion to the general level of values; prices that will compare with the prices of other commodities; but they have no right to go beyond that. We agree with Mr. Watson on that point.

Controlled Marketing Needed Abroad

AUSTRALIIA suffers for lack of controlled marketing as well as does the United States. The following, which we take from a prominent Australian paper, is about as strong a statement of the case as we have seen, and we reprint it entire, because it is so much like some of the "car famine" articles published in this country:

"Five million sheep might have been saved last year, had there been enough rolling-stock to carry them away," said a pastoralist at last Saturday's meeting of protest against the railway department's failure to cope with the stock traffic. Many other strong things were said at that meeting indicating the utter disgust of the men concerned in the breeding industries with the present state of affairs. What was the good of trying to increase the production of the state if we could not get our produce to market? asked one. The breaking point of the sheep-owners' patience had at last been reached, exclaimed another. But the statement of Mr. Harry Osborne, quoted above, was the strongest indictment that could possibly be uttered concerning the culpable, the almost criminal failure of the government and the department to realize the fact that they are strangling the natural industries of the country. To save an expenditure of a million or two in railway construction and in the supply of adequate rolling stock, a cost which would be spread over a decade at the least, the producers are permitted to suffer the loss of many millions of pounds sterling every year. It is not the sheep man alone who is robbed. The wheatgrowers, and every other producer, is hampered in all his operations, and every year, by this same failure of the government to provide traffic facilities commensurate with the need. And not the least of the losses are those represented by the sheep the pastoralist dare not breed, and the wheat the farmer cannot take the risk of growing, because the railway department cannot guarantee haulage at the proper time, or even to take care of our products at the country receiving stations. The most lamentable confession of failure yet made by the chief commissioner is his attempt to bring the stock traffic down to the capacity of the railways as the only way to avoid the colossal muddling we have had for a long time past at Homebush. Nevertheless, the breakdown at Homebush is not an isolated example of departmental failure; it merely happens to be the point on which public attention is focussed at the moment. All over the country the same starving of our primary industries is going on, the aggregate loss to the community being, as we said before, many millions sterling annually. If we dared open our columns to our readers, we could have had not hundreds, but thousands of letters from stock and crop men who have suffered irreparable monetary losses through the impossibility of getting trucks when and where wanted, through deterioration of values of stock before trucking and on the journey, and through failure from the same cause to reach markets at the moment of highest price. If ministers were to lay aside every other project and to devote all their attention for some time to come to railway questions the country would immensely benefit. The matter has reached a stage at last when only an extraordinary effort and extraordinary expenditure will be of any use.

It will be noted that, as in this country, the entire loss is laid at the door of the railroads, whereas, also as in this country, the fault is within the farmers themselves. The shipments the people of Australia were unable to make for want of cars, were not needed to be made at that time. The stock and products spoken of, and upon which loss was suffered, were to supply the consumers for a year. Why should they be rushed to market in so short a time? Consumers are not complaining of a car famine. The markets are full and their needs are supplied. Those who wish to overload the markets and glut them, thus breaking their prices and reducing their incomes, strange to say, are the ones that complain because conditions prevent them from doing still more of the same disastrous business. Suppose the five million sheep that it is claimed were lost for lack of attention, had got to the market at the same time those that were shipped did, what would have been the effect on the price? Those that were shipped supplied the demand at a moderate price, a price that carried not a whit too much profit to the producers. Would not an addition of five million sheep have been disastrous in its effect upon the price? Yet it would have been no benefit to consumers, for consumers buy only what they need, no matter how much may be on the market. The surplus is held by the speculators, who are careful to take care of the price to consumers.

How does the writer of the above extract know that the producers "suffer the loss of many millions of pounds sterling every year" because of inability to ship their stuff? The value of the stuff in Australia, as here, depends upon the price, and increasing the supply reduces the price. The producers may have lost commodities, but it is not in evidence that they lost money. The only way to get stuff to market "at the moment of highest price" is to get it there when needed for consumption, and the railroads, as we have said, are abundantly able to carry the stuff in quantities sufficient for that, and have a year's business instead of only a few weeks.

The fault, then, as we have already said, is with the farmers rather than the railroads. If farmers expect to get all their stuff to market at profitable prices, they must prepare to take care of it themselves, and ship it as it is needed. This is comparatively easy in the case of grains and many other crops. With perishable products and live stock it is more difficult, but it can be done. A knowledge of supply and demand with the finishing of the live stock and shipping directed to meet it instead of all shipping at once, solves that problem, and cold storage solves the one of perishable products. Had this been done, and the great surplus remained at home only as called out, the "colossal muddle" at Homebush would not have occured, and farmers everywhere would have received not only remunerative, but steady prices.

Graft in Reclamation

Why We Said It

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

For several years I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING as my favorite paper, and I have learned to believe that "if UP-TO-DATE says it it is so." I notice in a recent issue you speak of graft in connection with the government irrigation projects, or the reclamation service in the West. There is so much said about graft in this country, is there not danger that we may get in the habit of charging graft, and do so sometimes where none exists? I had hoped that these great western enterprises at least might be free from graft and grab. B. L. T.

We are glad our friend wrote the above letter. We have had the very same thoughts that he expresses. When a cry becomes popular it is easy to utter it, and there is no doubt that this cry of graft is sometimes used by interested parties for a selfish purpose. But UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in no way connected with any public or government enterprise, and could have no interest in doing so. It is the editorial policy of the paper to tell the truth, without prejudice or partiality. We would much rather commend the good than expose and condemn the bad; but for the sake of the good, we must do both. No matter where the good appears it has our approval, and we are glad to say so and commend it. On the other hand, whenever we discover the bad, not even our personal interests will prevent us from condemning it. Evil is never so secure as when it is hidden, and no one will bring it before the public.

There is at this writing a committee of the Senate in the West examining the work of the reclamation service. We know how difficult it is for these committees to "find things." People concerned are constantly in evidence before such committees, with angellic stories, and they keep the bad covered with exquisite skill. Those who know dread the powers of wickedness, and shrink from publicity. It is difficult for committees to get at the facts. And there is such a thing as special blindness. Committees are sometimes composed of those who cannot see far in certain directions.

We do not know what this committee is finding in the West, nor do we know what their report will be. But we know the press is publishing dispatches from Klamath Falls, Oregon, that charges have been made there by the Water Users' Association to the effect that the price of water had been wrongfully raised from $10 and $20 an acre to $30 an acre, and that affidavits have been made to the following alleged facts:

That a reservoir known as Clear Lake ranch, offered by the owners for $35,000, was purchased a few months later for $183,000, a graft approximately of $148,000, to be divided among somebody.

That a ditch, known as the Adams canal, valued by the government engineers at $31,000, said to be of little use to the government and entirely unnecessary to the system, was purchased for $100,000. What is the reasonable inference?

That another ditch, known as the Ankeny canal, owned largely by the late brother of former United States Senator Ankeny, of Washington, valued at $20,000 by the government engineer, was purchased for $104,000 and perpetual water rights.

Other allegations are made of an equally startling nature, and so far no denial seems to have been made, except the director of the reclamation service, who is with the Senate committee, says an investigation will show the allegations are without foundation. This seems to be the situation now. These allegations, it will be noted, are all from one point. But it is enough. We do not wish to anticipate the committee's report. That may show everything lovely. But these allegations almost justify the conclusion that the owners of these private ditches and reservoirs, and their friends, may have been the power behind Congress in the enactment of the irrigation laws, as a meanns to an end, a profitable unloading upon the government.

WHAT OF THE PRESENT WHEAT GROWERS?

THERE are congresses and congresses. We now have in mind the National Farmers' Congress, the Irrigation Congress, the Dry Farming Congress, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, etc. Every one of these has a special scheme of some sort, a scheme that, for some (unselfish) reason, the promoters are more interested in than in the schemes of the others.

Let us assume that the purposes of these congresses are good. UP-TO-DATE FARMING takes a broad view of such things, and likes to consider them all good. They are good for some localities, some interests and some people. But that does not prevent us from considering them in the light of the greatest good to the greatest number. We like those efforts which mean an uplift to the whole country.

For instance, consider the Dry Farming Congress. Congressman Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, is president of that body, and at a banquet in Spokane recently gave the following as the purpose of that congress:

From 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 of the 500,000,000 acres of lands west of the 97th meridian that are not adapted to irrigation can be made profitably productive under scientific cultivation. If 100,000,000 acres produced only an average of 12½ bushels of wheat to the acre, it would mean a yield of 1,250,000,000 bushels, or enough to supply bread stuff and seed for twice the present population, while if 150,000,000 acres were seeded to wheat the yield would be three times the present crop. In addition to this 50,000,000 acres, too dry for wheat, could be cropped profitably to rye.

Wouldn't that be great? The average farmer, of course, is ready to throw up his hat and yell for dry farming, and the average politician is ready to scheme and orate for it—if there is "anything in it" for him.

But what would be the effect of adding a billion bushels to the wheat crop of the country, or of making the wheat crop "three times what it now is?" The American wheat growers are now producing around 700,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. This wheat is taken at around one dollar per bushel. Only a few years ago it seldom reached a dollar. In other words, the demand for wheat is now supplied at a dollar a bushel. Supply and demand, it is said, governs the price, and it would if there were no intervening adverse power. Admit that the law governs. Then the present demand makes 700,000,000 bushels worth about one dollar per bushel. The demand is governed by consumption and consumption depends upon population, which can do no better, that increase slowly. Make the wheat crop three times what it now is, and what will be the price? One-third the present price, or less than 35 cents per bushel.

How does it look to the wheat growers of the country? Can they grow wheat a cent cheaper? If these schemes in the West benefit the ordinary wheat growers in the present wheat growing states, it must do so by increasing the yield per acre, another addition to the crop, and another cut in the price. Were Mr. Mondell's claims accomplished the inevitable result would be to drive the wheat growers out of business, and turn the wheat crop over to the irrigated and dry farming West. What could our farmers substitute for the wheat crop?

We challenge the promoters of these schemes to show that our conclusions are not logical. Go ahead with your improvements. Make all sorts of progress. But don't forget that there are two sides to profitable farming, the production of the crop and the selling of it for a price. Supply the demand, but don't glut the market.

THE OWNER MUST BE INDEPENDENT OF THE BUYER

A FRIENDLY feeling should exist between the seller and the buyer. Each is supposed to be doing the other a favor. If I have an article I wish to sell, the man that buys at the price I ask, or at a price we may mutually agree upon, gratifies a wish of mine. And so does the man that sells me an article I wish to buy. This is equity, and buying and selling is a mutual friendly service.

But when conditions compel the seller to accept the terms offered by the buyer, whether they are satisfactory to him or not, there is no equity in the transaction, and no favor is done the seller. No one really owns a thing he must give up to another on the other's terms. And yet that is exactly the way the farm products of the United States are sold year after year, and the farmers act as though it is the proper thing, or that they cannot help it.

A writer on this subject says: "The one way to permanently assure a fair price for cotton, wheat, corn, or any other product is to place ourselves in a position where we are not absolutely at the mercy of the buyer; and to do that we must make such arrangements as will enable us to hold our crops until such time as market prices have reached a just level."

We have said the same thing perhaps hundreds of times, but frequently saying it makes it none the less true; nor does it seem to make it any more a fixity in the minds of the farmers. We wish they would accept the truth and act upon it, not for our sake but for their own.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

How Farmers May Make the Law Work For Them

ON the application of the law of supply and demand depends the success or failure of nearly every business in the world.

The merchant who buys without reference to the demand will soon be forced to retire from business; the manufacturer who produces largely in excess of the demand for his goods will soon be bankrupt; the railroad that buys locomotives and cars, without knowing how much freight is to be moved would be a sorry spectacle and the professional man who locates in a community where there was no demand for his services will starve.

An abnormal supply against a normal demand always results in cheapening and bringing the article representing the supply into contempt; but a small supply against a heavy demand gives dignity to the article representing the supply and its value is enhanced in proportion to its scarcity and the insistency of the demand.

Most business and professional men and laborers have learned this and we see them produce conditions with the supply or the demand that compels the law of supply and demand to work for their interests. The more completely they are in control of one of these ends the more definite is the working of the law. To illustrate: the supply of iron and steel is well controlled. The jobber or consumer of steel rods, or sheets must place his order from two to six months in advance of his needs and it is about the same way with all iron and steel products. This is not because there is a scarcity of raw material, nor of mills to make iron and steel, because many mills were shut down a few years ago when the steel trust was organized and some of them are still idle. It is the policy of the trust to never let a surplus appear on the market but to keep the demand hungry all the time when there will be no question raised about the price.

And it is the same way with every other commodity that the supply is controlled and the demand is compelled to seek it, including labor. In other words the people who control the supply of any necessary article can compel the law of supply and demand to work with them in making prices. If these people are unscrupulous and greedy the law can also be made to work to the hurt of the other people dependent upon them for supplies. As it is one of the most relentless laws, when certain conditions are artificially produced, the government should speedily make other laws to wisely regulate the manipulation of supplies so as to protect consumer but at the same time not do anything that would prevent control of supplies and legitimate combinations to price them in Equity.

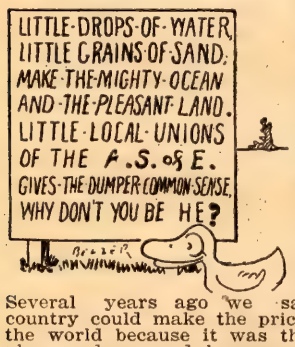
To secure definite working of the law of supply and demand three things are absolutely necessary. They are: to know the demand; to know the supply, and to control the supply and let it out only when the demand seeks it.

Call to mind any well regulated and successful business and see if it is not built around these principles? And all business is tending in this direction. The most notable exception is perhaps in agriculture. But even the farmers have made great

(Continued on Page 20.)

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers



WEATHER at this writing is seasonable for general business except outside work on the farm. But, considering the beautiful, warm fall weather that prevailed over much of the country very little outside work should remain to be done.

Several years ago we said that this country could make the price on grain for the world because it was the largest surplus producer and because the surplus of the United States was absolutely necessary to round out the food supply of importing country. This claim has been verified year after year since when foreign markets followed the lead of this country's markets. And this season is not proving an exception. Grain prices abroad are notably higher than a month ago. The exports of wheat and flour for 22 weeks ending December 2 were 72,000,000 bushels, against 98,000,000 bushels the corresponding period last year. The wheat visible in the United States increased only 1,950,000 bushels in two weeks against an increase of 6,056,000 bushels in the same period last year. The railroad strike in the northwest naturally had some influence, but, we believe the growers holding wheat have their minds set on $1.25 and that there is no danger of any permanent decline. We advise feeding the demand when the price is $1.25 in central markets. Cincinnati reports the highest market on No. 2, red wheat, $1.26.

As the season has arrived for a liberal movement of corn, prices have eased off some. Our opinion is that growers will demand a good price, and our advices are that about the only corn that is reaching the markets now is the overflow after the available cribs are filled. Seventy to seventy-five cents is where farmers have set their ideas of value and, we expect the price will prevail after the first rush of marketing is over.

The oats visible made a further slight decline while prices are materially higher. Fifty cents is the farmers hope and the horse must have his oats.

Reports come from the south that farmers are holding cotton. They must be those that are opposed to selling on a rising market, or when the price is fair and profitable. But look out, such people all try to sell first when the market hits the toboggan. Cotton is not worth 17 to 20 cents and it is usually wise to not wait for what you are not entitled to. The policy of waiting after a fair profit can be taken is the worst kind of a gamble.

Notice the wide spreads between cash and future prices of grain, below.

The 1909 potato crop has suffered the most of any from the dumpers. Every potato grower should resolve to organize in 1910, beginnig before the crop is planted.

The government December 1 crop report indicates an increased acreage sown of 2,449,000 acres over the acreage of 1908. This indicates a total acreage of 33,483,000 acres. The condition of the crop was given as 95,8 against 85,3 on the same day last year.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on November 27, 1909 was 39,819,000 bushels which was 1,950,000 bushels more than two weeks before, 20,518,000 bushels less than a year before and 9,497,000 bushels less than two years before.

The visible supply of corn on the same date was 5,521,000 bushels which was 1,055,000 bushels more than two weeks before, 427,000 bushels more than a year before and 571,000 bushels more than two years before.

The visible supply of oats on the same date was 19,631,000 bushels which was 530,000 bushels less than two weeks before, 4,673,000 bushels more than a year before and 7,084,000 bushels more than two years before.

The visible supply of barley on the same date was 6,031,000 bushels which was 878,000 bushels less than two weeks before, 3,252,000 bushels less than a year before and 1,473,000 bushels less than two years before.

The visible supply of cotton was as follows:

Week ending	Nov. 26, 1909	Nov. 19, 1909	Nov. 27, 1908
American ...	3,811,719	3,751,487	3,754,890
Other kinds ..	748,000	676,000	586,000
Total	4,559,719	4,427,487	4,340,890
2 wks. before	4,302,151	3,959,657	3,842,159

The closing prices of cash grain on December 6th were as follows:

CHICAGO—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.20@1.23, two weeks before, $1.19½@1.23. Corn, old, 66c, two weeks before, 63@63½c. Oats, 42½c, two weeks before, 39@42½c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.23@1.25½, two weeks before, $1.23@1.25. Corn, 57½@58c, two weeks before, 59½@62c. Oats, 41@44c, two weeks before, 39½c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.18@1.22, two weeks before, $1.20@1.24. Corn, 59@59¾c, two weeks before, 59½c. Oats, 40@43c, two weeks before, 40@42c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.24@1.26, two weeks before, $1.22@1.26. Corn, 57@58½c, two weeks before, 58½@59c. Oats, 43½@46c, two weeks before, 42@42½c.

MINNEAPOLIS—No. 1 hard spring, $1.08@1.08½, two weeks before, $1.04½@1.04¾; No. 1 Northern, spring, $1.07¾@1.08, two weeks before, $1.06@1.06¼.

NEW YORK—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.24@1.25, two weeks before, $1.23@1.25. Corn, 71c, two weeks before, 72½@73c. Oats, 45@46c, two weeks before, 44@46c.

Chicago futures for grain closed December 6 as follows:

WHEAT—Dec., $1.07½; May, $1.07¾; July, 98¼c.

CORN—Dec., 58c; May, 62½c; July, 61c.

OATS—Dec., 40⅞c; May, 43¾c; July, 40⅝c.

COTTON—New York cash price Dec. 6: Middling upland, 14.85c, two weeks before, 14.85c. Middling gulf, 15.10c, two weeks before, 15.10c.

POTATOES—Chicago, Dec. 4: market very dull. Only a very limited business was reported. Prices were nominally unchanged. Receipts light, yet fully ample for present requirements. Supply is still good from former arrivals.

Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last Year
Monday	68	52	68
Tuesday	41	23	25
Wednesday	25	35	25
Thursday	41	*..	15
Friday	50	72	25
Saturday	33	68	25
Total, 6 days ..	258	250	183

*Holiday.

Prices: Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan—Good, 40@42c; choice, 43@45c; poor, 30@33c; fancy, 45@48c. The price is practically the same as two weeks ago.

HAY—Chicago, Dec. 6: Receipts, 620 tons, choice timothy, $17@17.50; No. 2 timothy, $15@15.50. The price has advanced $3.00 a ton since our last report, two weeks ago. Our report says "Timothy hay very scarce and wanted."

BEANS—Chicago, Dec. 4: Nothing new has developed in the market. Business has run along in a quiet way. The usual buyers are not taking on many beans. But this is the usual experience until after the first of the year. Arrivals very moderate.

Price: Choice hand-picked Pea beans, $2.00@2.12, two weeks ago, $2.04@2.08. Mediums, the same as Pea beans. Red Kidneys, poor, $2.35 to choice, $2.75, two weeks ago, the same.

APPLES—Chicago, Nov. 4: Arrivals moderate. There is a good deal of soft stock and holders are willing to sell but the prices on such is disappointing. Some cars which came forward on contracts have been turned down because buyers claimed quality did not come up to representations. Prices steady for fancy.

Prices: Ben Davis, No. 1, $2.25@2.50; fancy, $2.75@3.25; Jonathan, No. 1, $3.50@4.00, fancy, $4.50@5.00; Kings, No. 1, $2.75@3.00, fancy, $3.75@4.00; Spies, No. 1, $2.50@3.00, fancy, $3.25@3.50; Baldwins, No. 1, $2.25@2.75, fancy, $3.00@3.25; Greenings, No. 1, $2.25@3.00, fancy, $3.25@3.50.

EGGS—Chicago, Dec. 4: Trade only moderate. No urgent call from any source. Storage eggs dull. Holders are anxious to sell.

The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	5,693	3,742	2,825
Tuesday	4,693	5,714	2,940
Wednesday	4,439	4,848	3,870
Thursday	3,011	*....	2693
Friday	4,517	3,469	2,796
Saturday	3,394	5,475	3,754
Total	25,747	23,248	18,878

*Thanksgiving Day.

Keep in mind the minimum prices printed on this page.

How do you like this schedule:

Wheat, $1.25, corn, 75c, oats, 50c, potatoes, 50c, cotton 13c, barley 65c, hogs, $7.50, cattle $7.00, as minimum prices for the largest crops that will be raised in the future?

"Over-production" and "surplus." We do not hear so much of these now. Each succeeding year will make a greater demand on the farms than their present rated productive capacity.

"Wagner's Letter" of December 4 says about provisions:

"Chicago hogs firm at the $8.00 level—World's lard stocks at record low point and will not be properly replenished in 1910—Cattle experts report cotton seed feed selling at $30.00 per ton in Texas, and believe it will take five years to replenish cattle ranges—Western hog run since November 1st decreased 810,000 or 26 per cent, below last year—Chicago packers have sold lard extensively for early 1910 export—They will have difficulty in filling sales—Consumption of packing products is cut by present high prices, but

(Continued on Page 21.)

MINIMUM PRICES.

Farmers are urged to fix the below prices in their minds and communicate them to their neighbors who may not be subscribers to this paper. UP-TO-DATE FARMING believes they are reasonable, fair and equitable, compared with prices placed on other commodities. Farmers should hold for them, ask them, and not sell for less. We believe they will be reached during the year, if they do not prevail now. We know they can be obtained if farmers really want them, and will do the one thing that will compel them, viz., keep these prices in mind and control their marketing to meet only the demand that comes over twelve months in the year. In other words, market over a whole year. *If those who can hold all will hold and those who cannot hold all will hold what they can, then those who cannot hold any may market first, the price will be made and maintained and all will get the price, because the WORLD MUST HAVE ALL THAT IS PRODUCED, AND NOT A PART OF IT ONLY.* The world will take your products at YOUR price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

When the cash market prevails at the base market is the time to sell:

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Chicago, per bu.	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Northern, Minn., bu..	1.25
CORN—No. 2 till Jan. 1, Chicago, bu..	.70
CORN—No. 2 After Jan. 1, Chicago, bu.	.75
OATS—No. 2 White, per bu.	.50
BARLEY—Good malting, Chicago, bu.	.65
BARLEY—Good feeding, Chicago, bu.	.55
RYE—Chicago, per bu.	.80
FLAX SEED—No. 2, Chicago, per bu.	1.50
HAY—No. 1 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	15.00
HAY—No. 2 timothy, Chicago, per ton.	14.00
HOGS—Good to choice, Chicago, per cwt.	$7.50@ 8.00
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Chicago, per cwt.	$6.50@ 7.50
POTATOES—No. 1, Chicago, per bu..	.60
(Michigan growers set 50c at their station as minimum price.)	
BEANS—Prime white, Chicago, bu...	2.50
COTTON—Middling upland, per lb....	.14
COTTON—Middling gulf, per lb.....	.14.50
TOBACCO—(Subject to change by the Burley, Green River and Stemming District Associations)	
—Burley tobacco, average price, per lb.	.15
—Green River dark, average price, lb..	.08
—Stemming dark, average price, lb.	.10

THE MAN WITH THE "DOUGH"



—Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger

Our One Purpose

Our complete study of *farm needs* —our many years of experience— the *combined* practical ideas of engine experts—produced the

Ideal Gasoline Engine

"Built for the Farm"

If you want to operate a pump, separator, churn, wood saw, grinder, cement mixer, spraying machine, well machine, or small shop, you must have the *IDEAL* to be *fully satisfied.*

We build the *best*, most *serviceable* engines that can possibly be made—small engines from 1½ to 8 horse power.

Our entire factory is devoted to the *one* purpose—IDEAL engines for the farm. We must make good on our engine—that's *all* we build.

That's why we challenge trial against *all* competitors.

Liberal One Year's Guarantee

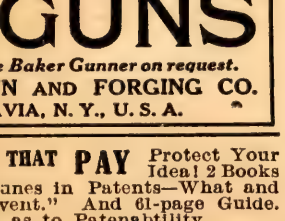
Don't buy a gasoline engine until you write for our Free Illustrated Catalog No. 22, and the name of our nearest dealer. Send us *your* dealer's name.

Ideal Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

More Water

Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33⅓% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the

"American" Centrifugal Pump



It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.

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First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

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Soon save their cost. Make every wagon a **spring wagon,** therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., bring **more money.** Ask for special proposition
Harvey Spring Co., 759-17th St., Racine, Wis.

Free Trial To You

OSGOOD Pitless SCALE



$45 to $80

Indispensable on every farm; saves the time and money you would spend on a public scale, and assures perfect accuracy always. Priced within your reach; good for a lifetime. **Osgood Scale Co., Box 100 Binghamton, N.Y.**

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DEAN EAR CORN CUTTER.



10 to 80 bu. per hr.

In 1, 2 and 4 hole size; Slices corn from ½ to 2 in.; does it rapidly; just the machine to prepare corn for calves, stock or fat cattle; no waste, they eat it all. Cutter returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Circulars free; write today.

Enterprise Wind Mill Co.,
Dept. 13 **Sandwich, Ill.**

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DeLOACH MILL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 115, Bridgeport, Alabama.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

JUST LAUGH

Don't let's get too serious,
Don't let's get too gay;
There's nothing going to happen
To frighten peace away.
We take events too sternly,
We grow too grave by half;
The world is moving 'zactly right —
Just laugh.

FARMING AND BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA

BANQUETED by the Chamber of Commerce at Taihape, Australia, not long ago. farmers played a prominent part. Farming and business are on good terms in Australia. Mr. Hockly, a farmer, responding to a toast, said he was pleased to be present as a farmer to emphasize the community of interest between those who are engaged in trade and commerce and the men upon the land. Mr. Hockly averred that the farm organization there was not partisan, but that it would support any party that would give them the reforms they had been fighting for so long. The organization would continue to be the watch dog of the farmers' interests, and was continually working to that end, and in a quiet and unobtrusive way was doing work that was a benefit to the whole community. In conclusion, he urged the farmers to not only be friendly with the trades people, but to actually join the Chamber of Commerce, and thus increase its members and importance, and at the same time take an active part in the trade and commerce of their country, as well as get a more emphatic voice in the trade status of their own products. Thus may American farmers learn from the farmers over the seas.

A REVOLUTION IN FARMING

The farmers may look ahead with great hopefulness. Indeed everything indicates that farming has a bright future. What is evidently coming, and in fact is nearly here, amounts almost to a revolution. Our sentiment and belief are well expressed in the following from a broad minded southern publication:

And just as there has been a revolution in the business world in the last hundred years, so it is almost certain that there is going to be a revolution in farming during the twentieth century.

We are going to learn to manage the land better. We are going to learn how to save the fertility of the soil. We are going to learn how to breed plants of greater productiveness and profit. We are going to learn to manage new lines of farming in sections where these new lines may prosper, and we are going to get twice as much from the land as we have ever gotten before. All kinds of modern conveniences and comforts are coming to the country. Farm homes are going to be more beautiful. Good roads are coming through all our rural sections. The telephone will put the farmer in communication with all the outside world. Rural free delivery will be extended until practically every farmer in the country has the advantages of daily mail. Better organization of the farmers is going to result in better methods of marketing and greater stability in prices. Our public schools are going to be made to train for farm life, and we are going to have thousands of boys in the agricultural colleges where there are now only scores. The men who work on the farms are going to have a new spirit; and instead of finding their daily work mer drudgery, education will give such new meaning to their tasks and such a zest to their life that every one will go about his daily work with an eager and joyous spirit such as the factory employe or the city laborer can never know.

These are some of the changes that are coming in farm life. The whole world is getting interested in them. Everybody is coming to see that about the most useful work a man can do is to help bring these changes about.

And this work calls for leaders. They are needed in every township and in every country. It is going to be a great work to have a part in, and the rewards both in money and honor—and even more in the satisfaction of having done useful work for the world and for your fellows—is going to be greater than you can get from the same amount of effort in almost any other line of work.

We would emphasize the greatest change of all, that which will lead to "better methods of marketing and greater stability in prices." When that comes it will bring all the other good things with it. Stability in price makes farming a business, so that farmers may know with reasonable certainty what their income is to be. Until they can know that they have little need for business talent. That knowledge will develop business talent, and then the world need not fear for the success of agriculture.

BUSHEL CRATES

Bushel crates shold measure thirteen by sixteen inches inside and they should be thirteen inches deep. This size will hold exactly a bushel on the level, so that other crates may be set on top. These crates may be made at home if you have the pieces cut at the nearest wood working mill. The corner pieces should be three cornered in shape. This may be done by cutting them first into long strips two and one-half inches square; then cut into sticks thirteen inches long and split cornerwise with the saw. Nail the slats on with wire nails against a heavy iron in such a way that they will clinch. Make heavy slats for top and bottom slats with wire or thin hoop iron.

Do you depend entirely on the buyer for the weights of your produce, or are you a real up-to-date farmer, with a pair of big scales on your farm? There is no question but that a pair of scales are a necessary adjunct to proper farming, and every farmer should have them. The Osgood Scale Co., Box 100, Binghamton, N. Y., offer some special bargains. Write them.

GOOD LIMBERGER.

"Is your limberger cheese good?" asked the cusomer.

"Sure; it's unapproachable!" replied the grocer.

THE REASON WHY

Thousands of the most progressive farmers in every part of the grain growing world are using Superior Drills. Why? Because you can sow any seed from the finest grass seeds to bush lima beans, you can sow any commercial fertilizer or granular lime and it will sow it right and in quantities desired. You can reseed worn out and run down pastures and meadows. The Superior puts the grass seed under the sod without turning it. It is strong, light draft, accurate and will do your work right. It sows evenly—every feed exactly the same amount. No skipping, no bunching or choking. The Superior Disc Drill will run and do good work wherever a disc harrow will run. Stalks, mud, pea vines, crab grass and any other trash has no terrors for the Superior. "The name tells a true story." Drilled oats and small grains will withstand the drouth much better than when broadcasted. You can get a good stand of clover if you sow it in the spring at the same time you do your oats or wheat, because the young clover plants get a good stalky growth at a very critical time—when they need sun and air.

The Superior Drill is manufactured in many styles and sizes by the American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio. Write them for a Superior catalogue, read it carefully. Go to your nearest implement dealer, and ask him to show you a Superior, which is fully guaranteed to do your work.

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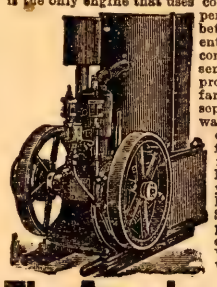
Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

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Try Kerosene Engine 30 Days Free

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You can't run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil Companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 6c to 10c a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses common lamp Kerosene (coal oil) perfectly. Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 3 moving parts. Comes complete ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saw rigs, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, Silo fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog. 2 to 24 h. p. in stock. Prices $29.50 up. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 2000 satisfied users. We have a stack of testimonials. Write quick. (20)

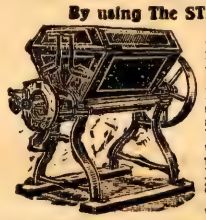


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Star Grinders are strong, long-lived and reliable—absolutely guaranteed. 30 years actual experience in mill building makes it possible for us to say most emphatically, that STAR GRINDERS ARE BETTER than the majority. Sweep and Belt Powers.

Send for low prices and booklet—NOW

THE STAR MFG. CO., 52 Depot St., New Lexington, Ohio

WANTED Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks required. Graduates earn splendid pay. Wonderful demand for barbers. Tools given, wages while learning. Write nearest branch for free catalogue. Moler Systems of Colleges, Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$25.00 CASH per 100 collecting names. Particulars 3 cents. W. E. HAY, Paris, Ill.

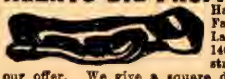
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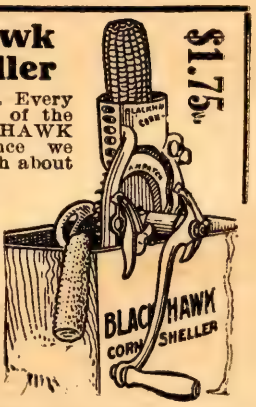
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Black Hawk Corn Sheller

$1.75



It is the standard. Everybody has heard of the famous BLACK HAWK SHELLER, hence we need not say much about them. This is absolutely the highest grade sheller on the market. Made of best material. Separates cobs from corn. Runs easy. Practically indestructible. Our *Special Price* only

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Those living in rural communities will especially realize the great need for adequate and convenient protection of lives ond property against fire and welcome this low priced C. & F. extinguisher as a long looked for blessing.

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It is pleasant to remember all of your friends at the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS season and be remembered by them. The best way to do this is to get a supply of our beautiful Christmas and New Years cards. (See page 2 for our great offer.) Subscribe now, or renew your subscription for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Get the beautiful cards which you will need soon to send joyful greetings to all your friends and loved ones.

J. A. EVERITT,
Editor Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

WATERWAYS IMPROVEMENT

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is essentially a journal of and for improvement. We are constantly looking for "something better," and urging its accomplishment. But in none of these things do we act without consideration. The mere fact that a thing is mentioned as an improvement is not proof that it is such, or that it would be wise or prudent to try to work it out. Let everything stand the test of reason.

Just now waterways improvement is receiving a great deal of attention. It is claimed that, if our rivers were improved, river transportation would greatly increase, to the benefit of business generally. There is what is called a National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which held a session at Washington December 8, 9 and 10. It was claimed in advance that some 5,000 accredited delegates would be in attendance. President Taft was to open the Congress with an exhaustive address on the subject of river and harbor improvement, and addresses were also expected by Secretaries Dickinson and Nagel. (This was written before the convention was held.)

The Congress proposed to ask for an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors; and in case the current revenues fail to meet this yearly expenditure of $50,000,000, the Congress of the United States will be asked to authorize the issue of $500,000,000 of waterway bonds to be sold to meet the proposed expenditures.

Here is a good place to ask about the proposed improvements. The rivers were here before the people were. Population and commerce grew upon them, and they soon proved inadequate to the needs of the rapidly increasing transportation. The boats were slow and failed to meet the demand. Railroads were built to supply the deficiency, and so much more satisfactory was the railroad transportation that it soon absorbed that of the rivers; and in spite of the immense growth of business, great steamers were allowed to decay and go out of commission.

Suppose that half a billion bonds were issued, and saddled as an increased burden of debt upon the people, would the rivers flow any more rapidly, or would the boats greatly increase their speed, and their transportation be any more satisfactory? Would not the railroads still do the business? People are living faster than they did in the river days, and they would demand greater speed than can be attained on the rivers. Does any body know, or have good reason to believe, that, no matter how much were spent upon the rivers, they would not fail to meet the demands of the rapid business of today and of the future?

One of the great gains to result from river transportation, as argued by its friends, is that the rivers will become competitors with the railroads and compel a reduction of freight and passenger rates. Are freight and passenger rates, as charged by the railroads, really too high? Then what of the interstate commerce commission? The courts have held that the government is competent to regulate these things. Why should the nation incur a bonded indebtedness of half a billion dollars to accomplish what it could accomplish by less than a page of law followed by its enforcement? There is no question but freight and passenger schedules as made by the transportation companies are too high, else how do the owners of railroads become "magnates" and millionaires in less than a life-time? Whenever water transportation becomes a competitor of the railroads the railroads will meet the water rates, and then by means of their greater speed they will again drive the boats out of commission. Can the government afford to ignore these things, and listen to a clammer, however plausable the theme?

And another question comes up in this connection that is well worthy of consideration. It cannot be denied that the greatest need for improved transportation is on the country roads. In order to have land to cultivate, farmers must live at a distance from both railroads and rivers. Their crops afford the bulk of the freight business, and those who use the products are as much interested in their getting to market as are the producers of them. In many cases the roads over which the crops, which consumers cannot do without, must pass on their way from the fields to the shipping points, are impassable during a portion of the year. This compels the farmers to deliver their goods at unseasonable times, glutting their own markets and depressing their prices. This brings the products to the market when the consumers do not want them, and they pass into the hands of those who buy, not to use, but to sell again at a profit. The present system gives these people the power to determine what profit they shall have, and a constantly growing greed taxes consumers almost beyond indurance.

Taxation should not only be equal, but the money derived from it should be applied in such a way as to bring as nearly as possible equal benefits. At all events, the greatest good to the greatest number should be the ruling principle. Hence we may ask, while the government is expending half a billion dollars on the rivers, what is proposed to be done for the country roads that mean so much to both producers and eaters? While the government is to do so much for the steamboat men, it cannot be out of place to think what ought to be done for the farming masses.

FREE TRIAL OF STOCK TONICS

The effect of the pure food laws and regulations has been to the benefit of every reputable manufacturer. This is especially true in relation to stock tonics. The Wilbur Stock Food Co., has been for twenty-five years the most persistent advocate of publicity of ingredients and the plain statement of facts as to the effects of their tonics and the correct proportions to use.. They not only recommend the use of the smallest amount of tonic required, but they offer to demonstrate at their own risk the beneficial results they claim, by giving away a twenty-five pound pail to feeders and owners of stock in every locality where they have no agent. Any live stock owner who will simply send his name and address, together with a statement of the number of live stock of various kinds that he owns, to the Wilbur Stock Food Company, 676 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis., will be sent a free trial pail. Simply fill out coupon in their advertisement or write them a letter and get your pail free.

Everyone is familiar with Fire Insurance, Life Insurance, and so on, but did you ever hear of anybody insuring one of a Position? Just write Sam'l. S. Thorpe, Room 2, McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich., and he'll give you full particulars regarding the policy he issues. The premium is only $10.00 on receipt of the policy and $5.00 a month. And after about 10 years he gives you a full, paid-up Policy for the benefit of you and your "heirs forever." You ought to find out about this.

The Amazing Loss in Horse Trading

Cheating in horse trading and selling amounts to an amazing sum.

The trickery of crooked traders and dealers is the most outrageous kind of robbery to-day.

Some of these traders tricks will fool nearly nine men in ten.

For most men never heard of these secret tricks—don't know how they are "worked"—would never suspect anything wrong.

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You'll find our book full of surprises. It uncovers some startling dishonesty.

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Secret methods in breaking and training. Valuable secrets in raising and feeding.

These secrets were gathered from all over the country. They came from hundreds of different men.

It cost us $1000 to get them, and put them into a book.

Get This Sensational Book of Horse Secrets

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Our free book of Horse Secrets puts you on guard against all such fakes. It exposes the "doping" and "doctoring." The many clever frauds.

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When you know what our book has to tell about breaking and training, you can often double the honest worth of a horse.

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There are hundreds of things in our book it will pay every farmer to know.

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This new book is a splendid example of the kind of useful, valuable information we print every month in *Farm Journal*—this country's greatest farm paper.

So to you who don't take *Farm Journal* we'll give the book free to get you started as a reader.

This is our special offer: For only $1, we'll send you *Farm Journal* every month for five years. (regular rate) and include "Horse Secrets."

We give you much more than we ask you to pay for.

For we know that after you read *Farm Journal* awhile, you'll want to take it the rest of your life.

600,000 Farmers

More than 600,000 farmers now take *Farm Journal*.

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Remember, we'll send you our valuable book at once, and *Farm Journal* every month for five years.

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Here is a chance to buy Lumber at 30 to 60 per cent less than is usually asked for it. It is absolutely brand new and first-class in every particular. We bought 50,000,000 feet from lumber mills at half the usual prices and we are giving the public the benefit of it. There is absolutely no possibility for you to go wrong in this matter. Never in twenty years has Lumber been offered at such low prices as we are selling it for now. If you do not take advantage of this chance, you are certainly missing a splendid opportunity. We will quote you freight prepaid price to your railroad shipping point.

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Include in your list every single article you need to build or improve. It makes no difference whether you need a full carload or not, we will save you money. Our stock includes everything in the building material line and it is good material too; nothing better manufactured. Every dollar's worth of merchandise we sell is covered by a binding guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere.

Our Capital Stock and surplus is over one million dollars. We have a complete stock of Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus, Hardware, Fencing, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Office Furniture, Pipe, Culverts, Structural Iron, Machinery and practically everything under the sun at half the usual price.

Write for Our Free Mammoth Illustrated Catalog No. H. G. 204

It shows thousands of bargains secured by us at Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales. High-grade new Household Goods at genuine bargain prices. WRITE US TODAY—AT ONCE.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

REQUEST TO READERS! Advertisers Want to Know in what paper their advertisements are seen. Therefore please mention UP-TO-DATE every time you write to our advertisers

Pans Tell



One dishpan shows the only piece used inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowls. The other dishpan shows the disks from a common separator bowl.

Is it not easier to handle, wash and turn the light Dairy Tubular bowl? Is it not common sense to expect the simple Dairy Tubular bowl to run steadier and resist rust, knocks and wear longer than a common bowl with a dishpanful of disks inside? Of course it is.



World's biggest separator factory. America's oldest separator concern. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any maker of such machines sells.



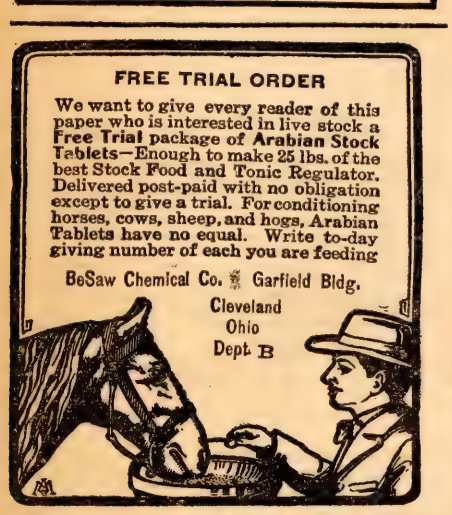
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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill., Toronto, Can., San Francisco, Cal., Winnipeg, Can., Portland, Ore.

FREE TRIAL ORDER

We want to give every reader of this paper who is interested in live stock a **Free Trial** package of **Arabian Stock Tablets**—Enough to make 25 lbs. of the best Stock Food and Tonic Regulator. Delivered post-paid with no obligation except to give a trial. For conditioning horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, Arabian Tablets have no equal. Write to-day giving number of each you are feeding

BeSaw Chemical Co. Garfield Bldg. Cleveland Ohio Dept. B



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When you buy ready-mixed Stock Food you pay at the rate of $250 a ton for bran, meal and other ingredients. You can mix your own for $3.60 a hundred pounds. Upon request I will send you FREE a formula for mixing the best STOCK Food known to the Veterinary Profession. Send postcard today for this FREE FORMULA.

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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.

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Our course given at home. Diploma issued on graduation. Small expense. Endorsed by the National Association of Live Stock Breeders and Exhibitors. Booklet sent FREE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE VETERINARY SCIENCE, D8, CHICAGO



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Newton's Heave, Cough & Distemper Cure
Guaranteed or Money Back. $1.00 per can, at dealers, or Express Paid. 18 Yrs' Sale.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio.



WHAT BREED OF CATTLE



KINDS of cattle on the farm is a frequent inquiry because of the manifest necessity for their increase and the promise of profit in breeding them. It is largely a matter of taste. Which do you prefer? We assume you are considering the beef breeds, for in beef cattle is the greatest shortage, though there is a healthy demand for dairy stock also. Of the beef breeds no mistake can be made in choosing Short-Horns, Herefords, or Black or Red Polled.

We assume also that you wish to build up from grade or common stock. Decide which of the breeds you would like best as a permanent proposition. Then procure the best male of that breed your means and opportunity will allow. Keep the heifer calves and let them grow into cows. When the time comes to breed these heifers, turn off the old male and again procure the best male you can of the same breed. Follow up this plan with the succeeding heifers, and so on. Don't be induced to switch off with a male of some other breed. That would be a step backward. In a very few years you will have a herd that will be the envy of your neighbors, and you may also have sales returns that will surprise your banker.

GENERAL IDEAS

Late summer or fall pigs are not desirable from an economic point of view; but even they may be made profitable. If early enough for them to have had the benefit of good fall pasture, put them at once into good winter quarters, and feed and water with skill and judgment, so that they may do their very best. They must have something besides corn. They require all the elements—protein, phosphates and fats. They need flesh and bone material, as well as feed to produce fat. Corn, shorts or middlings, or even wheat bran, make a pretty well balanced ration. An occasional feed of good clover hay will be eaten with good effect; and still better, perhaps, is unthreshed pea hay. Wood ashes or coal slack occasionally will keep them healthy. Such pigs ought to come into an early spring market, and should weigh not less than 200 or 250 pounds. We believe late fall pigs should be treated in much the same way, and they should be brought into a good June market, after having the benefit, while being brought into market condition, of good spring pasture.

Much is said of diversified farming, and it is well; but we would couple with it diversified stockraising. It always looks good to us to see colts, calves, lambs and pigs on the farm. The farmer that keeps them all, and keeps them well, can do a little more than multiply his dollars by the number of kinds of stock. These different kinds are so interwoven in care and the feed they eat that all four can be kept on the same farm at less cost than keeping the same number on four separate farms, one kind to the farm.

Skimmilk is a better feed for young stock than is generally supposed. Removing the cream or butter fat takes the carbon, but it leaves almost all the protein and phosphates, the elements needed to make bone and muscle. Where one does anything like a dairy business, therefore, it is cheaper to take the calf from the cow and raise it on skimmilk. Skimmilk is also a first class feed for pigs and for chickens. In raising any young animal by hand, it should be fed often and not too much at a time.

The milch cow must have plenty of feed, and that which is good. She cannot make milk out of nothing, nor out of water, as some city dealers are said to do. Nor can she make good milk out of bad feed. Do your part by the cow; then you have a right to demand that she do her part by you. If she don't, let her go to the butcher, and get one that will. Few milkers know whether their cows are profitable or not.

Is wheat bran profitable at $30 a ton? One writer says it is, but we doubt it, when the whole wheat can be had at about $35 a ton. Figure a little before making heavy purchases.

Many think it a bad practice to feed the cow at milking time. We are inclined to take a different view of it. A cow is seldom so contented as when taking her regular feed, and there is never a better time to milk a cow than when she is contented. We believe, therefore, best results may be obtained while the cow is eating.

The good sheep breeder is a good feeder. This is a rule that applies to all domestic animals. The farmer that cannot afford to feed well cannot afford to keep stock. Good sheep, fed or pastured well, will pay for their keep with their wool and manure, and give their lambs for profit.

Pigs, poultry and sheep make about the quickest returns on the capital invested; and just about the surest and the best.

Don't be satisfied with scrub stock of any kind. It is true, prices are high now for all kinds of stock; but that is a good time to have the best.

A COUNTRY FAMED FOR THE DAIRY

Holland has long been famous for its dairying. An Illinois bulletin dealing with dairying abroad, has the following concerning Holland:

One of the first things that attracts the attention of the traveler in Holland is the large number of fine black cattle. Thick as are the sheep on the Cheviot Hills of Scotland, even more numerous seem the black and white cattle on the level pastures of Holland. Everywhere, as far as the eye could reach, the landscape was thickly dotted with fine cows. A more beautiful dairy scene could scarcely be imagined. History tells us that for two thousand years the country now known as Holland has been famed for its cattle. For the last two or three centuries these cattle have possessed good dairy qualities, which have been gradually improved until we find today a breed of dairy cattle of a high order of excellence. Although only a small per cent. of the cows are registered, practically all look like pure breds.

Then comes the key to the whole matter, in the following brief paragraph. At all events, it is a very wholesome truth, and is applicable to all countries:

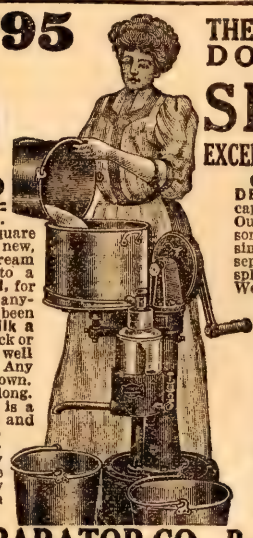
Successful dairying depends largely upon efficient cows, keeping them comfortable at all times by properly supplying their wants, and treating them kindly. In this particular the Dutch can not be excelled.

VALUE OF APPLES AS FEED FOR STOCK

The value of apples as feed for stock has long been a disputed one. We remember it was the practice many years ago to see to it that there were hogs in the orchards to gather up the off-falls or wind-falls, as the immature or insect or fungus attacked fruit that fell early was variously called. If we remember correctly the object was the destruction of the fruit and with it the insects and fungus. The food value of the fallen fruit was not much considered, but we remember also that hogs so pastured were thrifty and did well.

Another fact may be worth mentioning in connection with this practice. The orchards were not infested with insects then as they are now.

$15.95 AND UPWARD



THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for $15.95. It is different from anything that has ever before been offered. Skims 1 quart of milk a minute, hot or cold, makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished. Run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. Write for our 1910 catalog. We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machine in detail and tells all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1149, BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

GALLOWAY SAVES YOU $50 to $300

SAVE from $50 to $300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

5-H.-P. Only $119.50



Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

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50c pays for this paper 2 YEARS and 50 Christmas and New Years post cards---Page 11

Spraying with insecticides and fungicides had not been thought of then and seemed not to be needed. Better fruit was grown without spraying than can now be grown with it. It is quite probable that the destruction of the affected apples was quite worth while, and that it held both insects and fungi in check.

But this does not affect the question of feed value. We have, however, the following analysis of various commodities, and we give them in comparison:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates and Fat
Apples	.7	18.8
Apple pomace	1.1	16.4
Corn	7.9	76.4
Skim-milk	2.9	5.9
Oats	9.2	56.8
Potatoes	.9	16.5
Sugar beets	1.1	10.4

From this table it appears that apples are lower in protein than any of the other articles, named, even lower than apple pomace, which is accounted for by the fact that pressing the water or juice from the crushed apples left the remainder somewhat richer proportionally in protein. Apples are nearly as rich in protein as potatoes.

In the carbohydrates and fat producing elements apples rank higher, standing in this respect above skim-milk, potatoes and sugar beets. Contrary to general opinion, therefore, apples are worth more as feed than potatoes, and excelled in the list only by corn and oats. But apples are worth more to fattening animals than to growing ones.

As a system regulator we have no doubt apples have no little value. We know their use has a good effect on the human system, especially in the case of children and it is quite certain their use would have the same effect on domestic animals. At all events, the table shows conclusively that apples should never be allowed to go to waste when there are animals, especially hogs, to eat them, but they must only be regarded as a helper, not as a whole feed.

A BAD PASTURE AND MEADOW PEST

A few years ago in making a trip from Illinois to the Atlantic coast, we noted, especially across Ohio and Pennsylvania, that the pastures and meadows were almost as thickly set with wild carrot as though the weed was being grown in them. Since then the wild carrot has spread rapidly westward, and has become a stubborn pest in all the north central states as far west as Kansas and Nebraska. It grows in bunches, has green and finely cut leaves, and puts up a stem that is crowned with an umbel of white flowers that take somewhat the form of an inverted umbrella. It is difficult to exterminate in uncultivated fields. Mowing does not kill it, nor will stock make any use of it. When just beginning to get started in a field it may be killed by cutting close to the ground, and immediately sprinkling with salt. But this treatment is entirely impractical after a field has become well set. Persistent cultivation for a year or two is then the remedy.

As a precautionary measure, be careful of the grass seed you sow. It is generally propagated in grass seed from infested localities. The seed is described as being "about a quarter of an inch long, elliptical in shape, brownish color, and coverd with frail yellowish spines arranged in rows."

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW

We have not laid much stress on the so-called dual purpose breeds, for what we do we like it to be the whole thing and the best there is. But when we consider the present cattle outlook; the shortage of milch cows and the high price of beef cattle, we may be excused for turning to the dual purpose proposition. It is nice to have a good milch cow that may produce a calf that will early develop into a good market steer. Holsteins of heavy build fit the requirement fairly well, but a good milking strain of Short Horns fits it better. Some mixed bred animals are good dual purpose cows, but they cannot always be depended up to duplicate themselves in their calves. The pure milk and butter breeds like the Jerseys, do not meet the present emergency on the farms. They are all right on one side of the need, but they do not meet both sides. The Jersey male calf does not make much promise in the beef market.

OLEO AND BUTTER

This is a question that, like Banquo's ghost in the old play, will not down-not even at the bidding of the packing house or beef trust. It is simply a question of butter or not butter. Will the folks at the table have real butter on their bread, or will they have something that looks like butter, but that is made of material they would not eat if they were starving. For years oleo was colored like butter and sold as butter, and no questions asked. Then a law was enacted that said to the packing houses, if you color oleo like butter you shall pay ten cents a pound for doing it. The idea was to put ten cents a pound between oleo and butter.

We do not believe that was the best way to do it. Like too many other things the government does, it was equivalent to saying: "It is wrong to make oleo look like butter, so that people may be deceived into buying it for butter without knowing the difference, but pay me ten cents a pound and you may do it. You are a fraud, and you know you are, in this oleo business, but for ten cents a pound we, the government, will go in "cahoots" with you!" Instead of joining in the fraud for ten cents a pound, we would prefer to say "Thou shalt not" at all, and let it go at that.

But now the secretary of the treasury says, "You can't do it; the trust won't obey the law; the tax is too high; the law is evaded; reduce it to two cents, and then maybe the trust will be good and buy it. Senator Lorimer of Illinois says about the same thing, and so does Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. "Me too," say all the trust senators and representatives. There will be a fight when congress meets. No one has time to tell these officials it is their duty to see that the law is enforced, and the tax collected, or the oleo confiscated. The law was enacted to protect the people and the dairy interests. If it is not obeyed, Mr. Secretary, why not?

The government expends millions upon millions in graft jobs in the West, ostensibly to benefit agriculture, and make waste lands fit for farming. Why not stick to and enforce this law for the protection of butter makers all over the country?

One of the handiest and best running gasoline engines made is The Farm Pump Engine sold by the Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., 512 Thirteenth St., Madison, Wis. It does entirely away with windmills, pumping over 800 gallons of water an hour from an ordinary well. The Farm Pump Engine needs no special platform, no belts, arms, pump jacks, anchor posts, etc. It is all complete when delivered, and can be started to work in 15 minutes. Nothing to build and nothing to buy but gasoline. It runs anything any other engine will handle. Send a postal for free catalog.



How Would You Build a Separator?

"You've got an anvil and a drill press in your repair shed, haven't you?" asked our foreman.

"Yes," replied the farmer visiting our factory.

"Well, there's a lot of people think they can build separators with about that equipment," continued our foreman, "and to show you the difference let me tell you how we do it at our factory.

"First we get high-carbon steel—that costs more, but with it we can secure exactness down to a fourth-of-a-thousandth of an inch.

"Then every casting is put into a revolving shaker which removes the sand and cleans the casting so any imperfection may be seen and the casting rejected.

"When it comes to the bowl we draw each one from discs of the toughest steel cut to exact size so there will be no waste. Every stamp of the big press draws the bowl a little deeper until finally it comes out a perfect shell without seams.

"But the hardest part is yet to come—the bowl must be balanced so as to run smooth and quiet without the slightest jar or vibration. We employ the most expert men and pay them big wages for this delicate work."

"Yes," interrupted the farmer, "but how can you sell the machine for such a low price?"

"Because we are making more than 50,000 this year," smiled our foreman. "We divide our overhead expense among this tremendous number so it amounts to a very little on each machine. Then we sell it direct to the farmer and avoid the traveling salesman's expenses and the profit for the local dealer and county agents.

"The big 600-pound machine we sell for $43.65 would cost if sold through dealers about $125.00.

"Perhaps you would like to see the factory," suggested our foreman. "Just step over this way into the first room where we —"

The Economy Chief



$28.80 to $43.65

The rest of th's interesting story is contained in our new booklet called "Facts About Our Factory." Sent free on request—write for it today.

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Every farmer and any person having to do with seeds should have this powerful little microscope. Every student who examines insects and botanical matter needs it. Can tell if seed will germinate. Don't guess! Don't run risks! Know!! Examine your seed. A grain of wheat under this powerful glass looks nearly as large as a bakers roll. It will make any farmer money. Price post-paid only 50 cents.

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These words are real—they are honest. Every order was delivered, accepted and the money paid in cash. Every letter is right here in our office, and we will give the full postoffice address of any man or woman we have named if you doubt. This is a big, reliable, manufacturing company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and every statement we make is absolutely sincere and true.

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selling this great invention—The Easy-Wringer Mop—the biggest money maker of the age. Think of it! A Self-Wringing Mop. No putting hands into the dirty water. No aching backs. No slopping against woodwork. No soiled clothes. No contracting deadly disease from touching hands to filth and germs that come from floor. Can use scalding water containing strong lye. Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Makes housekeeping a pleasure---Makes the day happy. Simple, practical, reliable, it lasts for years. Every woman is interested---and buys. No talking necessary--it sells itself. Simply show it and take the order. Could you imagine an easier, quicker, better way to make money than supplying this demand already created.

We want more agents, salesmen, managers, to fill orders, appoint, supply control sub-agents, 150 per cent profit. No investment required. We own patents and give you exclusive territory, protection, co-operation, assistance. You can't fail, because you risk nothing. HUNDREDS ARE GETTING RICH. Act quick. Write for your county today. WE WANT A THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN.

Send no Money: Only your name and address on a postal card for information, offer and valuable booklet FREE. Tomorrow belongs to the one behind---the opportunity is open TODAY. Write your name and address clearly, giving name of county.

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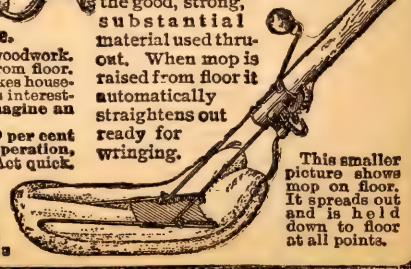
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New Low Priced Household Article.

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This smaller picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.



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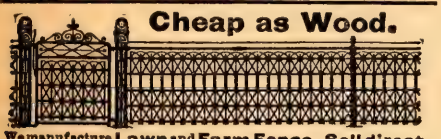
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It contains many pictures from actual photographs, letters from farmers and facts that are not only interesting, but of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE to those who want to become the masters of their own fortunes in a country and climate that is as near like paradise as anything on this earth can be. Address

FLORIDA GARDEN LANDS ASSOCIATION,
Colonization Department,
Suite 200 (C), 233 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA.



POULTRY IN AUSTRALIA



THE copy of The Farmer and Settler before us is published in far away Australia, and we find in it an excellent poultry department. As people like to know how things are done away from home, we make the following notes from it:

The best feed for goslings is bran and pollard (a mixture of bran and meal) mix rather sloppily. Water will do as the liquid, but skimmilk is better. Use as much as the meal will absorb. The goslings should also have free access to young and tender grass, which they learn to nibble at a very early age.

Black Orpingtons are good table fowls and good mothers.

It is not necessary to buy an expensive brooder. A home made one is always cheapest, generally the simplest, and quite as safe to run, as there need be no lamp connected with it. All you have to do is to fill the tank with boiling water at night. A box with a three to five gallon tin can in the center, surrounded by slats or netting to keep the chicks from getting too near to it, is about all that is necessary. Cover with an old quilt or piece of carpet on very cold night.

Lean, lousy hens are not profitable. Feed liberally and provide a good dust bath of dry earth and a handful of Persian insect powder.

Milk may be given as a drink for fowls, or it may be used to moisten the pollard or meal. It is better to use it for the latter purpose.

Eggs for hatching are sent by mail in Australia.

Do not expect clean eggs if your houses and runs are filthy.

Grain takes longer to digest than soft feed. This renders it more suitable for the evening meal than for earlier feeding.

Water heated by the sun is very dangerous to poultry. It is liable to cause acute diarrhea, which if not checked at once, means death to the bird.

The addition of a plentiful supply of roots or vegetables is beneficial to poultry during the warm weather. Too much solid feed is not suitable. A light diet can be formed by the addition of green feed to the pollard or other meal.

Cleanliness and regularity in caring for the flock is the foundation of success.

Be careful to remove all broody hens from the nest every evening, unless they are to be set. Put them in a small, clean run, and feed wheat and soaked oats; they will lay in a very few days. If allowed to sit several days, they are not likely to begin laying in less than twenty days.

Poultry Keeping Pays.

It is a well known fact in the poultry world that ten or a dozen well-selected hens, properly cared for, are a source of considerable profit, to say nothing of convenience. Few persons who have given the subject any attention will deny that where large flocks can be well accommodated and similarly treated, the profit is correspondingly large, and it is only those who have had no opportunity for observation who pronounce the poultry keeping business a failure. Poultry breeding, even on quite a large scale, has now become so common an industry as to be well past the experimental stage, and we have only to look about us in any direction to see numerous instances of decided and marked success. Cases of failure do occur in this, as in every other business, but they are the result of mismanagement in some form or other.

The Best Layers.

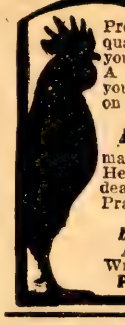
I have often been asked by people interested in poultry (writes Oscar Wilson): Which breed of poultry do you consider the best layers? Well, it all depends on the beginner's personal preference. Always provided you choose a good laying strain, it does not matter whether you choose the Mediterranean varieties, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, or Hamburgs, or the heavier varieties, which include Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, or Brahmas—provided they are a bred-to-lay strain. In either case, with proper care you should be able to get as many eggs per year per bird on an average. The heavy varieties are usually better winter layers. There may or may not be a little difference in cost of feed in favor of the Leghorns, in the long run they would cost a little less to feed, but Leghorns (the laying kind) are very hearty eaters. With the right kind of Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, or Wyandottes you would get just as many eggs, and per pound of food fed you would get more actual weight in eggs and poultry meat. Broodiness does not enter into the question; the non-sitters loaf when they don't get broody. When you get right down to business, the man behind the food bin and the management of the fowls counts for a whole lot more than the breed. Within the past ten years I have seen dependable records of 240 egg hens that represented Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns. If your fowls are bred right, fed right, and housed right, you will get the eggs.

Storing Egg Pulp.

The advantages of egg pulp storage over ordinary cold storage of eggs are very great. The pulp is stored in kerosene tins, which contain about 96 dozen eggs to the tin. For this tin the cold sorage charge is 2d. per week, which means 2d. per week for 96 dozen eggs, where as for the eggs that are cased the charge is 3d. per case of 36 dozen eggs. A further advantage is that there is not half the chance of taint or mildew with egg pulp. The tin is left open when it is first placed in store, and when the pulp is frozen the tin is securely closed, and the eggs remain sweet throughout. With cased eggs there are difficulties to contend with; the temperature is the chief item, eggs attracting the taste of the cardboard, and excessive moisture, which has a disastrous effect. Those who contract for egg pulp sell it to the pastry manufacturer at 9d. per lb. A pound of egg pulp is equivalent to about 8 or 9 eggs. This works out about 1s. 1d. per dozen. New-laid eggs are selling at from 10 1-2d. to 11d. so that this extra 2d. or 3d. for the pulp is worth the difference, considering that the eggs have been picked over, there being no loss with bad ones, while the deterioration when in store is not comparable with the cased egg.

All the above from Australia and it is just as applicable here. We have not heard of the storage of egg pulp (the egg removed from the shell) in this country, but it is worth considering.

Pratts Roup Cure



Prevents as well as cures. A small quantity in the drinking water—and you'll not be troubled with roup. A 25c. box makes 15 gallons. If your dealer hasn't it, sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Pratts **Poultry Regulator**

makes poultry pay. Eggs all winter. Healthy fowls. Order from your dealer, or from us if he doesn't have Pratts. 12-lb. bag, $1.25.

Both guaranteed: ***Your money back if Pratts doesn't make good.***

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and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **Incubators,** their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 828 Freeport, Ill.



48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls and eggs at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4 cents for fine 80-page 16th Annual Poultry Book.
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Write to—STUART PLASTER-PAD CO. Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.

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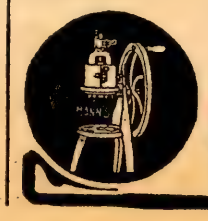
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OUR OFFER: We will give one dozen of these teaspoons as a reward for a new or renewal subscription 2 years for 50c.

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You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

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POULTRY POINTS

The winter must not be allowed to pass without renewing every thing in the poultry house. The spring should find the nest boxes all clean, and the nest material fresh. The house itself should be kept scrupulously clean, so that when warm weather comes it will be almost like a new house. Many farmers think it is not important to keep the poultry house clean in winter, but it is. Besides, there is more time in which to do it, and if allowed to wait until spring, it is too apt to be neglected. Do not forget that the poultry droppings are worth seven dollars a ton as a fertilizer.

Let the hens have nests as carefully prepared for them in winter as in summer. Locate the nests so that the hens will feel entirely at home and secure from disturbance when on the nest. This is more important in winter than in summer, because the fowls are more in doors, and the vicious ones are more likely to interfere with layers.

Besides, the early setters will become broody on the winter nests. They should, therefore, be in a warm and secluded corner, where they may be free from disturbance and comfortable.

An Ohio man says it is his practice, before setting a hen, no matter what time of the year, to remove everything from the box, and put in the bottom an inch or two of stove ashes, which he sprinkles with kerosene and a weak solution of carbolic cid. On this he makes the nest, and has no fear of pests incident to a setting hens' nest.

Fowls are very apt to choose roosts in the trees during the summer time, and they cannot be much blamed for it. The trouble comes as winter approaches. It is no little task to induce them to return to the chicken house. Two or three evenings, though, without an intervening neglected one, will do it. Drive them from the trees and chase them to the house. Keep this up until it is too dark for any to return. Do the same thing the next evening, and the task will be much lighter one. The next, and but very few will claim the trees. Thereafter nothing is needed but to see that no solitary fowl steals its way into a tree. Driving them in one night, and leaving them alone the next makes them harder to break.

If you get winter eggs you must look to the young hens and the early pullets for them. If you have not already done so, and you have a surplus, it is better to market the old hens.

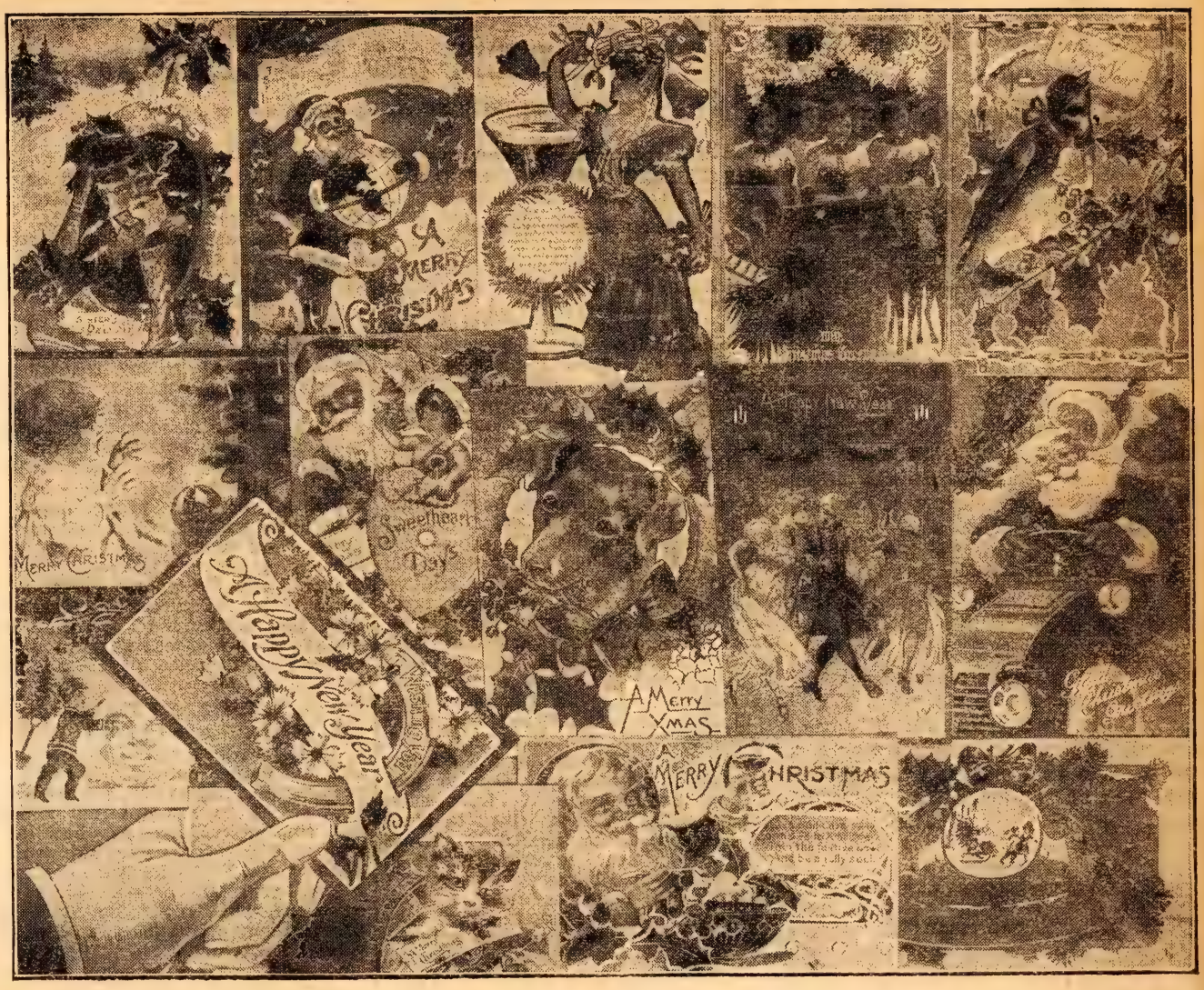
It is not always convenient on the farm to change the run way, but it is a good thing to do. Of course, the fowls likely have the run of the farm, but there is generally a certain plot that is devoted to the young chickens in the spring. To change this once in a while is a good thing.

Where cabbage is kept through the winter, the waste leaves are worth money in the poultry house. It pays to occasionally give the fowls a full head. Crushed turnips are good also.

When in town we are sure you have often seen and admired a coop of fowls that were all of the same color and size—looked just alike. When they got to the market they were admired also, and they commanded a better price than the mixed ones. They came from where thoroughbreds were raised, and you can raise that kind just as easily as the scrubs you sometimes get tired of.

If you live near a town of some size you can generally get a private contract for all your eggs to be delivered on specified days at a little above the market. Be sure to be prompt in delivery, and be careful that every egg is a fresh one.

Don't forget the grit and the meat scraps as the bad weather of winter shuts the fowls in. It will help them in their egg-producing tasks.



Every Family

That Receives this Paper Will Want Some Beautiful Christmas and New Year Post Cards. Let me Give Them to You FREE!

PROBABLY three-fourths of the farmers will select the papers they will read in 1910, this month. There are papers and papers that they will be solicited to subscribe for, and some of them may be old-time favorites. I would not ask anyone to not subscribe for them, but not one of them can fill the place of this paper.

Other farm papers have taught how to grow crops but not one of them has taught how to market them to get their value. This was left for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Therefore, every farmer should be a subscriber to this paper. **Not one can afford to do without it, because it contains what all others lack.**

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS will soon be here. Before that time every family, and nearly every member of every family will want to send a joyful Christmas greeting to each friend and wish all a happy, prosperous New Year. Many presents will be given, but each person has more friends than he can afford to give expensive presents to. Here I can help them and every family should have a lot of my beautiful new CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS post cards. The receiver will usually prize one of these beautiful cards as highly as a present.

My cards are new. They cannot be obtained from any other publisher. I don't sell them but give them to our subscribers. They are printed in many colors and finished with gold and silver and embossed. Their beauty cannot be portrayed in a black and white print or described with words. They must be seen, when all will exclaim: I had no idea they could be so beautiful!

If your subscription has expired, or if it expires this month, I want you to renew now, in DECEMBER. If your subscription is paid ahead, even almost a year, I want you to extend it NOW another year. In short, I want a renewal NOW from each present subscriber, regardless of when his time expires. I also want each subscriber to help increase our circulation.

Below is my offer. Read it slowly so you will understand it.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR TWO YEARS SUBSCRIPTION TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I will send you 50 Christmas and New Years cards; or 50 beautiful Art Cards; or 50 beautiful, entertaining and educational views of wonderful places in the United States, or Europe, or all over the world, with descriptions of the places. Which do you want?

Or, if you don't want to subscribe for two years, send only 25 cents and I will send you 15 Christmas and New Years cards, or 15 Pledges of Friendship cards; or 12 Birthday Greetings; or 16 In Loves Garden, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year.

My sets of 50 Christmas and New Years cards are put up with special reference to the needs of a family and this number is about what the average family will need for Christmas and New Year days.

My sole object in making these offers is to keep up the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I hope the reward I offer will be sufficient to induce each present subscriber to send a renewal this month.

Please send your renewal the day you read this if possible, so you will get your BIG reward.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Time Is Now
The Place Is
The Cadillac Tract

—AND—

I Am the Man

If you want the best buy in Michigan lands. The reasons are, that in buying NOW, you secure a CHOICE description of productive, well-located land at REASONABLE prices and on very EASY TERMS. My part of Michigan is due to enjoy a most sure and substantial increase in value—if you delay long you will get neither the CHOICE nor PRESENT low prices—a few short years will see splendid farms and orchards commanding a price many times greater than the $15, and upward, per acre, at which I now offer them to you, on terms as easy as $10 down and $5 per month per forty acres.

The place is THE CADILLAC TRACT—unquestionably—BECAUSE not only are all conditions of soil, climate and surface fit for staple crops of vegetables, grains and grasses, and especially suitable for fruits, such as apples, cherries, plums and berries, for poultry and market gardening, too, but the location of THE CADILLAC TRACT, in its nearness to the "City of Quality," the most enterprising center of Northwest Michigan, with all it affords in steady and high-priced markets, good, hard roads, abundance and purity of lakes, streams, springs and easily accessible well water, schools, churches and all that makes for high-grade, modern civilization, presents to you a bona fide opportunity offered in like measure by no other Michigan land.

In twelve or fourteen years you will see much of this land set out in profitable commercial orchards held at from $400 to $500 the acre, and little of it for sale at that. I will sell you the same land now at $15 per acre and upward in forty-acre tracts on easy terms as easy as $10 down and $5 per month. Nothing assures me more thoroughly of the positive and tremendous increase in the values of these lands in THE CADILLAC TRACT than my travels through and observations in all the most celebrated fruit areas of this country. While in the Northwest Pacific States recently I saw apple orchards selling at over $2,000 per acre, and yet their apples are no better than can be grown on these Michigan lands—in flavor and keeping qualities perhaps not as good. And on these lands of mine there is no expense or uncertainty of irrigation, nor the long haul of three thousand miles or more to market.

I urge you to accept all I say LITERALLY. Eliminate the slightest margin for enthusiasm or ignorance. I have very carefully, very conscientiously, very exhaustively, made my observations and investigations—my travels taking me thoroughly over every state and territory except Arizona—and I AM NOT MISTAKEN when I tell you to buy lands now in THE CADILLAC TRACT.

I AM THE MAN you should deal with, because you deal with the owner direct; because I can offer you more, all advantages considered, than any other man in Michigan; because I have never foreclosed on any sale made in THE CADILLAC TRACT—never failed to give a man more time if he needed it—I seldom had the chance; because my policy is as liberal as it is honorable. Send for complete and accurate booklets and map and write today to

Samuel S. Thorpe

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GARDEN *and* ORCHARD

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON, Garden Editor

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD DEPARTMENT FOR 1910.

Advance Announcement.

To My Readers:

With the issuance of the first number for January, will end the first year of my connection with this Department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Has it been a success? Have you been benefitted by it in your garden and orchard operations? Have you enjoyed reading it? The answers to these queries must come from my readers, and I would be glad to hear from all of them—and so would the publisher!

But—well, the orders have gone forth, from the editor-in-chief, that all the departments must be improved for the year 1910—that nothing but the best is good enough for the readers of this, the foremost and favorite farm paper. The cost does not count with him—it is **results** only that count, and we Department editors must make good, with him, as well as with our readers, so I have already plans well in hand for a host of good things for my readers for the coming year.

This paper will, during the coming year, show an enlarged Garden and Orchard Department. I have been granted more space in which to treat the subjects which rightfully come under these headings. The paper is growing in circulation by leaps and bounds, and a host of new readers will be with me during the next season, and I will take them into account as well as those who have followed me during the past year, and there will be good things for all, and everything will be first "tried and true," before finding a place in this Department. The progress of garden and orchard work throughout the year will be anticipated, and, in each issue, there will be advice of value to those interested, **ahead of the time when it should be read.** This will enable the amateur, or the beginner, to conduct the garden and orchard very largely from the pages of this Department, and remind the "old-timer" of things which should not be forgotten.

The Garden Department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will in the future, as in the past, advocate only that high-class gardening and fruit-culture which brings the best results. It is the specializing in certain branches which brings the most profitable returns—the day of generalizing is past, and if my readers follow out the instructions in my Department as to growing, in conjunction with the principles taught in every issue, by the other editors in their Departments, as **to controlled marketing,** we will soon reach that high plane for which this paper stands—the proper growing, and the systematic marketing of the highest class of farm products.

Are you with us in this campaign for education and the getting of results? If so, show our paper to your neighbors, and send in their subscriptions, as an earnest of your belief in the principles we are advocating. I am going to make this Department, alone, worth more than the price of the paper to all who are interested in the garden and orchard.

As an earnest of the manner in which I will treat the various subjects during the coming year, let me give a short outline of what may be expected. Every month there will be treated the following regular sub-departments:

The Vegetable Garden.

This will contain definite information as to the work necessary to be done during the two weeks succeeding the date of publication, in the preparation of the soil fertilization, manuring and planting, with reference to such new varieties of merit as have been proven by past trials. The new discoveries of value to the vegetable gardener will be given, with the reasons why they are better than the old established methods. This sub-department will be a comprehensive forecast of vegetable garden conditions as they are today.

The Flower Garden.

As every farm garden should have a large share of flowers in it, it is my intention to keep my readers fully abreast of the times in all matters floral. The most failures in flower growing are on account of improper methods. This sub-department will cover annuals, perennials, shrubs, bedding plants, vines, trees, and the lawn, all in their proper seasons—something will be said about most of them every month, when they are in season, covering varieties, manures, culture, and the many things which go to make the successful flower garden. The treatment of noxious insects and funguous diseases will be fully covered in advance of their appearance.

The Small Fruits.

It is my intention to treat more fully of the various small fruits, in relation to their culture, fertilization, packing and marketing, with varieties best suited to the different sections. The small fruit, properly handled, is one of the most profitable products of the farm. Every farmer should have a small-fruit garden—if only for his own use, but it can be made very profitable by specializing, as I will advise and instruct.

The Orchard.

The great strides forward in fruit culture call for advanced instruction in the management of high-class orchards, as well as the home orchard of the farmer who grows but an acre of trees. Under this head will be treated

Pruning. This will commence with the year and carry the orchard through the season until the next year is met. It will include winter pruning, and treatment of the trees for fungi, and the eradication of the eggs and young noxious insects; the "handling" of the trees when the fruit is set, so as to insure the correct number of fruits to a spur, and the elimination of improper wood-growth. The "open-head" and "central leader" methods will both be given, with instructions as to the locations best suited for each.

Spraying. As spraying is vital in successful fruit-growing, this will take a large place in this Department during the coming season. Each spraying season will be anticipated, and the proper kind of spraying indicated for the different diseases and insects, and the treatment of special diseases requiring manipulation, shown. The formulas of the various sprays will be published in season.

Cultivation. As cultivation of the orchard is next to spraying in point of necessity, the required cultivation will be given in anticipation, far enough ahead to permit of the laying out of the work. The various methods will be treated of, and the kind best suited to the different sections indicated, or where the best method has not been established by experiment, the best in use will be given, with reasons for each.

The Packing of Fruit. The most vital thing to the orchardist and trucker is getting the right price for the crop. The test of time has shown that in packing lies one of the secrets of good prices, all other things being equal. Constant improvements are being made along this line, and my readers will be kept in touch with the best methods of packing fruits, and the newest things in containers.

Marketing of the Crops. This does not properly come under my Department, being in charge of the Editor-in-chief, but I will touch on it when anything in the way of methods of obtaining high prices for perfect fruits requires being brought especially to the attention of my readers.

Fertilizers and Manures.

The specializing in fertilizers and manures has reached such a stage as to entitle them to a special sub-department. The scientists have by experiments differentiated the ones suitable for each crop and soil, and it is my intention to keep my readers abreast of all that transpires of value in this field.

Garden and Orchard Implements.

Under this heading will be given the latest forms of labor-saving devices for the use of the gardener and fruit-grower, as they appear and show the test of practical application. This will include sprayers, garden tools, pruning implements, and everything else of value to the gardener and orchardist.

Garden Notes.

Under this heading will be given such information and advice as may not properly come under any of the above mentioned sub-departments—the little things relating to the garden and orchard that many times mean big things to my readers.

Special Articles on Garden Topics. From time to time special articles dealing with subjects of importance will be printed in this Department from the pen of the editor. Seeds, plants, nursery-stock, propagation, grafting, budding, house-plants, special crops, new discoveries, and short-cuts-to-quick-results, are some of the topics slated for the coming year.

Bee Culture. The bee is as necessary to fruit-culture as any one thing connected therewith. For a full crop of vital perfect fruits, every blossom should be fertilized by a bee, and to insure it, the fruit grower should not depend upon his neighbor's bees, but should keep enough near his own or-

GALBRAITH "NEW LAND" FRUIT TREES

Free from Disease. Grow faster. Heavier fruiting. Apples and Peaches 5 cents. Catalpa Speciosa, $2.00 per 1000. No agents—You save 50%—Free catalogue and premiums. Galbraith's Nurseries Co., Box 21 Fairbury, Neb.

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Prices: In barrels and half-barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gal. cans, $6.00; 5 gal. cans, $3.25; 1 gal. cans, $1.00. If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of ANYTHING ELSE. Send today for free Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

Tested Field Seeds

In Sealed Bags containing certificate of purity and germination test

Never before have you had the opportunity to buy authoritatively certified seeds. Our work has the enthusiastic interest of many past and present officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also leading state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers.

We have distributing agents in leading towns, but if none near you, will ship direct, freight prepaid. Send your dealers' names.

Our booklets, "Good and Bad Seeds" and "A Guide to Success in Agriculture," will be mailed free. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Write for them and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AMERICAN PURE SEED COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

chard for that purpose. Even if the bees did not give a pound of surplus honey, they would pay their way by their services, and the fruit grower could well afford to feed them, as he does other farm stock. But when we come to consider that a well handled hive of bees will give from twenty to one hundred pounds of surplus comb-honey a season, their value as money-makers can easily be seen. I will give each issue advice as to the treatment of bees in order that they may be kept healthy and active, and yield the best results in luscious fragrant honey. If you grow fruit, keep bees.

It will be understood by my readers that necessarily these subjects must be treated of in a very condensed form. There will be no need to wade through a mass of verbiage to get at the kernel of truth — this is a Department of practical ideas and they will be presented to you ready to use, in language easily read and understood.

The above may seem like a large contract, but my many years of experience give me confidence that I can accomplish it to the satisfaction of my garden family. It will be my aim to so outline in advance the work of the garden and orchard that my Department can be used as a text-book, as it were, which the reader will look forward to and which will enable him to conduct his operations thereby.

Does this interest and appeal to you? Will you and your friends be with me during the year 1910? CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THIS DEPARTMENT? Not if you intend to be UP-TO-DATE.

Watch the Fruit Trees. From all over the country come the reports of immense numbers of rodents being in evidence. To the fruit raiser that means that added precautions must be taken to protect the fruit trees, especially those in the young orchard, as well as the small fruits and the shrubs. Judging by the news in the papers, rabbits never were so plentiful, and the absence of deep snow is likely to lull the fruit grower into a false sense of security, for so far there has been plenty of feed for the rodent family apart from the trees. But, the first deep snow followed by hard freezing will send these furry pests to the young and tender fruit trees, and in a night a tree may be forever ruined. Of the rodents, in the section east of the Mississippi, the rabbit is the worst, as they have the habit of "ringing" the trees, by cutting a section out of the bark around the trunk. Others of the family usually cut patches of varying size out of the bark, and in many cases nature, assisted by man, will repair the damage, eventually; but the ringed tree is doomed, unless the very nice operation of "bridge-grafting" is successfully accomplished, which, is rarely the case. Therefore, it behooves the fruit grower to adopt at once such means as may be best suited to his particular case to prevent the destruction of his trees by rodents—if not already done. Prevention is, of course, the best remedy. Trap, or poison the rodents early in the winter, when food first becomes scarce, and they are not so nice about what they will eat. Training a good rabbit-dog to hunt them, and rewarding him with a piece of fresh meat every time he brings one to your feet, will cause many to be caught. But if necessary tie the young tree trunks with thick corn-stalks, set close together, fastening with wires moderately tight, near top and bottom, and running the bottom ends into the ground. They may also be protected with wire-netting of various kinds, coiled around them, or the trunks may be painted, with a brush, with a lime-sulphur wash, in which is put an ounce of carbolic acid to five gallons of the wash, when cold.

A method in use in some of the Northern European countries might be tried to advantage. It is well known that none of the rodents will attack a tree more than a foot above the soil. The European fruit growers go over the orchard as soon as a heavy snow falls and with a piece of heavy block tamp down the snow around the trees as hard as ice to the depth of a foot, shovelling on extra snow if needed. This means hard work, but it seems to be effective. In fact it is always the neglected tree which is eaten by rodents. In sections where the ground-hog, or "wood-chuck," is plentiful, it is best to hunt for their holes early in winter and destroy them by putting in the holes a rag soaked with half an ounce of carbon-bisulphate, immediately stopping the hole with damp earth. Keep fire from the liquid as it is very explosive. I have heard of fruit-growers in the West ridging the soil around the young trees at a distance of a foot from the trunk, and not a rodent would touch them. They seem to be suspicious of the open space between the ridge and the tree-trunk. No matter which method of protection you adopt, make it effective.

Sort Over the Fruit. If you are one of the wise ones, and did not dump your fruit all on the market right from the orchard, but are holding at least a portion of it for the best prices, it should be carefully gone over, if put where it can be gotten at in the fruit-cellar, cave or "dug-out. Make a rigid assortment and reject all that show suspicion of decay, using them up at home. Do this on a bright day, and at mid-day give the fruit full ventilation. There is nothing better for it, as the average fruit cellar is without proper ventilation. The time is surely coming when every fruit-grower, as well as every general farmer will have an ice-house, in which will be a cold-storage room for holding fruits, which will be ventilated, and be kept at a constant temperature. When ready to market your last run of fruit—about Easter is the best market for prices—pack them in boxes such as used by the Pacific Coast fruit growers, after washing and polishing each fruit. This size of package appeals to the family trade, when fruit is high in price, as hundreds of families can afford to buy in box lots who cannot afford to buy by the barrel. Put your name and brand on each box so that people will ask for them. The best brand is the label of your local union of the **Farmer's Society of Equity**, with your name and address on it.

Do not forget the flower carnival which you should plan for your church, mission-band, aid-society, or other local charity, to be held next summer. I desire the names of the secretaries of all such, or those to be formed. In many places there is a separate organization formed to give the carnival. There is no better, easier, or more ethical way of raising money than by the flower carnival. It is the one way that your pastor will approve. Send in the names today to receive full information, enclosing a two-cent stamp.

BITTER ROT OF APPLES

While it is too late to treat the orchard for prevention of bitter rot, now is the time to do the next best thing, prevent the spread of the disease.

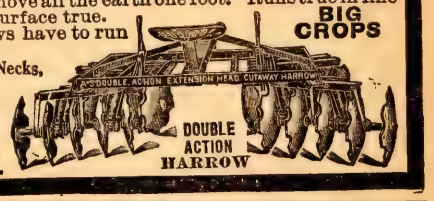
Bitter rot is a fungous disease recognized by its appearance and taste. It may start its attack in July and continue until cool weather of fall, depending upon the weather, caused either by rain or heavy dews.

At first small light brown spots appear on the apple. These extend in circular form rapidly assume a darker color and become sunken slightly. The spot is soft and very bitter. Small black spots soon appear on the surface of these brown areas and increase in size, giving off spores by which the disease is scattered. These spores may form as silky, pink threads of a sticky nature. Insects or persons handling the fruit easily carry the spores to healthy fruit.

By the extension of these spots two or more may run together. The apple seldom decays entirely. Some stay on the tree and shrivel up. They hang all winter and are a source of the disease for the next season. But usually bitter rot causes the apple to fall prematurely. It is a good idea to let the hogs gather up the fallen fruit, letting them in for a little while every day or so to pick up the disease and wormy apples.

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THOUGHTS THAT COME

A CHRISTMAS OF CHILDHOOD

JUST as I remember it many years ago. The old house stood as a monument to pioneer days in the midst of a ragged and unkept farm. The winds that moaned through the neglected trees that stood around it, seemed like the sighs and groans of those who had lived there in the older days and had passed away from it forever. The night birds, made bold by their long freedom from disturbance, sang their weird songs on the branches of the nearby trees, and even from the roof of the old house.

The family, in search of an outlet for the children, had but recently moved there from the town. They were educated, and were readers, with books and papers at command, but they were not wealthy, and had always been forced to depend upon their own resources. In the town, though warm hearted friends surrounded them, they were loath to display their own simple creations, or to attempt things they knew must depend upon their own efforts with their limited resources.

On the farm it was different. There were neighbors, it is true, kind and sympathetic neighbors, but their lives were different, their thoughts were different, as were also their aspirations and ideals. And they did not live on adjoining lots. Hence the family had on the farm a little world all its own. The parents and the children could plan and execute and hope and love undisturbed by what others might see, or know, or think, or say.

Christmas was coming. Long before the autumn frosts had tinged the surrounding fields, and painted the leaves of the sumack and sassafras, there were mysterious whisperings among the older children, and the mother looked wise and kept a certain drawer in the bureau closed more sacredly than usual. The father, who was much of the time away from the home doing the work that still remained for him in the town, had, on his home-comings, words, or looks, or smiles that added to the general air of mystery that surrounded and filled the home. Many were the tales of Santa Claus that delighted the older children, who realized that they were for the first time taking part in the work of that mysterious Saint, and filled the younger ones with strange but not very clearly defined hope and anticipation.

The day before Christmas came. The mystery deepened. Even the birds seemed to gather around the old house in greater numbers, and to turn their shy little heads to one side as if watching or listening for something to happen. Everybody was busy, but no one seemed to know at what. After dinner the larger boys and girls were at work in a side room, and it was understood that they must not be disturbed. The smaller children found it difficult to restrain their curiosity, and their interest and thoughts were divided between the room where they knew something unusual was going on, and the old open fireplace in which the stick and clay chimney of the early days opened its wide mouth to make easier the midnight entrance of Santa Claus.

As the sun at last, as if wearied by the absorbing mysteries of the day, gently settled down behind the trees that stood like untiring and immovable sentinels on the west side of the farm, there was a lull in the preparations, and the activity ceased. All seemed to be done, and it only remained to wait, wait, for—something. Was it for Santa Claus, or was it for Christmas. All knew the months of activity and mystery were in some way connected with Christmas. The older children knew how, and they knew what surprises they had in store for the others, and so did the parents; but none knew what the others had in store for them. The little children knew it was time for Santa Claus, and that if they had been good something good would likely be left for them. Even the oldest and the wisest were happy in what they had done, and in anticipation of the love tokens of which they themselves might be the recipients.

Darkness settled down at last. The evening work had all been done, and a roaring old time fire, held to the front by the old time Christmas backlog, glowed in the old time fireplace, leaving no need of lamp or candle to light the room, and assuring Jack Frost, who was already writing, on the outside of the small glass in the old fashioned windows, that there was no room for him inside. Once more something was doing in the room of mystery, and soon the door was thrown open and all were invited in to behold the—CHRISTMAS TREE!

It was a simple affair, lighted with plain, old time tallow candles, and the "fruit" it bore was of the cheapest home-made kind, but each package, however insignificant the article it contained, was wrapped in love and mystery, and as each was handed to the one whose name was scrawled upon it, it was received not only in the hand, but in the heart of the recipient. And, though the articles themselves have long since disappeared with the things time so cruelly takes from us, they are still in the hearts of those who received them from the simple tree that made glad that Christmas of Childhood.

SOME HINTS THAT MAY BE USEFUL

Over a large portion of the country this autumn has been a delightful growing season, and about many homes mustard has grown up luxuriantly. This growing mustard has made the very best of "greens," as good as any spring greens, and it is enjoyed as much by the family at this season as any other. It will no doubt be too late by the time this hint reaches the readers but watch for it next year.

By the way, young horse radish leaves make excellent greens, spring or fall— a growing fall like this has been. Crushed, the leaves make a good poultice for neuralgia.

Make the sofa pillow covers a trifle narrower than the pillow ticks. When forced into the covers the pillows will appear plump, and they will remain so.

Sweet potatoes may be kept for sometime by wrapping each potato in paper, and keeping a dry place where they will not freeze. By this means, one may safely buy more than a mess at a time.

Watermelons put in a cool, dry cellar will keep fresh and crisp for weeks and even months, after the watermelon season is over. A friend once put a large ripe melon in the middle of a barrel that was filled with dry sand. He put the barrel in a dry place where there was no danger of freezing—the sand was a protection from frost—and he had fresh watermelon as a part of his Christmas dinner. That is a good way to preserve almost any kind of fruit.

To make a mustard plaster mix with warm molasses or hot lard, but for table use mix with hot water or vinegar.

A bag of hot salt at the back of the neck will relieve most headaches. It is also good to place over the seat of any neuralgic pain.

Do not wrap silver in bleached goods or white tissue paper. The bleaching has most likely been done with sulphur, and it will tarnish the silver.

The milk the infant lives on is its food, not its drink, and it is liable to become thirsty earlier than most mothers suspect. An occasional teaspoonful of warm water is helpful to a babe though it may be only a few weeks old.

Isle Of the Long Ago

Oh! a wonderful stream is the River Time
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm, a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow
And the summers, like birds between,
And the years in the sheaf—how they come and go,
On the river breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the River Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are straying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty, and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust—oh, we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
There are parts in an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings;
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our loved used to wear.

There are hands that are waved, when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair.

Oh, remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of our life until night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumbers awhile,
May that Greenwood of souls be in sight.
—Benjamin Franklin Taylor.

They Had Lanterns

Two Irishmen stopped at a New Jersey hotel, and went to bed without closing the window or turning out the light. Presently the mosquitoes made themselves very much in evidence, and one suggested that the other turn out the light. Scarcely was the room darkened when some fireflies made their way in at the window. "Oh, be Jasus!" exclaimed the one still in bed, "it's divil a bit of use to turn out the light, for here they come with their lanterns!"

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BEAUTIFUL FARM HOMES

One of the missions of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the improvement of farm homes. The men and boys who labor so assiduously to feed and clothe the world, and the women and girls who so faithfully, and, as a rule, so uncomplainingly, do the work in and about the homes, deserve as much of beauty and comfort as any class on earth. We are glad, therefore, to give the details of a great invention, perhaps the greatest invention of that wonderful inventor, Thomas A. Edison. It is the almost instantaneous construction of the concrete house.



We give an illustration of one of these houses. It is 25x30 feet. The front porch is 8 feet and the back porch is 3 feet wide. On the first floor is a living room 14 by 23 feet and 8 1-2 feet high, and a kitchen 14 by 20 feet, 9 1-2 feet high. From the corner of the living room a stair case leads to the second floor, on which are two bedrooms and a bathroom, the latter 7 1-2 by 7 1-2 and 8 feet high. The third floor contains two large low attic rooms, but each room has large windows, that provide an abundance of light and fresh air. A cellar 7 1-2 feet high extends under the whole house, and contains a boiler, wash tubs, coal bins, etc.

The material of which the house is constructed is reinforced concrete, and the principal need in its construction is the mold. This is of cast iron, and the completed form for a single house may require as many as five hundred different sectional molds bolted together, but these parts are so designed that a dozen in a row may be built on the same cellar plan, the first floor molds being disposable in several different ways, and the second floor molds likewise, so that no two houses need be alike.

The foundation and cellar floor should be laid some days before the weight of the molds is put upon them. The molds are then arranged complete from cellar to roof, and the special concrete is conveyed from large mixers into a distributing tank at the top of the house, whence it flows to every nook and crevice of the molds by gravity until the form is full and the concrete overflows at the top.

The mixture used is much more liquid than usual concrete, in order that it will flow freely. Mr. Edison is of the opinion that it will be possible to put up the molds in four days, to fill the form with concrete in six hours, and after allowing six days for setting, remove the molds in four days; thus completing the house in 14 days and six hours. No plaster finish is needed anywhere, as the inside walls are perfectly smooth, and may be tinted to suit. The cost of the molds is only for their use, and the cost for labor is simply putting up and taking down the molds, and mixing and pouring the concrete, and the facing and putting in of the doors and windows, that being the only part of the house made of wood. The cost, therefore, is nominal, and the time insignificant. The roof, however, is not here considered.

THE STAFF OF LIFE

The first American bread was the "hoe cake." This was made by the Indians, of maize or Indian corn, parched or not, beaten into a kind of coarse meal, which was dampened with water, made into a rough loaf, and cooked in hot ashes before a burning fire.

Then came the "Johnny cake" made and eaten by the earliest white people in America, who had cut themselves loose from civilization and penetrated the interior. It was made of much the same material and in much the same way, but it was cooked by placing it on a flat piece of wood or board and setting on edge before the fire in such a way that it would bake but not slip off the board. Such bread was occasionally baked by the pioneers, even after horse mills came to grind the corn into meal. Smooth, heated stones were sometimes used so that the bread would cook both at top and bottom.

In a very early day, farther back even than history reaches with much definiteness, bread was made of crushed wheat, or wheat flour, mixed with water and cooked in various ways. It was noticed that if any of this dough stood for a time before baking, it fermented or became sour, and then when baked it increased in size, and had a different texture and flavor. It was also discovered that if a portion of this "left over" and soured dough was mixed with fresh dough, the mixture would sour much more quickly than would the fresh dough alone.

This was the origin of yeast. The fermentation produces gas in the dough. The expansive force of the gas stretches or expands the gluten, and causes the mass to become leavened —to increase in size and become lighter in texture. This fermentation is caused by the growth of a tiny one-celled plant, too small to be seen by the natural eye—the yeast plant. The dough affords the yeast plant conditions favorable to its development. These conditions are warmth, moisture and suitable food. As the activity of the yeast increases, carbonic acid gas is formed, which, as before stated, causes a steady increase of bulk as the dough becomes lighter and lighter, until the heat of baking kills the yeast and stops the formation of the gas.



Science has developed the preparation of yeast cultures, and these cultures have become a commercial product, and may be obtained in the form of the well-known dry yeast cakes, or in the form of moist or compressed yeast, while in many households the "starter" or jug yeast is used.

A fact to keep in mind is that conditions favorable to the growth of yeast is favorable to the growth of other "plants"—the bacteria and molds, for instance—and the handling of yeast in bread-making, must be with care. It is simply introducing the yeast plant into the dough, where it must grow and "leaven the whole lump." The quantity to use depends upon the time that may be given between the introduction and the baking. This stage of bread making requires skill. If fermentation, "rising," be not allowed to proceed far enough, a heavy, soggy, unappetizing loaf is the result; if it proceed too far there is considerable loss of material, and an objectionable quality is imparted to the bread by an excessive development of acid.

Three wheat bread materials are in common use—whole wheat, graham flour and white flour. Whole wheat bread contains a larger amount of nitrogen than bread made from white flour, but the nitrogen is chiefly in the branny husks of the wheat berry. These husks are utterly indigestible by humans, says a reliable authority, and are, therefore, worse than useless as human food. Graham flour is unbolted wheat flour, and is much the same in composition as whole wheat flour. It is sometimes made, however, by removing the branny covering of the kernel separately, and then mixing, which still leaves all the original elements, and the same indigestible portions. Whole wheat bread and graham bread may have an effect upon the system somewhat different from white bread, but it is no more nutritive.

We give below the two processes in vogue at the State University of Ohio: (We are also indebted to that University for the illustration of loaves.)

Long process—start the bread the night before baking.

1-2 cup scalded milk.
1-2 cup boiled water.
1 teaspoon lard or butter.
3-4 teaspoon salt.
3 cups flour.
1 tablespoon sugar.
2 tablespoons warm water.
1-4 cake dry yeast.

To make the sponge: Soak the yeast in the two tablespoons warm water until softened. Place the sugar in a bowl; add the milk and water, and when this is lukewarm, add the yeast and about half the flour. Beat smooth and leave over night.

To make the dough: Add the remainder of the flour, the salt and the lard or butter to the light sponge, and stir until it is well mixed. Knead quickly until the dough is smooth and somewhat elastic to the touch, and does not stick to the hands or board. Put in a suitable vessel and set to rise in a warm place.
doubled in bulk, knead it down, make into a loaf and set to rise again in a greased pan in which it is to be baked. When the dough has again doubled,

The loaves: When the dough has

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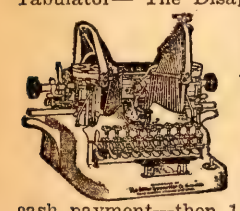
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If you will renew now you can embrace one of the most liberal offers we ever made. See second cover page. And it is not necessary that your subscription expires in December. If it expired earlier, or will expire later you can take advantage of this great offer and your time will be extended a year.

You better not miss this extraordinary offer.

J. A. EVERITT,
Editor Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

bake forty to fifty minutes. When baked, remove the loaf from the pan at once, and cool it in a position which allows for a free circulation of air.

Short process—not to be set over night:

1-2 cup scalded milk.
1-2 cup boiled water.
1 tablespoon lard or butter.
3-4 teaspoon salt.
3 cups flour.
1 tablespoon sugar.
1-2 to 2 compressed yeast cakes.
2 tablespoons warm water.

Put butter or lard, sugar and salt in the bread bowl; pour on it the hot milk and water. When this is lukewarm, add the softened yeast cake; then add enough flour to make a batter; beat the latter thoroughly. Add the remaining flour; mix and knead until the dough will stick neither to the hands nor the board and bubbles may be seen under the surface. Put the dough in a greased pan and set in a warm place until it is doubled in size; then shape into loaves, and when again doubled in size put to bake.

HELP THE GIRLS TO LEARN

There is a growing sentiment in favor of teaching agriculture in the public schools, and the farm institutes always have something good for the boys, and there is held out before them all kinds of inducements for them to attend agricultural colleges and universities. That is all good. We are glad it is done that way; Good farming, Urge it. Press it. Teach it.

But good farming is a dual proposition. There is another factor that enters into it. There must be good farming in the house and about the home as well as in the fields. Give the girls a chance. They are just as eager to learn as are the boys, and they have as bright minds and as progressive thought. It is quite worth while that these be cultivated.

Some of the States have domestic science connected with their agricultural schools, and give it a conspicuous place in their institute programs, but it is not so in all of the States. It ought to be. Home life is about all there is of life anyway. Cultivate in the girls a love of home for home's sake, and an intelligent, progressive interest in home affairs. The home maker must love her business, and realize that it is a business, as well as must the soil tiller. It is a poor team that is not equally trained. We are glad thought in this direction is taking a healthy turn. We clip the following from that thoroughly progressive publication, the Southern Farm Gazette:

The country girls' club for the study of household problems is not one whit less important than the boys' club. In fact, whenever the fathers and mothers realize the supreme importance of the study of home economies to the welfare of their daughters and the homes they are to preside over, they will force the study of domestic science—the study of the scientific principles underlying housekeeping—into every school for girls throughout the land.

The institutes for women in connection with the regular farmers' institutes, have, in the States where they are carried on, done a great work, and they should be made a part of the regular institute work in every State in our territory.

In short, we must, if we would make our farming the profitable occupation it should be, put the teaching of practical farm science and the solving of actual farm problems on as solid a basis as possible, and bring to the work our best thought and efforts. And by "farm problems" we mean those inside the farm home just as much as those on the outside.

Wouldn't it be grand to have a real club house for each agricultural community where the farmers could meet at their pleasure or at stated intervals to discuss their business matters; and the women meet in business and social sessions; and where the farm boys and girls could gather and have a good time whenever desired; and all meet together frequently for community entertainments and education? Perhaps UP-TO-DATE FARMING can find a way to provide such club houses.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

IN THE SICKROOM

Sickness is liable to come to all families, and it must be confessed that in many homes a great many imprudent things are done.

A fact to keep constantly in mind is that the mind has a great deal to do with sickness. If the patient believes he or she will get well the road to recovery is much easier and shorter than if the belief is otherwise. Indeed if it is the confident belief that the patient will not recover, the probability is that the sickness will terminate fatally.

It is eminently proper for neighbors and friends to show their love and respect for sick ones, and to manifest their willingness to help to take care of them, but a sickroom is no place for visiting and gossip. Crowds should never gather where there is sickness. The sick one sometimes calls for special friends. Such friends should come and may stay near the sick one, but not talk much with the patient nor to gossip with other friends. It is helpful to the sick to know that special friends are near, and we have often known good effects from setting near the bed, showing dire interest, but without saying a word, unless asked something, and then answer briefly and kindly.

Let there be no whispering in the sickroom. It makes the patient suspicous, and is harmful.

Never tell the patient he is dangerously sick unless a point be reached where it is thought necessary, and it is a little doubtful if such point ever arrives. Be very prudent about it.

Never recite the case of some one who was affected in the same way and never recovered. We have known persons who always had something of that kind to tell. Such persons should never visit a sickroom.

Make the sickroom cheerful, and see to it that all who enter it are cheerful—not jolly and hilarious as some make themselves appear, thinking it the "proper thing." Simple cheerfulness, a confident demeanor, a kindly solicitous feeling for the welfare of the patient. A genial smile is much better than a laugh.

Keep the medicine out of the sickroom. It is needed only when it is to be taken, and then it would better be brought from elsewhere.

IN THE HOME

Column after column is written to urge farmers to keep the farm in order—to cultivate, pulverize, destroy the weeds, enrich the ground, open ditches, repair the fences, mend the gates, and keep the outbuildings in good condition. That is all right. It is more than right; it is good farming. But what about the home? That is the most sacred spot on the farm. That is the abiding place of the one who is making more personal sacrifices for the good of the family than all the others, and it is the place where are growing up the farmers and homemakers of the future. If any place on all the farm must be neglected, let it not be the home. We like to see machinery to aid the farmer in his daily toil, and we like just as well to see conveniences to lighten the burdens in the home. As the husband looks with pride on his producing acres and the stock that grow and thrive in his pastures, we want to see things upon which the wife may look with pride in and about the home. While the boys labor with gladness in orchard, field and meadow, using machines and teams that make them strong as men, we like to see the girls provided with such helps in the house that they may sing and be glad in their daily tasks.

The most sacred place should be the prettiest place, so that when the family gathers morning, noon and evening, every influence may be uplifting and refining, that the nobler feelings and impulses may have sway. In keeping the home bright and up-to-date, future homes are being brightened and made better than the homes are now, for those who go out from bright and happy homes will build homes of the same kind, or better. Do not neglect the home.

Superstitions of Fishermen

In British Columbia the Indians ceremoniously went to meet the first salmon, and in flattering voices tried to win their favor by calling them all chiefs.

Every spring in California the Karaks used to dance for salmon. Meanwhile, one of their number secluded himself in the mountains and fasted for ten days. Upon his return he solemnly approached the river, took the first salmon of the catch, ate some of it, and with the remainder lighted a sacrificial fire. The same Indians laboriously climbed to the mountain top after the poles for the spearing booth, being convinced that if they were gathered where the salmon were watching no fish would be caught.

In Japan, among the primitive race of the Ainos, even the women left at home are not allowed to talk, lest the fish may hear and disapprove, while the first fish is always brought in through a window instead of a door, so that other fish may not see.

The Esquimau women of Alaska never sew while the men are fishing, and should any mending be imperative they do it shut up in little tents out of sight of the sea.

Under no circumstances on the northeast coast of Scotland will a fisherman at sea mention certain objects on land, such as "minister," "kirk," "swine," "dog," etc., and the line will surely be lost if a pig is seen while baiting it. As on the land chickens must not be counted until they are hatched, so at sea fish must not be counted until they are all caught.

It is good luck to find mice nibbling among the nets; a horseshoe nailed to the mast will help, and a herring caught and salted down will produce wonders.

In the Shetland Islands a cat must not be mentioned before a man baiting his line, and among the Magyars of Hungary a fisherman will turn back and wait over a tide if he meets a woman wearing a white apron.

Every year the natives of the Duke of York Island decoroate a canoe with flowers and fern, fill it with shell money and cast it adrift "to compensate the fish for their fellows caught and eaten."

It was always the custom of the Maoris, the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand to put the first fish that they caught back into the sea "with a prayer that it might tempt other fish to come and be caught."

Not Dangerous Now

Pat—"I hear yer wolfe is sick, Moike."
Mike—"And sure she is."
Pat—"Is she dangerous, Moike?"
Mike—"Oh, no, Pat; faith, she's too weak to be dangerous now."

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Fairbanks, Morse & Co., have just issued a new catalogue of Wood and Steel Windmills. The theory and details of construction are analyzed and published completely for the first time in this book.

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Making Room



Give place. I'm the wheat crop of nineteen nought nine.
All foes have vanquished. The element's wrath
Never swerved me a hairbreadth out of my path.
All battles are fought and victory's mine.
Give place. I'm the wheat crop of nineteen nought nine.

In spring's early morning, with pure heart and stout,
I faced all the troubles besetting my life.
Determined to win I rushed into the strife.
The green bug and black rust I soon put to rout,
And when moisture was lacking I managed without.



'Gainst me all the hurricanes could not prevail.
The blistering sun never wilted a leaf.
Safely I struggled from seedling to sheaf.
Like a well handled vessel I weathered each gale,
And bravely stood up against hot blast and hail.

In me all the blessings of life are combined—
The warmth of the sun and the hurricane's power,
The refreshment that comes with a long-delayed shower.
The nectar of dew and the song of the wind
I've garnered, and proffer a gift to mankind.



No beggarly bushel my greatness can gauge.
Heaped up, overflowing, I meet all demands—
A benison fit from the broad western lands—
No hunger too great for my power to assuage,
I'm the product sublime of the world's grandest age.

And now the benevolent purpose is mine,
To drive from the country stark famine's dread.
To the poor I am bringing the finest of bread.
I haste to accomplish this mission divine.
Give place. I'm the wheat crop of nineteen nought nine.

—John Barr, in Northwestern Miller.

SHE WAS DIFFERENT

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"Why ain't I?"

"I don't know why you ain't. Before we were married you said "yes' when I proposed. Now no matter what I propose, you say "no."

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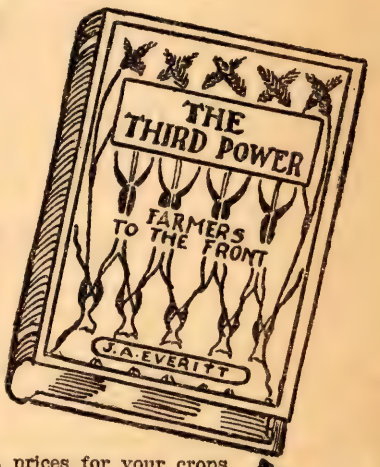
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Are You Weary of working all summer, straining and sweating, overworking your teams, staying in the fields late at night because you can't afford to pay the price laborers demand, all to produce big crops and then—be told that prices are down *because of overproduction?*

Are You Tired of thinking, worrying and planning all winter long about ways to farm better and get more money, only to repeat your experience of getting a poor living when the year is ended?

Are You Not Disgusted with the system that often compels you to accept such prices for your crops that do not give you fair wages and allow you to keep up the fertility of your soil when you know such prices are made by gambling boards of trade and exchanges?

Are You Tired of It All? Tired of the incessant hard work, day and much of the night; summer and much of the winter; with hopes high in the spring only to be crushed in the fall, because the prices paid for your crops afforded your family only a living? The families on the farms are as much entitled to many pleasures and luxuries as are the families in the cities.

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The Third Power is written in a clear and entertaining style. Any farmer, once he begins to read it, will continue until the last page is finished. And while it entertains him, it will work a revolution in his mind. It gives a new education, and it creates new ideas about farming and marketing crops in every person who reads it.

It shows how to get enough money for crops, and as this is accomplished, agriculture takes its rightful place among the industries of the country. Then and not until then, will producers be independent from dishonest commission men; unfair weighers and measurers; unscrupulous mixers and adulterators; speculators, manipulators, exploiters and gamblers in farm produce.

EVERY POINT MADE CLEAR

Everything is made clear in the THIRD POWER. Every farmer, no matter what his condition, what crops he raises or where located, who has not read this wonderful book, should get it at once. Read THE THIRD POWER and you will have a better understanding of the business of farming; you will make more money than ever before and see possibilities in agriculture that you never dreamed of.

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IT GIVES A BALANCED EDUCATION

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All these things will positively come to you from reading this one book—THE THIRD POWER.

YOU NEED THE THIRD POWER

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Our Up-to-Date Young People

CADETS OF EQUITY

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in.

If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

There is to be a contest in this country. There is no doubt about that. Facts given in this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING prove it if there were nothing else. We do not mean there is to be a war, but a struggle of right against wrong, of justice against injustice, of equity against inequity. The powers of accumulation are becoming greater than the powers of production, and are therefore able to absorb faster than labor can create. Wealth cooperates and concentrates to increase its power, and thus puts the creative industries at a still greater disadvantage. Combined wealth forms monopolies, and gets exclusive control of important commodities and industries through which it taxes the masses to a limit controlled only by greed. This is seen in the sugar trust, the standard oil company, the beef trust, the tobacco trust, the price making exchanges, concentrated control of transportation, etc.

We need not enumerate. The evil is there, and the struggle must come. It has been so in all ages and in all countries. It was so in ancient Venice, in refined Greece and imperial Rome. Heretofore these struggles have resulted in chaos—in falling back to the bottom and slowly building up again. In this age of the world we are looking for different results. We are relying upon the honesty and intelligence of the common people, and upon—**EQUITY.** Do right. Live and let live. Be fair with everybody and just to all.

Hence the **CADETS OF EQUITY.** Let the young people learn to be true and faithful and good. We want to instill in their developing minds a desire for "equity in all the business relations of life," coupled with a degree of intelligence that will enable them to overcome the usurpations of inequity by the power of superior knowledge and ability. What we wish to accomplish is pretty well exemplified in the following excellent letter from Wisconsin:

TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I see a brilliant future for your Cadets of Equity. The whole country should be grateful for the opportunities you are giving the people. Intelligence must win the fight that is coming. The schools and the churches are doing much to awaken the spirit of knowledge and goodness, but we may say to them as the Savior said to the inquiring young man, "One thing thou lackest." They do not woo the spirit of equity, and teach fairness in every-day human transactions. This omission you happily supply, and the influence of your Cadets of Equity will be felt on the next generation. J. P. MOSMER.

We thank Bro. Mosmer for his encouraging words. We once thought the establishment of Equity in all the business relations of life could not be a very great task. But the powers of inequity are strong, and men still "put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in"—claim to be for Equity while doing their utmost to defeat it. We are not without hope, however, in the present generation, and we shall relax none of our efforts; but we look ahead to the work of those who are now boys and girls. Let them practice writing, cultivate the ability to express themselves, become a part of the great UP-TO-DATE family, and learners of Equity. The following Kansas letter shows that they will:

Dear Cadets:

I want to be one of you. I am 16 years old, and the farm we live on is new and productive. We work it well, and I think my father is a very good manager, but we can't figure out in advance even an approximate income, because we cannot know the price. We live on the main road leading to our principal market, and the loads of wheat that go by during threshing time speak well for our State and the industry of our farmers, but we know it is not all needed at that time; and, therefore, it must glut the market, depress the prices and reduce our income. We want to learn more and more about equity.—James Worthen.

Upon boys like you, James, depends not only the future of farming, but the future of the country. After all, the people rule in this country—when they will; and it is only necessary for enough of them to see the evils in our practices and know how to apply the remedy to correct them.

We open the door to a city girl who writes us a nice letter and sends us a cute little picture. We realize that Equity must dwell in the cities, in the marts of trade, as well as in the great fields of production:

Dear Cadets:

I know Mr. Everitt is not a bit selfish, and I believe he will welcome to the Cadet band a Kansas City girl. I have not lived very long in this great city, my home during most of my life having been in one of the beautiful little cities of Southern Illinois. I am getting along very well in school, though I have to confess I like the Illinois schools best. My music teacher is Mrs. Robinson, who has taught music in this city for 32 years. We like our Sunday school fine. It is at the Howard Memorial M. E. church.



We took a walk the other evening to see the window Christmas displays, and among other things had our pictures taken. I send you that of my little sister Leota.

Oklahoma's blind senator, Mr. Gore, will lecture here next Saturday night, and we are going to hear him.—Lena, Kansas City, Mo.

A young turkey raiser of Missouri, who, characteristic of his people, proposes to "show us," comes next:

Dear Cadets:

Our folks are poultry raisers, and the Mammoth Bronze turkeys receive a full share of attention, and they do their full share in adding to our "pile." I show you one of our best. He escaped Thanksgiving, and he need have no fear of Christmas. The blue ribbon he won last fall at the fair is as great a protection for him as the Aldrich tariff is for the trusts. We do not find turkeys at all difficult to raise, and they never fail to bring a good price, and I don't know of any prettier sight than a flock of turkeys ranging over a field and catching the harmful grasshoppers.—Silas Ingling.



Yes, turkeys are a profitable product of the farm, and if the producers will demand an equitable price, not an unreasonably high one, supply and demand will do its work for them, and as the demand is greater than the supply, good prices will prevail.

An Oregon girl joins the Cadets with

A LETTER IN RHYME

Be up and doing, boys and girls;
  Get your pen and paper;
Do not set around today,
  Like a silent Quaker.

To the desk with joyous haste,
  Perhaps to write a rhyme, sir;
We really have no time to waste,
  But this ain't wasting time, sir.

Farming is a tiresome task
  For the whole "compoodle,"
Much easier 'tis for lad or lass
  To sing old "Yankee Doodle."

It's not so hard to make a rhyme;
Say I will, then take the time;
Show the editor, far away,
You'll be like him some future day.
If these few lines in print appear,
I'll try again, perhaps next year;
And for December now I'll wait
To get my paper, UP-TO-DATE.

IZORA SIMMONS.

Inmaha, Oregon.

Our first thought was to ask Izora why she proposed to wait until next year, but next year is not so very far away, and the next UP-TO-DATE after this one will be dated 1910. Don't time hurry along? Well, people must hurry too to keep up with it.

Some people are great when it comes to "blowing their own horn." An Indiana Cadet don't much like that. He prefers things should be done in a quiet way. To illustrate that, he sends us the following rhyme taken from the Yonkers Statesman:

DON'T BRAG.

A little hen of modest mien,
  And not a whit too fat,
Just went, without a bit of fuss,
  And laid an egg like that:



And when she'd laid a good-sized egg,
  Just like a modest bird,
She went and picked her living up,
  Without a single word.

Another hen—much larger, too—
  Who strutted and looked wise,
Just fussed about before she laid
  A dinky egg this size:



And when she'd laid this little egg,
  She had to have her say,
So she went out and cackled, cackled
  Cackled half the day.

Yes, there are people and people, as well as hens and chickens. Some are always crowing and cackling just as others are always boasting and bragging. There are some, too, who are always worrying and fretting. Life is too short for that. Here is a verse that exactly fits such cases:

If those who whine would whistle,
  And those who languish laugh,
The rose would rout the thistle,
The grain outrun the chaff.
If hearts were only jolly,
  If grieving were forgot,
If tears and melancholy
  Were things that now are not—
Then Love would kneel to Duty,
  And all the world would seem
A bridal bower of beauty,
  A dream within a dream.

Wouldn't that just about bring us to the time that philosophers have wished for and prophets have foretold? And the whole thing is just about summed up in the following beautiful verses from the San Francisco Star:

THE SUM OF LIFE

Most of the things that worry us
  Don't matter much,
Too many of us fret and fuss
  At every touch;
There's nothing that's of great concern,
Except to live, and love, and learn.
Suppose the world don't go our way,
  What of it, then?
We have the better chance today
  To act like men;
And still insist at every turn
We're here to live, and love, and learn.
It isn't doing what we would
  That counts for most;
It's being brave, and kind, and good,
  Amid the host;
Far better than to crave and yearn,
Is just to live, and love, and learn.
We make too much of ease and joy
  And sordid gain;
The things that vex us and annoy,
  The toil and pain,
And every malady we spurn
May help us live, and love, and learn.
And there is nothing else to fear.
  Of good or ill,
Than just the failure of good cheer,
  And honest will;
No loss need fright us if we earn
More power to live, and love, and learn.

Goodbye, Cadets, for this time. Before another UP-TO-DATE reaches you Christmas will have come and gone, and another New Year will have begun in your lives. We hope the Christmas festivities will be pleasant and profitable, filled with what will be happy memories all through your future years, and that the New Year will bring opportunities the use of which will make you wiser and better—that it will be your aim to "live, and love, and learn."

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HER HUSBAND'S SECRET

Mrs. West shifted her knitting needles nervously and glanced across her spectacles at her husband. He was sitting by the table, his chin resting on one tightly clenched hand, his feet supported by the fender that surrounded the crackling wood fire, his eyes gazing into space. All that chilly May day he had brooded in a silence that would not be broken by the shy glances and occasional forced coughs of his timid little spouse who betrayed by her pretense of unconcern the agitation she would fain have hidden. Henry West's silence, like the calm that precedes a thunder gust, was always ominous.

At last the woman, overcome by her eagerness, leaned forward and touched him gently on the arm.

"What's worrying you, Henry?"

The long fingers tightened about the man's dogged jaws, but he did not even turn his head in answer. The woman folded the knitting in her lap, and rubbed her spectacles thoughtfully with one corner of her immaculate apron. The tears had sprung into her mild blue eys. There was something like a rebuke in her husband's stoicism.

"Aren't you going to confide in me?" Her voice was quivering with tenderness and with tears. She laid her hand upon her husband's, half hoping he would take it in his clasp, but his fingers lay indifferent upon the arm of the chair. She bowed her head upon his shoulder to hide the mist in her eyes, and, with an impatient gesture he turned and looked down into her face.

"You're crying!" he accused.

She made a desperate effort to fight back the tears.

"Henry," she ventured; "it's just been three months today since we were married. Neither of us ought to have a secret from the other."

"I've never had a secret from you, have I Doris?" he questioned.

"No," she smiled back, "and haven't I always done what you wanted?"

His fingers left her hair, and, rising from the chair, he walked to the window and stood looking out into the rain-swept garden. From her position by the fire, Doris West could see the locking and unlocking of the man's big hands, and hear his baited breath above the moaning of the wind. Suddenly, gaining courage from her emotion, she ran across to him and flinging trembling arms about his neck, drew his head down upon her breast.

"Henry," she pleaded, "you have a secret now. Tell me dear, what is it."

He shook his head free and sinking into a chair, buried his face in his hands. Doris knelt beside him and nestled her head consolingly on his shoulders.

"Haven't you something on your mind, Henry?"

His chin sank down thoughtfully on his breast. Twice his firm lips moved, struggling for utterance, then quivered into silence. Finally, when he could command his voice, his words sounded so low and weak that Doris leaned close to catch them.

"Yes; I've had something on my mind a long while."

"Tell me," she urged.

"It's no use," he whispered sullenly.

"May be I could help you." The touch of her little hand upon his arm was gently persuasive. "I've been so worried about you. I knew something was wrong when you came home last night. It was one o'clock. You moved about down stairs for nearly an hour, and when you came up you didn't so much as look at me. You were awake almost till morning, and when you did fall asleep, you tossed to and fro, muttering something about the cruelty of the law."

She paused expectantly, but her husband made no comment. His silence she took as an invitation for her to continue.

"And, today, you haven't been yourself. You have started whenever a door was opened. And once, when Mary was bringing in dinner, a carriage rumbled past, and you sprang to the window, and watched it out of sight. When you sat down again, your hands trembled so that you dropped your fork. There's something wrong; I know it."

She rose to her feet and leaning on the manted stood looking down upon him with a mute appeal in her eyes. A sudden light of understanding had dawned in her face.

"Henry," she whisperd, "I think I know now; "It's he; it's your brother."

"Yes," he answered hoarsely.

"What's happened?"

"A lot of prisoners escaped from the jail."

"Did he get away? Her voice trembled with excitement, and she sank down on the hearth.

"Yes; he got away."

She heaved a sigh of relief. It was a comfort to her to her to think that Henry's brother was some distance away. To her he was the embodiment of evil, something to be feared and shunned. The misery in her husband's face stung her to wild compassion; she seized his hand in both her own and pressed it to her trembling lips.

"O, Henry," she faltered; "It must be hard for you not to know where he is."

The man raised his head with a start.

"Doris," he whispered, bending near. "I do know."

"You know?" she stammered, "Where?"

He brought his lips close to her ear.

"Here," he breathed in a tense whisper.

She struggled to her feet and confronted him, her face white, her hands catching spasmodically at the back of a chair.

"Here!" she gasped. "Tom—here! Where?"

She tottered, and he rose and encircled her with his arm.

"Doris," he urged, "don't be foolish. Tom is in the cellar. I shut him there until all danger is past. And I want to tell you something, dear. If it hadn't been for Tom, we wouldn't have this old farm. He never took that money. It was Jake who did it, but Jake wasn't strong, so when suspicion fell upon Tom, Tom never did anything to clear his name. Father offered to mortgage the place to pay for a new trial, but Tom wouldn't have it. He went to prison for his brother's crime, and spent two long years there. Then he had a chance to escape and took it. I'll go see if he wants anything."

He tiptoed from the room, and she heard the creak of his shoes as he passed up the hall and down the winding stairs. She went to the banister rail, and, leaning over, caught the sound of her husband's voice calling in a smothered whisper. Then drifted up to her the low, frightened answer of Tom. She had never heard a tone just like that before: it seemed the cry of a hunted animal at bay. She ran back to the sitting room, pressing her hands to her throbbing heart. A wild plan had seized her. She hurried to her own room, and donned her hat and coat. Then she stole down the stairs, noiselessly.

In the sitting room she pinned a little note to the table. It was addressed to her husband, and read: "I have gone to the city. Something must be done for Tom."

She was away three days. On the evening she returned she crept up to the sitting room and found Tom there by the table, his chin resting in his hands. A strange little panic swept over her; she did not know just how to greet him, but when he looked up and she saw the pallor of his face, all doubt left her. She ran to him, and laying her hand on each shoulder, and bent till her lips met his.

"Welcome home, Tom," she cried; "welcome home, for it really is your home as much as it is mine and Henry's. I know everything now—all you have suffered. And see what I have brought you."

She drew a paper from her pocket and placed it in Tom's trembling hands. When he read it he laid his arms on the table and bowed his head upon them. The paper was a full pardon signed by the governor of the state.—H. Graham Dubois, in Successful Farming.

WILD CAT SET

Will try to send you one of my sets for wild cat. I take a porcupine and roast it over a bed of coals till the quills are burned off and take it near the cat's haunt, then drive a stake through it into the ground, and set from two to four traps around it. Cover with what is near; the best thing is hemlock boughs. Try this boys and if it don't work just say old Lett don't know.

I have trapped for 30 years but don't know it all yet. I have a double barrel rifle and shot gun. The rifle is 38-55 cal. and the shot gun is 12 gauge. I also have a 38 caliber revolver, 5 inch barrel. My pard is my wife, and she can catch them too with the 22 rifle or with the traps. My catch last season was very small, as I had but little time to trap. It was 1 mink, 1 weasel, 1 cat, 1 skunk and 85 rats. I am going to look up a new trapping ground soon, as the Johnnies are too many here.—Old Lett Flomer.

SALTED FUR SKINS

Reports from dealers is that they are receiving some salted skins, principally skunk, this season as usual. No small raw fur skins should be salted. The acid in the salt not only spoils the flesh, but it tends to make the hair kinky. Skins that are salted are not worth as much as if they were not salted. It is usually only early pelts that are salted, but even those should not be. If the weather is warm, split the tails of skunks; the tails of coon, fox, mink, etc., should not be split open but a small cut about a half inch made in the end of the tail to allow the grease, etc., to drain off. These pelts should be hung head up; of course the tail bones of all animals should be removed. In the case of opossum and muskrat they are of no value and are better left on the carcass—at any rate not with the hide.—Hunter—Trader—Trapper.



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You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. Coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, marten, fox, wolf, lynx and other furs are valuable. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales, which run into millions of dollars yearly. The fierce competition among buyers at our big sales enables us to get higher prices then anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker.

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Only St. Louis selling member of American Fur Exchange.

(4)

TO CURE RABBIT SKINS

Here is a good way to cure rabbit and other skins: Lay the skin fur side down, on a smooth board and fasten it with tacks. Wash it first with strong brine, then dissolve two and a half ounces of alum in a pint of warm water, and with a sponge dipped in this moisten the surface all over. Repeat this every two or three hours for three days. When it is quite dry take out the tacks and, rolling it loosely the long way, with hair inside, draw it quickly backward and forward through a large smooth iron ring—a harness ring will answer, or rub it with a smooth stone until the skin is quite soft. Then roll the other way (the fur still inside) and repeat the operation—Farm Journal.

TO GET A DOG OUT OF A TRAP

I want to tell you how I get a dog out of a steel trap without killing or hurting him. I take a small chain with a ring in one end and fasten the other end to a short pole, then drop the chain through the ring and drop the noose around the dog's neck, turning the pole round, so as to wind the chain around it until you get it as short as desired. Then press his head down to the ground and stand on the pole and you can then take the trap off with your hands. There is no trouble to get the chain off the dog's neck. This is for a cross dog.

GEO. H. YOUNG.

NEW FUR EXCHANGE

The American Fur Exchange is erecting a handsome building at 115-117 South Second street, replacing St. Louis landmarks in that commercial section. It is designed and built especially for the selling of raw furs.

Representatives of and buyers for the commercial users of raw furs have long made St. Louis their headquarters, and this perfectly organized selling place will attract still more clients for the recognized bidders at the great regular sales.

The prime movers in the organization of the American Fur Exchange are men who long have been identified with the upbuilding of St. Louis as the fur receiving center. Phillip B. Fouke president of Funsten Bros. & Co., a fur selling house of international reputation, has been elected president of the American Fur Exchange. The membership comprises other conspicous men in this branch of business.

HAD TO TAKE IT IN WATER.

"Oh, Pat, me honey, what are ye standin' in that tub of water for?"

"Didn't the doctor say I must take me medicine in water? Be gorra, I guess I know me business."

The automobile has found a permanent place on the farm. More are being sold now to farmers than to any other class of people. When buying you of course want to buy where you can get the best for the least. The Times Square Auto Co., 1332-1334 Michigan Ave., Chicago, have over 1,000 autos that they are selling at bargain prices. Send for their Bulletin which is free if you mention UP-TO-DATE.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,



Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe,rug,coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

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50c pays for this paper 2 YEARS and 50 Christmas and New Years post cards---Page 11

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

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THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(Continued From Page 5.)

progress toward control of supply with the result that the prices of their crops are higher now than was ever known before.

The soundness of the basic principles announced above, as applied to agriculture, was discovered by this paper about seven years ago and in its efforts to establish them wonderful strides in price making have been made. Farmers are already compelling the law of supply and demand to work for them to a very great extent. But we seek a perfect application of the law in marketing farm crops and the perfect results that will then follow. Give to a very large body of farmers a correct understanding of the law of supply and demand and the principles involved in its application to their business and it will work for them with a definiteness, and give them benefits beyond those realized by any other class of people.

How can farmers secure more nearly perfect results in pricing their crops through the workings of the law of supply and demand?

1st. By knowing the demand. 2nd. By knowing the supply. 3rd. By controlling the supply and letting it out gradually when the demand is ready for it. Do these three things and farmers will be in complete control of the law and it will work for their benefit as it is made to work for others.

The demand for farm crops is fairly uniform year by year and it has been very accurately ascertained by many years of measuring. Whether times are good or bad; or whether prices of farm produce are high, moderate or low, the people and domestic animals must eat to sustain life and human beings must be clothed. Therefore, as far as demand enters into the proposition it will always exist and be fairly uniform.

We have often said in the past: "As long as a real surplus is not produced the demand will take all of the crop at the sellers' price if the sellers will not part with it at the buyers' price." This is true and all that is necessary is for all have the same price and sell only when the price is offered.

There has not been a surplus produced of any important crop for many years and it is quite improbable that there can be a surplus produced in the future, therefore we may as well eliminate such a possibility from consideration. But large crops may prove surplus crops if unfairly high prices are demanded and consumption is lessened. Therefore price is a very important factor and it should be equitably adjusted as the yields vary.

Since farmers can be sure of their markets up to the legitimate demand, then all that remains for them to do is to know the supply and control it until the demand seeks it. If this is done every bushel, pound, barrel, box, crate or bale of farm produce that is marketed, from the first of the season to the last, can be made to bring the producer's own price.

To get a reliable estimate of the crops, or know the supply, we have decided on the following unique plan.

Each subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be supplied with four crop reporting post cards in 1910, one for each quarter, or 3 months. The cards will be printed in convenient form to fill out and will cover all important crops. The first card will be sent out in January, 1910, and the first report will be as of February 1, 1910. The points to be covered by each report will be explained in subsequent numbers of this paper and when the cards are sent. The second report will be May 1, the third Aug. 1, and the fourth Dec. 1.

The subscriber will report on the general condition of crops, yields and supplies in his community and not on his own crop exclusively. As there are several subscribers now to UP-TO-DATE FARMING in most of the important producing communities there will be several reports from such communities. The average of these will be taken and the sum of all these averages, or the average of all of them will be the estimates of the yields, or condition of crops for any section, state or the country. Such a report should be more reliable than the government report or any other report where only one person in a community or county reports.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has over 100,000 subscribers now and it is growing faster than ever before. The circulation is large enough now to start this crop-reporting feature, the most valuable one thing that farmers can undertake. But it will be evident to every farmer that the greater its circulation the more thorough will be the crop reporting and more definite the results. But far more important yet will it be that all farmers now become subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and get the **report of the crops, the prices agreed upon and the invaluable advice it will contain about markets and marketing.** These things will be most vital to every farmer who seeks for profit, rather than large crops alone.

We now come to the last step—control of the crops and marketing only when the demand seeks them. Perhaps you will say this is impossible. How can we know when the demand wants them at our price? It is a very simple matter as we will show.

To illustrate how the supply will be controlled and the demand recognized we will take the potato crop. The largest crop the country ever produced was grown this year, 367,000,000 bushels (the U. S. Government estimate). The next largest crop was in 1904, 332,000,000 bushels and the next in 1906, 308,000,000 bushels. The 1908 crop was 278,000,000 bushels and for 1907 298,000,000 bushels.

We find, by the same authority that the average farm price December 1, 1908 was 70.6 cents and December 1, 1907, was 61.8 cents. If a crop of 298,000,000 bushels was worth on the farm 61.8 cents a bushel and a crop of 278,000,000 bushels was worth on the farm 70.6 cents a bushel, what is a crop of 367,000,000 bushels, equitably worth? Or, what will any crop in the future be worth?

May we not safely assume, in view of all the precedents, that the crop of 1909, 367,000,000 bushels is worth 50 cents a bushel? For the purpose of making our illustration let us assume that the 1909 crop is worth 50 cents, as an average price.

When the price is agreed upon for potatoes, this paper will carry it to all subscribers. Each grower, providing he receives this paper, will then know the price and all will have the same price. Being sure of his market, and knowing that he will get the price if he waits for the demand, he will not be in a hurry to sell and break the price.

With the potatoes held for the set price whenever that price is offered the demand will be recognized as the **real demand** and not a speculative demand. Speculation will end then because buyers will know that there are millions of bushels more potatoes back on the farms that will come forward at the same price and the only way they could speculate would be to buy up the whole supply. But in an attempt to do this they would create an abnormal demand resulting in forcing prices up on themselves.

The plan is simple, we may say it will be voluntary, as every grower wants to get good prices and make good profits. And if a great many growers are stubborn and refuse to hold their crops when necessary, but dump them the first of the season, that fact cannot defeat those who hold **because the demand must have all of the crop in a year, not part of it.**

And it will be the same way with all other crops, unless we except the **very perishable** vegetables and fruit crops. These will need a closer organization to get definite results. But great benefits can be secured in marketing such crops by applying these principles as far as practical.

Please understand that here is nothing new advocated in this article. It is the Equity plan of controlled marketing represented by the Farmers Society of Equity and as we have always taught. We are however, now taking an advance step in crop reporting to make it possible to decide prices more equitably.

This step will be welcomed by buyers of farm produce because it will make steady prices and establish uniform prices all over the country and for the whole season. Buyers, and consumers of farm produce now complain of the difficulty experienced in buying supplies. Each community has its own price and it has come to be more difficule to buy than before farmers tried price making and prices were made by the buyers. Adopt this system, make fair prices and maintain them steadily and uniform all over the country and there will be an increased demand for all farm crops and every interest, producers, handlers and consumers, will be benefitted.

In future numbers we will have much more to say about our crop reporting plan and how it will be applied to other crops, although, from what we have said above each person should be able to make the application to every crop he grows for market.

The man who has an easy job is damned, mentally and morally, and probably physically. Men grow through coping with trials, surmounting obstacles and over-coming unkind conditions. Initiative and originality are born of the struggle for existence.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

Subscription Price. Two Years for 50c.
Foreign Subscriptions, Including Canada. Two Years for $1.00.
Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.
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Overcoming one threatened disaster carries you right on through the next one, and down go the trials like ten pins. Bring on your troubles.—The Fra.

Mr. G. D. McClaskey succeeds Otto Barth as advertising manager of the Queen Incubator Company, Box 19 Lincoln, Nebr., and in him the Queen people have secured a valuable man For five years, Mr. McClaskey has officiated as judge at mid-west poultry shows, and he informs us that he will continue to take on a few shows each season. He will also devote some of his time to writing for the poultry and farm magazines. Mr. McClaskey will be glad to send readers of this paper a copy of the Queen Poultry Book free upon request.

"THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND"

HAVE you read it in this number? Don't miss it. Pass this paper among your neighbors to read it, or better yet get their subscriptions for 1910. A club of 5 yearly subscribers—12 months—24 issues—only $1.00.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Fighting the Farmers' Union

Hon. Thos. E. Watson, better known as "Tom Watson," is making a tremendous fight against the policy, methods and leadership of the Farmers' Union in the South. The articles now appearing in The Jeffersonian are of immense and vital interest to members of all

Farmers' Societies

The Jeffersonian, Thomson, Ga. Price $1.00 a year. Trial subscription, 3 months, 25 cents.

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Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

"GUILTY"

Such was the verdict of Judge James A. Pritchard in the Marion County, Indiana, Criminal Court against Garrett M. Walrod, Editor of the Equity Farm Journal, on December 7th, 1909.

The charge on which Walrod was convicted grew out of false charges made against the editor of this paper, Mr. Everitt, to delegates to the 1907 convention and later printed and published in a circular entitled "A Circular Letter Report to the Agricultural Press of the United States."

Walrod was arrested in January, 1908, but, on account of the crowded condition of the Indianapolis Criminal Court his case could not be reached before. In court he made no attempt to prove the truth of the charges he so industriously circulated before the aforesaid convention and later put in print. The Judge in giving his decision referred to the enormity of the crime when any man attacks another's business, honor and reputation through such malicious and libelous publications when he is not fully prepared to prove their correctness at the time of publication, or any time thereafter. The various court trials, which we briefly refer to below, show that Walrod and his co-conspirators had no evidence to substantiate one of the charges made. But they were pure inventions to serve their base purposes. The Indianapolis News in commenting on the verdict said: "The conviction of Walrod was an unusual proceeding, as few persons have been found guilty in criminal court of criminal libel."

A Brief Resume.

C. M. Barnett, O. D. Pauley and Garrett M. Walrod were arrested in Indianapolis, January 1908. Theo. G. Nelson, Chas. W. Bowne and John Gentner were arrested in Chicago in January, 1908. Chas. A. Speer was arrested in Gibson county, Indiana in February 1908.

These people were all in the conspiracy in 1907 to ruin the editor of this paper, Mr. Everitt and capture the society that he founded and was established under his direction, and the subscribers and good will of this paper —Up-to-Date Farming. To carry out their conspiracy they resorted to many false charges against Mr. Everitt which were pure inventions and sent them to all the members of the Society and subscribers to his paper. To carry out their base plot they had previously obtained a proof of the subscription list of Up-to-Date Farming by strategy.

Nelson, Bowne and Gentner were tried in Chicago April, 1908 and all were convicted. Speer pleaded guilty at Princeton, Ind., in December, 1908 and the fifth conviction is announced above.

We are anxious for the other two trials to be held so we may draw the curtain to hide the blackest blot that ever fell on American agriculture and close the darkest chapter in the holiest and most beneficial movement since Christ proclaimed "peace on earth good will to men."

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

(Continued From Page 5.)

the increased hog supply that will bring lower quotations does not appear to be in sight—Sentiment of forecasters, packers, rank and file of minor authorities a little more 'two-sided.' Chicago December supplies of products total 55,000,000 lbs. versus 109,000,000 in 1908 and around 80,000,000 in 1907 and 1906."

Modern Miller wheat crop outlook of December 4 follows:

"Reports covering eleven winter wheat states show a high average condition of the crop and a much larger acreage than last fall. Plentiful moisture and mild temperature caused unseasonable growth in many sections. Some grazing is reported, but cold weather is necessary to check plant growth. The fly is found in soft winter territory, but little or no damage is noted. There is an increase over last fall of 2,000,000 acres in the total area seeded, and the average condition of the crop is 94."

An ordinance has been introduced in the Cincinnati Council to require bakers to make a sixteen-ounce loaf of bread and stamp the name and address of the baker on the loaf.

The Council of North American Grain Exchange was organized in Chicago November 18. The meeting to organize had representatives from 20 grain exchanges and boards of trade in the United States. Defining its purpose the statement was made that it is to be a national representative body to serve the best interests of the grain trade in all its branches. Also the national council will be expected to take up and combat any adverse legislation which is threatened. Our report further says: Before adjourning the delegates adopted a strong resolution indorsing the action of the officials of the Chicago Board of Trade in posting for adoption amendments to the rules which will make it decidedly unpleasant in future for any man or combination of men to manipulate prices unjustly.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

Question—*I have clover seed to sell but I do not know whether now is the best time to sell to get the best price. I wrote you one time about the price of barley and found your advice exactly correct.*—H. Schefelker, Manana, Wis.

Answer—Clover seed was a very short crop in 1909. I expect the price to be very high next February and March. Hold your seed and if you will ask me again about February 1st, I will tell you whether to sell or hold longer. Toledo, O., is the greatest clover seed market in the country. Present price there is: cash, $9.20 per bushel.

Q.—Knowing that you keep pretty well posted on things I write for information. (1) It is reported that the wheat crop has been cornered again by the same parties who cornered it last year. Please tell me if this is correct? (2) Have the grain growers gone back to the old dumping system of marketing? We, of Virginia are struggling hard to keep together to secure profitable prices and we hope the farmers all over the U. S. will stand as one man for equitable prices and all good things.—J. E. Barnes, Dolphin, Va.

A.—(1) No. The wheat crop has not been cornered yet but the visible supply is behaving in a way that I would not be surprised if the attempt be made later. (2) Farmers control their marketing of wheat very well considering that it is largely voluntary now and by individual efforts. See the article in this number "The Law of Supply and Demand," for valuable hints.

Q.—A buyer of apples here wants to know where he can buy a car load of apples, so, as I am a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming, *I said I would write to you for advice.* —Mrs. Katherine C. Neilson, Mayville, N. D.

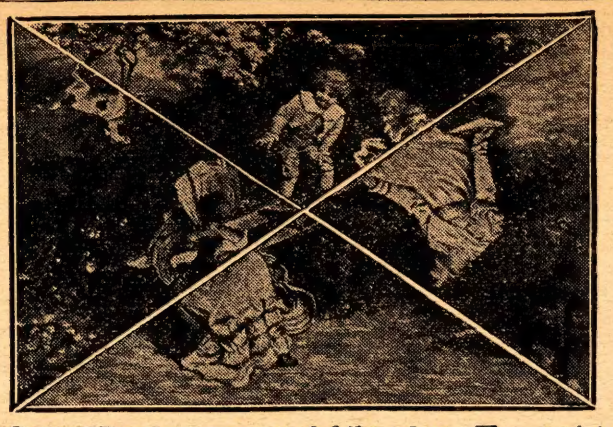
A.—I recommend that you place a small "wanted" advertisement in the "Business Exchange" department of Up-to-Date Farming. It will cost only 4 cents a word and your wants will reach many people who have what you seek.

Q.—Please give me some information about the Farmers Society of Equity. After the memorable convention of 1907 *our union held a meeting at which we voted unanimously to stay with Mr. Everitt. In your issue of December 1st you give the status of the old Society but do not mention the F. S. E. The seed of Equity has been sown and it cannot be smothered. It is so understood even by those that never belonged to the society. The last 3 or 4 crops have been marketed in quite a rational manner. Please answer at once and give me the cold facts.* —W. W. O'Hara, President of Local Union No. 1466.

A.—The Farmers Society of Equity is the only organization before farmers that represents the true, pure, undefiled principles of Equity in all the business relations of life as originally taught and practiced by the American Society of Equity, and has the only practical plan by which farmers can ever hope to gain their industrial freedom. Its growth has been steady but not rapid. The lack of rapid growth has been due to the deception practiced by the conspirators who captured the old organization and the doubt thus occasioned and this will be the condition until they are finally eliminated from the field. This time cannot be long delayed as they are fooling only a very few of the people now and will fail to fool even these another year. Even though they could hold out, they have debts that would require years to liquidate with the old time receipts of 1907 and previous, but the receipts this year have not been sufficient to meet current expenses, to say nothing of giving the means to conduct organizing campaigns. The printers of their official paper, at Chicago, in 1908, are still trying to collect a balance of $1,767.00. Compare this with the great promises made of profits from the paper.

My advice is: Keep up your local union in the F. S. E. Read and be guided by this paper Up-to-Date Farming which has always been true to farmers interests and will ever be their true friend, wise counselor and safe guide. Your particular attention is called to the editorial in this number "The Law of Supply and Demand."

I have given you the "cold facts," as you sought and that is in exact harmony with the policy of this paper.



Can You Solve This Puzzle

Cut-out Puzzles are a great fad these days. They are interesting, educational and a wonderful training for the eye. Can you cut this one out and put it together as it belongs? If you put them together just right, they will fit perfectly. It looks rather hard at first glance, but you should be able to do it with a little study. Anyway we want you to **try it** and our **free reward** offered below will pay you well for your trouble.

A Beautiful Colored Picture for You

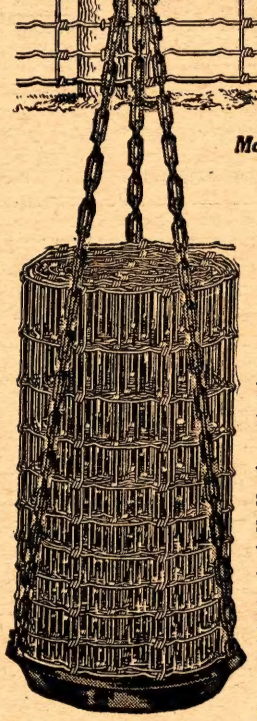
We want to see how many persons can put this picture together, getting each piece in its right place. There are **4 pieces** in all and we want you to cut them out, trim them neatly and paste them on a piece of paper. Then write your name and address on it and send to us with **4 cents in stamps.** To pay you for your trouble we will send you **free** the picture shown in the puzzle—**beautifully colored and 10x15 inches** in size. We will also tell you how to make a lot of money during your spare time working for us. **Send solution and 4 cts postage today** to

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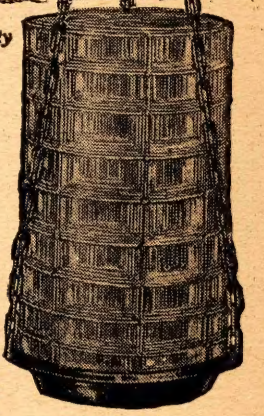
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A roll of heavy fence means big wire. Big wire means more strength and longer life. Insist upon the dealer weighing the roll of fence he sells you. This will tell the story quicker than any other way, for you cannot always tell the size of wire by eye. American Fence will stand this test against any fence made, and will prove its greater weight. Why, then, pay the same money for a lighter fence?

American Fence is made of hard, stiff steel. It is made of a quality of wire drawn expressly for woven-wire-fence purposes by the largest manufacturers of wire in the world. Galvanized by latest improved processes, the best that the skill and experience of years has taught. Built on the same elastic hinged-joint (patented) principle, which effectually protects the stay or upright wires from breaking under hard usage.

Test, judge and compare American Fence under any and all conditions and you will find that the steel, the structure and the galvanizing are equal in durability, strength and efficiency to the hardest uses.

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American Steel & Wire Co.

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NOTE.—Dealers everywhere. See the one in your town and have him show you the different designs and give prices. Also get from him booklet entitled, 'HOW TO BUILD A CHEAP CONCRETE FENCE POST," furnished free for the asking.

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Farm Lands For Sale

FARMS IN "EAST TEXAS"—Where the seasons are right—bountiful rains, running branches, raise everything. Prices $5.00 to $35.00 per acre. Carney & Allday, Atlanta, Texas.

FOR CHEAP HOMES in a mild climate, among sociable white people, write Chaney & Doss, Beebe, Ark.

FOR SALE—Southeast Mo. Mississippi Co., rich re-claimed, drained lands will produce fine wheat, corn, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, stock or field peas, all kinds of vegetables, fruit, a good stock country; water 20 to 25 feet deep. When looking for a location why not investigate our lands? Located just south of Illinois; mild winters and good healthful climate. For particulars and prices write for descriptive folder; it is yours for asking; we can please you. Address M. W. Mayes, Charleston, Mo.

MICHIGAN FARMS, all descriptions; postal brings catalog. Kouw & Co., Holland, Mich.

OHIO FARMS—Buy where you have the advantages of fine land and water, good roads, school, churches, markets, etc. We have just finished one of the largest condensed milk plants in the world, which is bound to help this part of Ohio. We have every facility for meeting your wants. Only 28 mi. from Columbus. Write us. Stevenson & Kennedy, Marysville, O.

100 IMPROVED FARMS in Central Minnesota; all sizes; cheap prices; easy terms; always a good title. Write for land list No. 28. Mention this paper. C. D. Baker, Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

WHY BE A SLAVE—Buy a farm in southern Illinois. Improved lands $50 to $75 per acre, any size farm. Easy terms. An acre of cucumbers, melons, all kinds of berries and potatoes will earn $200 to $500 net. Corn, oats, wheat and all kinds of vegetables easily grown. For particulars, write SOUTHERN ILLINOIS REALTY Co., Dongola, Ill.

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Good profits await you in sunshiny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room B 66, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Farms Wanted

WANTED—Farms and businesses. Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE CAN SELL your property. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

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FENCE POSTS—made to last a lifetime; any kind of wood; cost little; circulars free. John Gustin, Beaverton, Ore.

UP-TO-DATE MOVABLE FENCE PANEL—You make it at home out of old material. Storm proof. Set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

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5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. De Kleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

For Sale—Potatoes

POTATOES—All who want choice Western Michigan potatoes at equitable prices write to Chas. A. Emmerson, Business Manager, The Growers and Shippers Ass'n., Lock Box 215, Traverse City, Mich.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

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MR. FARMER would you make an investment of $100 or more in an absolutely safe industry backed by the best business men, one that will pay you 100 per cent. or better, for life? Write for particulars. Wilson Land & Investment Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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SEND NOW, Kitchen Set No. 23, Butcher, Serrated Bread, Paring, Knives. Worth 60c. Limited number postpaid, 38c. Send for list. The Edwards Co., Westerly, R. I.

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ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte specialist. Winner at Illinois State Fair, St. Louis, Mo., and Illinois State Show, 1909. Eggs $1.00 to $10.00 per 15; $5.00 per 100. Stock, $2.00 to $25 each. Catalogue free.

FOY'S BIG BOOK—Money in poultry and squabs. Tells how to start in small and grow big. Describes largest pure-bred Poultry Farm in the world and gives a great mass of useful information about poultry. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators and brooders. Mailed for 4c. F. Foy, Box 45, Des Moines, Iowa.

TURKEYS, Narragansett, Bourbon Red, White Holland, Mammoth Bronze. Write S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, O.

WRITE SWONGER—for prices on Duroc hogs, Scotch Collie dogs, White P. Rocks, Buff Leghorn chicks. Z. E. Swonger, De Graff, Ohio, No. 1, Box K.

Produce Commission Merchants

TAKE NOTICE—Poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, sold car lots or less. T. J. Hoover, 344 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Write for prices. Established 1875.

Raw Furs Wanted

WRITE for prices to C. L. Kenny, Enon Valley, Pa., buyer and exporter of Raw Furs. Honest assortment; highest prices; prompt returns.

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50c SHEET MUSIC 10c—Rosary, Palms, Calvary, Anchored, Jerusalem, Lost Chord, and 1,400 other regular 50c numbers postpaid 10c each. Write for catalogue. National Music Emporium, Farmer Desk, Albany, N. Y.

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EXPERIENCED, honest, sober and industrious farm hand wants position anywhere to take charge and act as foreman in general farming. C. B. Woodlin, Dias Creek, N. J.

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HAYNES BROS., of Haynes, New Mexico, have Navajo Ponies and Blankets. Will consider trade for registered Percheron mares and yearling or two year old stallion. Also two shorthorn cows and yearling bull.

THOROUGHBRED Red Poll Bull Calves, $50.00 to $75.00. Poland China Pigs, $10.00 to $20.00. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys: hens, $4.00; toms, $5.00; trio, $12.00. Thompson's Bar Rocks; hens, $1.00; cockerels, $2.00. Best country affords at these prices. W. L. Kennedy, Lola, Ky.

Tobacco Cures

BROTHER accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. George Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

NI-KO FOR TOBACCO HABIT—Send your name only. Safe, sure, permanent. King Ni-Ko U., Wichita, Kansas.

Miscellaneous

HOW to find the Bee Tree. Good sport. Good money, 25c. E. H. Kent, Bristol, N. Y.

SEA SHELLS—25 Shells, each a different variety, by mail for 25 cents. Stamps taken. One Sea Horse, the wonder of Old Ocean, 15 cents. J. F. Powell, Waukegan, Ill.

Has This Paper Made You Money?

PRIZES AWARDED.

In the November first number we offered several prizes for the best letters about **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** and its share in helping farmers to secure profitable prices for their crops and in making them free and independent business men.

As a guide, and to secure uniformity in the replies the following questions were asked:

1. How long have you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING?
2. Has it benefitted you?
3. State briefly in your own words the benefit you got from reading this paper.
4. Have you adopted the plan of asking your price for your crops over taking the price offered by others?
5. If so, has it been of financial benefit to you? How much? (Estimate in any one year, on one or more crops, or over a series of years).
6. How many other farm papers have you read regularly during this time?

For the best letter covering the points above and any others that the writer thinks are important, we offered $10.00; for the second best $5.00; for each of the three next best $1.00 each; and for each of the four next best 50 cents each and for each other letter that is worthy of being reproduced in our columns we offered to extend the writer's subscription one year.

The responses were numerous. Out of all that were received the letters of the following were considered entitled to the prizes and the prize has been sent to each.

FIRST PRIZE—John Kranz, Sr., R. R. 4, Higginsville, Mo. $10.00.
SECOND PRIZE—C. S. Van Dyke, Almont, N. Dak. $5.00.
THIRD PRIZES—Ima Myers, R. R. 1, Hillsboro, Ill.; O. T. Everhart, Hanover, Pa., and Timmie Palmer, Sarcoxie, Mo. Each $1.00.
FOURTH PRIZES—C. L. Moody, Little River, Fla.; T. P. Jones, Dexter, Ky.; Henry Biggs, Hankinson, N. D. and W. J. Ragland, Rockfield, Ky. Each 50 cents.

Following is the first prize letter, the others will follow in future numbers.

1. About 8 years.

2. It has been a source of much help in my efforts to good farming.

3. It has given me valuable hints and advice which enabled me to get the top prices for my crops.

4-5. I keep in close touch with its minimum prices and reliable market reports and with its system for market forecast to determining conditions of supply and demand. The plan it teaches is easily understood and by it any subscriber can obtain a profitable price. Recently I sold my wheat for $1.20. When it was 95 cents I advised my friends to not sell. I have profited from $200 to $1,000 each year from better prices and good advice found in **UP-TO-DATE FARMING.**

6. I have been a subscriber to other good farm journals but I find that **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** is in reality the most up-to-date of all. Also its high moral tone and interesting reading will make it stand high in the estimation of all its readers.—John Kranz, Sr., Higginsville, Mo.

P. S.—As you limited me to 200 words I want to add as a postscript the following:

My age is 74 years. It is a pleasure for me to comply with your request for my opinion of **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** and the good results from reading it and following its advice. Your market reports are decidedly the best to be had and with the other good features any farmer ought to be able to draw from this paper logical conclusions that will enable him to get the very best prices of the year for all he has to sell. Its splendid editorials on matters affecting farming, written with eyes looking at many angles, will surely enable the reader to place himself in a more independent position.

Next in importance to the Bible read **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** and be convinced of its great worth.—J. K.

RENEWALS

Many subscriptions expire each month but a very great many expire in December. All subscribers should now note the latest date in the address on the wrapper. If it is "Dec., '09" I ask a prompt renewal.

If you will renew now you can embrace one of the most liberal offers we ever made. (See my ad on page 11.) And it is not necessary that your subscription expires in December. If it expired earlier, or will expire later you can take advantage of this great offer and your time will be extended a year.

You better not miss this extraordinary offer.

J. A. EVERITT,
Editor Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND"

READ the article in this number and note how it can be made to work for farmers in getting good prices for their crops.

Renew now. Get all your neighbors to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

At this Christmas time, when our thoughts again turn to the meaning of Christ's coming, it might not be amiss to re-affirm the true message of Jesus. His very coming indicates its spirit. It was because Christ GAVE Himself, that the world acknowledges Him as its King. It was sacrifice and self-forgetfulness that brought devotion.

The greatest question is not "Are you saved?" but "Is your BROTHER saved?" Again and again does Christ bring out the true spirit of the gospel as it is indicated in that striking passage:

"He that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it."

And what is it to lose one's life for Christ's sake? Quick and clear comes the answer from Christ Himself:

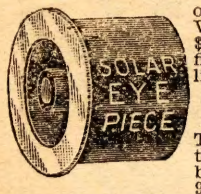
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

True to this standard was the answer of Wilberforce, when he was asked by a zealous Christian worker: "How about your soul?" "To tell the truth," Wilberforce replied, "I have been so busy trying to help these poor slaves, that I forgot that I had a soul."

Here it is, then, the spirit of Christmas—so wrapped up in the welfare of your brother, that your soul becomes one with his, and in his salvation, you find your own.

GREAT SIXTY-DAY OFFER

We have made an appropriation of **12,000** of our **New Excelsior Telescopes** for Special Advertising, to be sold for **$1.00** (if mail 10c extra for postage.) These will not last long. This is a great offer—the most liberal ever made. Of course you will tell your friends—it will advertise our business. Satisfaction guaranteed. Remember, this is the **New Excelsior Telescope** with **Solar Eye Piece** that has never before been supplied on telescopes selling for less than $8.00.



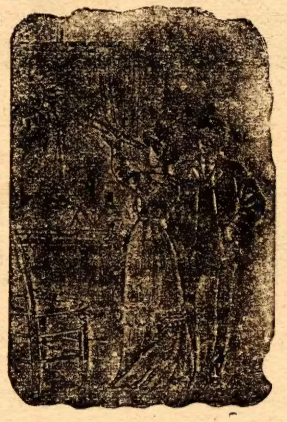
Telescopes heretofore provided with a Solar Eye Piece or dark lens for sun observation have cost from $8.00 up. We have reproduced a Large Solar Telescope, which for $1.00 will enable people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light, or sunbeams.

Study the Sun

The great central body of the Solar System; the great attractive force, which holds all other planets in their orbits; the great embodiment of light, which is larger by 900 times than all the planets combined, and which supplies all the planets with enerby by its radiance. Our $1.00 Excelsior Telescope will help you in this study, notwithstanding the fact that the Sun is 93,000,000 miles away. Through the Solar Eye Piece you can see the sun as you never saw it before. Not only is the sun magnified through this Telescope, but the Dark Lens and the Solar Eye Piece robs it of its dazzling effect on you, and you can see the sun properly.

This is a long, powerful Telescope, for terrestrial and celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye Piece for sun observations. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the sun in *eclipses*, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots.

Never before was a Telescope with Solar Eye Piece sold for less than $8.00 or $10.00. This Eye Piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire Telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the Solar Eye Piece Lens and you have a good, practical Telescope for land observations, etc.



Watching an Eclipse with Excelsior Solar Telescope

POSITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet, in 5 sections. They are brass-bound, brass safety cup on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Over 3½ feet long, circumference 5¾ inches. Price only $1. Postage 10 cents extra. If insurance is desired, 10 cents more. This is a grand offer, and you should not miss it. We *warrant* each Telescope to give satisfaction or money refunded.



A Kansas Farmer Counting Stock Twenty Miles Away

Count Cattle 20 Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the Excelsior Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country, one mile south of the junction of the Walnut and Arkansas Rivers. From our place we can see with the aid of the Telescope over into the Kansas Indian Reservation nearly 20 miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that cannot be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count windows with the Telescope. Again thanking you all for a square deal, I remain, Yours truly,

Arkansas City, Kans. F. G. PATTON.

Let the keynote of this advertisement be implicit confidence in us, and we will make good or money refunded

A Telescope brings new brain cells into play; it opens new avenues of thought and broadens one's resources.

Interesting booklet entitled **"Telescope Talk" FREE** with each order. This booklet tells all about the care of telescopes, eclipses of sun and moon, etc.

THE GREAT $1.00 WONDER

The Pleasure and profit derived from this Telescope is like money invested at compound interest—the longer you have it the more you get out of it.

PRICE $1.00—By mail, prepaid, delivered in perfect condition, insured, $1.20. By mail, not insured, $1.10

How can you invest $1 better? Think of the Steps it will save, the entertainment it will bring you.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.—We guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded! 80,000 sold last year!

This issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes into about 100,000 homes. In every home there should be an Excelsior Telescope. Over 1,000 UP-TO-DATE FARMING READERS have one already.

The Twentieth Century Idea is to put absolute confidence in the vendor and for the vendor to guarantee the purchaser perfect satisfaction or money back. That is what we do in this special offer. There is no better way. **Send your order at once—while it is on your mind.**

People's Wholesale Store





SUPERIOR TO A $15 GLASS

Fred Walsh, of Howe Island, Ont., Canada, says:

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your telescope and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost $15.00 some years ago. Just a few sights I have seen with it are more than double what it cost me.

BRANDY, VA.

GENTLEMEN—Please send another Telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money. R. C. ALLEN.

An old hunter tells us that he never goes into the woods without a strong lens to kindle fires with. Take one of the lenses from the eye piece and a fire can be quickly kindled any time the sun shines.

Buy the Boy a Telescope

Interest him in the study of the planets. *Let him experiment* with lenses and reflectors. *Some genius will harness the sun* some day and with his warm rays heat our dwellings and generate the steam that runs our factories. *It may be your boy,* if he is given a few ideas now to think about.

With the new year will come many new and interesting changes in the Planets, Eclipses, etc. *You will need a Telescope to study them.*



Using the Eye Piece of an Excelsior Telescope as a Microscope

MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE

I have fairly tested the Excelsior Solar Telescope to my entire satisfaction, both as a telescope and as a microscope. It is more than worth the money I paid for it.

F. S. TAYLOR.

Box 376, Davenport, Iowa.

SUN SPOTS

They are dark patches from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be hollow cavities in the photospheric, depressed several hundred miles below the genera l level Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain. At intervals they are very abundant; then there are periods when they almost vanish. Scientists claim that there is a connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the numbers and the violence of our electric storms and auroras. How interesting to watch these changes and learn to foretell their effects upon the weather!



The mysterious spots on the Sun. Get our Solar Telescope and see them.

History of the Telescope

The telescope seems to have originated in Holland early in the Seventeenth Century. It is quite certain that prior to 1600 telescopes were unknown. From 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of telescopes were made over two feet in diameter. The largest of these was "The Lick," of the Lick Observatory, California, which was 36 inches in diameter and 57 feet long.

Our own Excelsior Telescope was first brought out in 1886, but the Excelsior Telescope of today, with its Solar Eye Piece, with over a score of years of work, study and improvement, is a far superior instrument to any of our previous models.



Could Discern Boats from Five to Ten Miles Away

Mr. C. M. Medley, of Duluth, Minn., who purchased one of these Telescopes, says they are superior to anything he expected; that with it he could discern boats on the Great Lakes at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and in clear weather he could read the names of steamers and other craft at a distance of one-half mile away.



Using an Excelsior Telescope Lens to Light a Cigar

Good Things Others Say

Worth $5 to me.—Edwin J. Gower, West Suffield, Conn.

Very satisfactory.—Eugene J. Halle, Booneville, Mo.

Wonderful at the price.—Alfred L. Edwards, Athol, N. Y.

Satisfactory in every way.—H. J. O'Sullivan, Schenectady, N. Y.

Much better than expected.—O. R. Oakley, Bridgeport, Conn.

Just as you represented.—T. W. Wakeman, Waterlick, Va.

Objects seven to nine miles away clearly seen through it.—F. L. Bode, Addison, Ill.

Satisfactory beyond expectation.—J. D. Reed, Bay City, Mich.

Would not take $5 for it.—Thomas L. King, Luffman, S. D.

If I could not get another, would not sell it for $10—J. T. Hunter, Falls, N. C.

Could read signs on Oakland Pier, three miles away.—E. Salanave, San Francisco, Cal.

Send two more; well pleased with first one. —J. W. Seifert, Prattville, Ala.

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS JUST AS GOOD, but no room ti print.

You need not take our word for it, but write any one of the customers we quote. *Ask them* if the telescope is all right. *The only question* for you to consider is: *Do you want a telescope?* Do you want to see things at a distance? Do you want to study the Planets? *THEN TRUST IN US IMPLICITLY,* and send us the money, and *we will guarantee you perfect satisfaction or money refunded.*

Indianapolis - Indiana

I Want to Send You This $3.50 Pail Free



I want you to know for yourself why

WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

is fed by 500,000 stock raisers daily. I want you to see what it does for your horses, your milch cows, your hogs, your sheep and poultry. I want to prove to **you** beyond all doubt, that Wilbur's Stock Tonic is a wonderful feed saver, fattener and positive preventive of disease. I want you to find out by actual test that my tonic **makes money for you** every time you feed it and there are **1240 feeds** in the pail I want to give you **free**. I don't want you to pay me one cent for this free pail. That's why I will send a 25-lb. pail absolutely free to you and to every reader of this paper, where I have no agent, who fills out and sends me coupon below.

Is my offer fair? Do you risk one cent by accepting this $3.50 pail **free?** Is it worth a 2-cent stamp to make $3.50? If so, just fill out this coupon and mail **today.**

F. P. Wilbur
President

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 676 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

What Others Say

Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen:—I have been feeding Wilbur's Stock Tonic for some time with best results. I feed it daily to horses, cows and hogs, and find it does everything you claim for it. I have fed other kinds but they are nowhere to compare with yours. I never expect to be without Wilbur's Stock Tonic.
Yours truly,
Perrysburg, O. F. E. FOX

Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.
In regard to Wilbur's Stock Tonic, I can say I think it is all right. I have had two or three horses die and several sick ones but since I commenced using your Stock Tonic I haven't lost a horse or had one to be sick that I know of. I have been using it for the past two years.
Yours truly,
(Signed) G. W. BEAVERS
Hurst, Ill.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis,
Dear Sir:—Your Stock Tonic is the best I ever used to bring up run down horses. I could not get my horses to improve until I commenced to feed your tonic. They are fattening up and I feed only half the grain I did before and my cattle are doing well, in fact everything I feed it to. Would not be without it again. Yours truly, J. O. McNUTT, Warrens, Wis.



This Beautiful Picture Free

Champion six-horse team of the world. Fed on Wilbur's Stock Tonic. Awarded First Prize at St. Louis World's Fair. I mail you this beautiful picture FREE, size 15 x 31 inches, in exquisite colors, if you mail coupon without delay.

FREE $3.50 PAIL COUPON

F. P. WILBUR, Pres.,
Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
676 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic and the large colored picture, **both free.**

I own _____ horses _____ cattle _____ hogs _____ poultry.

My Name _____

P. O. _____ R. F. D. _____

Freight Sta. _____ State _____